

Ohio, February 10, 1865.
Missouri, February 10, 1865.
Indiana, February 16, 1865.
Nevada, February 16, 1865.
Louisiana, February 17, 1865.
Minnesota, February 23, 1865.
Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.
Vermont, March 9, 1865.
Tennessee, April 7, 1865.
Arkansas, April 20, 1865.
Connecticut, May 5, 1865.
New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.
South Carolina, November 13, 1865.
Alabama, December 2, 1865.
North Carolina, December 4, 1865.
Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States ratified this amendment, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows:

Oregon, December 11, 1865.
California, December 20, 1865.
Florida, December 28, 1865.
New Jersey, January 23, 1866.
Iowa, January 24, 1866.
Texas, February 18, 1870.

The **fourteenth** article was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was ratified,

according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the legislatures of the following States:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866.

New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.

Tennessee, July 19, 1866.

* New Jersey, September 11, 1866.

† Oregon, September 19, 1866.

Vermont, November 9, 1866.

New York, January 10, 1867.

‡ Ohio, January 11, 1867.

Illinois, January 15, 1867.

West Virginia, January 16, 1867.

Kansas, January 18, 1867.

Maine, January 19, 1867.

Nevada, January 22, 1867.

Missouri, January 26, 1867.

Indiana, January 29, 1867.

Minnesota, February 1, 1867.

Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.

Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.

Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.

Michigan, February 15, 1867.

Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.

Nebraska, June 15, 1867.

Iowa, April 3, 1868.

Arkansas, April 6, 1868.

Florida, June 9, 1868.

* New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868.

† Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

‡ Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

* North Carolina, July 4, 1868.

Louisiana, July 9, 1868.

* South Carolina, July 9, 1868.

Alabama, July 13, 1868.

* Georgia, July 21, 1868.

* The State of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas rejected this amendment.

The **fifteenth** amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress; and was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the legislatures of the following States:

Nevada, March 1, 1869.

West Virginia, March 3, 1869.

North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

Louisiana, March 5, 1869.

Illinois, March 5, 1869.

Michigan, March 8, 1869.

Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.

Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.

Maine, March 12, 1869.

South Carolina, March 16, 1869.

Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.

Arkansas, March 30, 1869.

* North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia had heretofore rejected the amendment.

*New York, April 14, 1869.
Indiana, May 14, 1869.
Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
Florida, June 15, 1869.
New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
Virginia, October 8, 1869.
Vermont, October 21, 1869.
Alabama, November 24, 1869.
Missouri, January 10, 1870.
Mississippi, January 17, 1870.
Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.
Kansas, January 19, 1870.
†Ohio, January 27, 1870.
Georgia, February 2, 1870.
Iowa, February 3, 1870.
Nebraska, February 17, 1870.
Texas, February 18, 1870.
Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

‡The State of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

The **sixteenth** amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then forty-eight States, by a resolution of Congress passed on July 12, 1909, at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, and was ratified according to

*New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

†Ohio had heretofore rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

‡New Jersey had heretofore rejected the amendment.

a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated February 25, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

Alabama, August 17, 1909.
Kentucky, February 8, 1910.
South Carolina, February 23, 1910.
Illinois, March 1, 1910.
Mississippi, March 11, 1910.
Oklahoma, March 14, 1910.
Maryland, April 8, 1910.
Georgia, August 3, 1910.
Texas, August 17, 1910.
Ohio, January 19, 1911.
Idaho, January 20, 1911.
Oregon, January 23, 1911.
Washington, January 26, 1911.
California, January 31, 1911.
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Nebraska, February 11, 1911.
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North Dakota, February 21, 1911.
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Kansas, March 6, 1911.
Missouri, March 16, 1911.
Maine, March 31, 1911.
Tennessee, April 11, 1911.
Arkansas, April 22, 1911.

Wisconsin, May 26, 1911.
New York, July 12, 1911.
South Dakota, February 3, 1912.
Arizona, April 9, 1912.
Minnesota, June 12, 1912.
Louisiana, July 1, 1912.
Delaware, February 3, 1913.
Wyoming, February 3, 1913.
New Jersey, February 5, 1913.
New Mexico, February 5, 1913.

The following States rejected this amendment, as follows:

Connecticut, September 27, 1911.
Rhode Island, April 29, 1910.
Utah, March 9, 1911 (House).

The following States ratified this amendment subsequent to date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows: Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

The **seventeenth** amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being then forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on 16th day of May, 1912, at the second session of the Sixty-Second Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated May 31, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

Massachusetts, May 22, 1912.
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Kansas, January 17, 1913.
Oregon, January 23, 1913.

North Carolina, January 25, 1913.
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Michigan, January 28, 1913.
Idaho, January 31, 1913.
West Virginia, February 4, 1913.
Nebraska, February 5, 1913.
Iowa, February 6, 1913.
Montana, February 7, 1913.
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Washington, February 7, 1913.
Wyoming, February 11, 1913.
Colorado, February 13, 1913.
Illinois, February 13, 1913.
North Dakota, February 18, 1913.
Nevada, February 19, 1913.
Vermont, February 19, 1913.
Maine, February 20, 1913.
New Hampshire, February 21, 1913.
Oklahoma, February 24, 1913.
Ohio, February 25, 1913.
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RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

RULE I.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol and Senate Annex. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

That the clerk to the Sergeant-at-Arms shall hereafter be designated as "Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms," and shall perform the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms in his absence, except as provided in Rule II.

RULE II.

ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER AND ACTING ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

The First Assistant Doorkeeper and Second Assistant Doorkeeper shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor. They shall see that the messengers

assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts, and that the floor and cloakrooms are cleared at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions of all persons not entitled to remain there. In the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of rules, shall devolve upon the Assistant Doorkeepers in the order of their rank.

RULE III.

MESSENGERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS.

The messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to their duties by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE IV.

GALLERIES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall keep the aisles of the galleries clear, and shall not allow admittance into the galleries of more than their seating capacity.

The galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows:

PRESS GALLERY.

The gallery in the rear of the Vice-President's chair shall be set apart for reporters of daily newspapers.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application to the Committee on Rules [as required by Rule IV for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol]; and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the Departments, and will not become so engaged while

allowed admission to the gallery; and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will not become such agents or representatives while retaining their right to places in the gallery. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

The applications required by above rule (blank forms for which can be obtained from the Doorkeeper of the Press Gallery) shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers; but not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the said Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

Persons employed in the Executive or Legislative Departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, shall not be entitled to admission to the Press Gallery; and the press list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to telegraphic correspondence for daily newspapers. Correspondents entitled to the privileges of the Press Gallery may be admitted to the Marble Room under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission to the Press Gallery.

The Press Gallery, subject to the supervision and control of the Committee on Rules, shall be under the direction of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

DIPLOMATIC GALLERY.

The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the Secretary of State, foreign ministers, their families and suites, and Senators.

The cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued by the Secretary of State, or the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges.

SENATE GALLERY.

The gallery over the east entrance to the Senate Chamber, formerly part of the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the families of Senators and guests visiting their families who shall be designated by some member of the Senator's family.

No others shall be admitted, either by card or personal direction, except by the President and Vice-President to their respective reserved seats.

Employees of the Senate, except those on duty at the gallery door, shall be excluded.

The front seat in the Senate Gallery, next adjoining the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the use of the President, and no person shall be admitted to said seat except upon his order.

The seat immediately in the rear of the President's seat shall be set apart for the use of the Vice-President, and no person shall be admitted thereto except upon his order.

RESERVED GALLERIES.

The reserved galleries shall be governed by the following rule:

The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber and over the northeastern corner of said Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the families of Senators, of members of the House of Representatives, of Cabinet ministers, and of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Other persons may be admitted to said galleries upon the card of a Senator. The period to which such card of admission shall be limited rests entirely in the discretion of the Senator issuing it.

LADIES' GALLERY.

The gallery extending from the Senate Gallery to the Diplomatic Gallery shall be set apart for the use of ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

PUBLIC GALLERIES.

The galleries on either side of the western reserved gallery shall be open to the public.

RULE V.

MARBLE ROOM.

The anteroom known as the Marble Room is set apart for Senators and such persons as they may think proper to invite into the same. During the open sessions of the Senate it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that such occupation of said room is not interfered with by officers of the Senate or other persons.

RULE VI.

CLOAKROOMS.

No persons shall be admitted to the cloakrooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting those entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

RULE VII.

HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT.

No person shall be admitted to the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, except upon a pass from the Sergeant-at-Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

And all engineers and others who are engaged in heating and ventilating the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be subject to the orders and in all respects under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules.

[Stat. at L., vol. 25, p. 258.]

RULE VIII.

BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS.

The barber shop, and bathrooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The bathroom in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing shall be for the use of employees of the Senate; and no other persons shall be entitled to its privileges.

RULE IX.

SENATE RESTAURANT.

The large private room of the restaurant shall be reserved exclusively for Senators and their guests.

The small private room shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives,

and such use of the private rooms of the restaurant shall not be interfered with.

The viands served in the restaurant shall be of the best quality, and the prices for the same shall not exceed those stated in the printed bills of fare, to be previously approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and said prices shall be subject to modification from time to time as the Chairman of the Committee on Rules may direct.

The restaurant shall be kept open during the session of the Senate and during such other parts of the year as the Committee on Rules may direct.

The caterer shall give his personal attention and care to the management of the restaurant. The equipment for the tables and for the service shall be first class. No spirituous liquors shall be sold, furnished, or kept in the restaurant. All parts of the restaurant, with its kitchen and office, shall be kept scrupulously clean, and all waste and garbage shall be removed daily. The rooms and vaults connected with the restaurant shall be kept entirely for its use, and shall not be withdrawn from such use for any purpose. The management of the restaurant and all matters connected therewith shall at all times be subject to such further directions as the Committee on Rules may give.

RULE X.

CORRIDORS, ETC.

The corridors and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions; and no stands, booths, or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

RULE XI.

PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate Wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever, excepting time tables in the Post-Office and such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate restaurant.

RULE XII.

SMOKING.

Smoking is prohibited in the elevators, corridors, and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

RULE XIII.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MORNING HOUR.

No cards, letters, or other communications, except letters from Senators' families, and official communications, shall be sent to a Senator in the Chamber during the daily sessions of the Senate before 2 o'clock p. m., unless he shall so direct.

RULE XIV.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

No cards, letters, or other communications shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber when the Senate is in executive session, except cards of Members of the House of Representatives, calls from the Supreme Court of the United States, letters from Senators' families, official communications and telegrams, unless Senators shall direct the messenger at the main door of the Senate Chamber otherwise.

RULE XV.

SWEEPING, CLEANING.

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 8 o'clock a. m.

RULE XVI.

SENATE ANNEX AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS.

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the building called the Senate Annex, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate stables.

Resolved, That on and after the fourth of March, nineteen hundred and nine, the jurisdiction and functions of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, hitherto exercised in connection with the Senate Wing of the Capitol, be, and the same are hereby, extended to cover in like manner jurisdiction over the Senate Office Building; and on and after the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and nine, said committee is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the arrangement of rooms in the Senate Office Building, for the use of Senators.

[Sen. Jour., 2d sess. 60th Cong., p. 186.]

STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES,
AND RESOLUTIONS AND SUCH PARTS OF LAWS AS
AFFECT THE BUSINESS OF THE SENATE.

THE LAST SESSION OF A CONGRESS EXPIRES AT 12 O'CLOCK
MERIDIAN ON THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH.

On the 3d of March, 1851, the Senate being in session at 12 o'clock midnight, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Mr. James M. Mason, of Virginia, as well as other Senators, expressed the belief that the term of the Congress had expired and that, inasmuch as, in their opinion, their terms had ended, they had no further right to participate in the proceedings. Some of the Senators thus holding refused to vote when roll calls were ordered. A long and interesting discussion followed on the question as to the exact time when the session of a Congress terminates. The debate was brought to an end by the consideration by unanimous consent of the following resolution offered by Mr. David L. Yulee, of Florida, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the present Congress does not expire by constitutional limitation until meridian of the 4th of March.

[Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 2d sess., pp. 818, 819
820; Sen. Jour., same Cong. and sess., p. 261.]

LIMITATION AS TO LENGTH OF SERVICE AND AGE OF PAGES
OF THE SENATE.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to classify the pages of the Senate so that at the close of the present and each succeeding Congress one-half the number shall be removed; and in no case shall a page be appointed younger than 12 years, or remain in office after the age of 16 years, or for a longer time than two Congresses, or four years.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 33d Cong., p. 514; 3d sess. 41st Cong., p. 26,

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

Resolved, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, three dollars, and three dollars for each day spent in traveling to or from the place of examination by the usual route. A witness shall also be entitled to be reimbursed his necessary expenses for traveling to and from the place of examination, in no case to exceed the sum of seven cents a mile for the distance by him actually traveled for the purpose of appearing as a witness.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 56th Cong., p. 66.]

SPECIAL DEPUTIES.

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint such special deputies as he may think necessary to serve process or perform other duties devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms by law or the rules or orders of the Senate, or which may hereafter be devolved upon him, and in such case they shall be officers of the Senate; and any act done or return made by the deputies so appointed shall have like effect and be of the same validity as if performed or made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person.

[Senate Resolution, December 17, 1889.]

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Ordered, That, unless otherwise directed, on the twenty-second day of February in each year, or if that day shall be on Sunday, then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by a Senator to be designated for the purpose by the presiding officer; and that thereafter the Senate will proceed with its ordinary business.

[Sen. Jour., 2d sess., 56th Cong., p. 103.]

UNION SOLDIERS.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate are hereby directed to retain in the employ of the Senate those persons who served in the Union Army during the late Civil War, and whose service in the Senate is necessary and satisfactory, and who are not otherwise provided for, and to continue such persons in their positions until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved of by the Senate and their removal directed.

[Senate Resolution, July 14, 1911.]

MARBLE BUSTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Resolved, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol from time to time; that the architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expenses incurred in doing so shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

[Resolution agreed to January 6, 1898, Sen. Jour., 55th Cong., 2d sess., p. 40.]

THE ADMINISTERING OF OATHS TO AND THE EXAMINATION
OF WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES OF EITHER HOUSE OF
CONGRESS.

[REVISED STATUTES.]

SEC. 101. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of a Committee of the Whole, or of any committee of either House of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

SEC. 102. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any committee of either House of Con-

gress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 103. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any committee of either House, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 104. Whenever a witness, summoned as mentioned in section one hundred and two, fails to testify, and the facts are reported to either House, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, shall certify the fact, under the seal of the Senate or House, to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

SEC. 859. No testimony given by a witness before either House or before any committee of either House of Congress shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But an official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

FURTHER PROVISION FOR THE ADMINISTERING OF OATHS IN
THE SENATE.

The Presiding Officer, for the time being, of the Senate of the United States, shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations that are or may be required by the Constitution, or by law, to be taken by any Senator, officer of the Senate,

witness, or other person, in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk thereof, shall, respectively, have power to administer any oath or affirmation required by law, or by the rules or orders of the Senate, to be taken by any officer of the Senate, and to any witness produced before it.

[19 Stats., p. 34.]

Any member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a member, or any committee thereof.

[23 Stats., p. 60.]

THREE SENATORS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE UPON THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

By the act to establish the Smithsonian Institution, it is made the duty of the President of the Senate to appoint three Senators to serve upon the Board of Regents of the Institution. They shall serve during the terms for which they are chosen as Senators, and when vacancies occur, by reason of the expiration of the term of any Senator, the power to fill such vacancy is, by law, vested in the President of the Senate.

[Sen. Jour., 2d sess., 30th Cong., pp. 357-359.]

VISITORS TO WEST POINT TO BE APPOINTED BY THE RESPECTIVE CHAIRMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Provided, That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee

NOTE.—Senators appointed Visitors to the Military Academy are allowed payment of their expenses for board and lodging while at the Academy, and a sum as mileage not to exceed eight cents per mile by the shortest mail route from their homes to the Academy and return. These allowances are paid to them at the Academy by the disbursing officer.

on Military Affairs of the Senate and seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, who shall annually visit the Military Academy on such date or dates as may be fixed by the chairmen of the said committees; and the Superintendent of the Academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees, acting jointly, at least fifteen days before the meeting. The expenses of the members of the Board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said Board, and their actual expenses for travel by the shortest mail routes: *Provided further*, That so much of sections thirteen hundred and twenty-seven, thirteen hundred and twenty-eight, and thirteen hundred and twenty-nine, Revised Statutes of the United States, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.*

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY TO BE APPOINTED BY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

There shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to attend the annual examination of the Naval Academy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President, and two Senators and three Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as Visitors by the Vice-President, or President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding such examination. Each member of said Board shall receive not exceeding eight cents per mile traveled by the most direct route from his residence to Annapolis, and eight cents per mile for each mile from said place to his residence on returning.†

*Act approved March 4, 1909. [Public 329.]

† This mileage is paid by the disbursing officer at the Academy.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF TO
BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

In addition to the directors provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed, as follows: One Senator, by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House, who shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress and be eligible to reappointment.

[15 Stats., p. 233.]

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND
LYING-IN ASYLUM TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SENATE.

In addition to the directors whose appointments are provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed, in the following manner: One Senator, by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives, by the Speaker of the House, who shall hold their offices for a single Congress and be eligible to reappointment.

[17 Stats., p. 360.]

TRUSTEE OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SENATE.

Two consulting trustees shall be appointed, namely: One Senator of the United States, by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, for the term of four years, and one member of the House of Representatives, by the Speaker thereof, for the term of two years.

[19 Stats., p. 52.]

TIME OF EXPIRATION OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AS TRUSTEES, ETC.

That in all cases where members of Congress or Senators are appointed to represent Congress on any board of trustees or board of directors of any corporation or institution to which

Congress makes any appropriation, the terms of said members or Senators as such trustee or director shall continue until the expiration of two months after the first meeting of the Congress chosen next after their appointment.

[27 Stats., p. 165.]

OPERATOR OF TELEGRAPH, SENATE WING, TO BE APPOINTED
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Ordered, That the Presiding Officer of the Senate be authorized to appoint the operator for the Senate Wing of the Capitol provided for in the act in relation to lines of telegraph connecting the Capitol with the various Departments of the Government.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 43d Cong., p. 208.]

EXTRA BINDING FOR MEMBERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE.

That the Public Printer be authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts, or documents published by authority of Congress, upon application of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding.

[20 Stats., p. 5.]

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or Delegate, receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and Delegates.

[18 Stats., p. 343.]

SEC. 85. The Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and

the name of the Vice-President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the first day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

[28 Stats., p. 622.

That hereafter the Vice-President, members and members-elect of and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress, shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

[Laws 2, 58, p. 441.

SEC. 3. That the members and members-elect of Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails and under their frank letters to any officer of the Government when addressed officially.

[26 Stats., p. 1081.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

[Const., art. 1, sec. 6, clause 1.

The compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be [five thousand] *seven thousand five hundred** dollars per annum; and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session: *Provided*, That hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[14 Stats., p. 323.

* See Legislative Act approved February 26, 1907, page 334.

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner; to wit: On the first day of each regular session, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for one session; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session.

[11 Stats., p. 48.]

On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed.

[11 Stats., p. 367.]

A yearly allowance of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for stationery and newspapers is now made to Senators.

[15 Stats., p. 284.]

When any book is ordered to and received by any member or Delegate, by a resolution of either or both Houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation of such member or Delegate, except books ordered to be printed by the Congressional Printer during the Congress for which the member or Delegate was elected.

[R. S., sec. 42.]

No compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates on account of postage.

[R. S., sec. 44.]

Each Senator, member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law.

[15 Stats., p. 24.]

That the said compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof; and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Dele-

gates shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the Public Treasury.

[3 Stats., p. 404.

All certificates which have been or may be granted by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of the several Houses and to such Delegates are, and ought to be, deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States.

[9 Stats., p. 523.

In the event of the death of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage nor compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation, computed at the rate of [five thousand] *seven thousand five hundred* dollars per annum, as he may not have received, and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid.

[11 Stats., p. 48.

That whenever hereafter any person elected a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall die after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been so elected, compensation shall be computed and paid to his widow, or if no widow survive him, to his heirs at law, for the period that shall have elapsed from the commencement of such Congress as aforesaid to the time of his death, at the rate of [five thousand] *seven thousand five hundred* dollars per annum: *Provided, however,* That compensation shall be computed and paid in all cases for a period of not less than three months: *And provided further,* That in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid.

[11 Stats., p. 442.

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That Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the fourth day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented in the Senate, but who have had no opportunity to be qualified, may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of their term, until there shall be a session of the Senate. [22 Stats., p. 632.]

Provided, That the salaries of Senators elected or appointed to fill vacancies in the Senate, and of Senators elected for a full term subsequent to the commencement of such term, shall commence on the date of their election or appointment. [28 Stats., p. 162.]

The President of the Senate pro tempore, when there shall be no Vice-President or the Vice-President shall become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President. [11 Stats., p. 48.]

That on and after March fourth, nineteen hundred and seven, the compensation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Vice-President of the United States and the heads of Executive Departments who are members of the President's Cabinet shall be at the rate of twelve thousand dollars per annum each, and the compensation of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, and Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico shall be at the rate of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum each.

[Legislative act approved Feb. 26, 1907.]

That whenever any appropriation made for the payment of the salaries of Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, or the officers and employees of both or either of the Houses thereof, or for the expenses of the same, or any committees thereof, can not be lawfully disbursed by or through the officers specially charged with such disbursements, such disbursements may be made for the purposes named in said appropriations by the Treasurer of the United States, who shall take proper vouchers therefor and charge such disbursements against such appropriations; and

the accounts therefor shall be audited and passed or rejected, as the law may require, in the same manner that similar accounts are or may be required by law to be audited and passed or rejected. [22 Stats., p. 108.

FLOWERS NOT TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Resolved, That until further orders the Sergeant-at-Arms is instructed not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate Chamber.

[Sen. Jour., 3d sess. 58th Cong., p. 261.

CLERKS TO SENATORS ELECT.

Provided, That Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the fourth day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented to the Senate, or filed with the Secretary, but who have not been qualified, are authorized to appoint a clerk to serve from the date of the commencement of their terms respectively, whose compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation for clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees.

[28 Stats., p. 164.

EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESS NOT TO HIRE ANOTHER TO PERFORM THEIR WORK.

Hereafter no employee of Congress, either in the Senate or House, shall sublet to, or hire, another to do or perform any of the duties or work attached to the position to which he was appointed.

[28 Stats., p. 771.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

That hereafter the statement of all appropriations made during each session of Congress, including new offices created and the salaries of each and salaries of the offices which are increased and the amounts of such increase authorized by the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be prepared under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, and said

statement shall hereafter show also the offices the salaries of which are reduced or omitted, and the amount of such reduction, and shall also contain a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the session for which it is prepared; and said statement shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session. The appropriations made for the preparation of this statement shall be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of said committees to do the work.

[25 Stats., p. 587; 30 Stats., p. 136.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE SECRETARY OF THE
SENATE.

The moneys which may be appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury, in requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Senate and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him according to law, and the Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer. [R. S., sec. 56.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall, within thirty days after entering upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition upon the Treasury to draw any portion of the moneys appropriated for the compensation of members and officers or the contingent expenses of the Senate, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn by him from the Treasury as disbursing officer of the Senate.

[R. S., sec. 57.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and submit to the two Houses,

respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the following statements in writing:

First. A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together with the time that each clerk or other person and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better dispatch of business.

Second. A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.

[R. S., sec. 60.]

Each of the statements required by the preceding section shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.

[R. S., sec. 61.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the return of precise and

analytical statements and receipts for all moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated annually to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.

[R. S., sec. 62.]

All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of each regular session.

[R. S., sec. 63.]

* * * The fiscal year for the adjustment of the accounts of Secretary of the Senate for compensation and traveling expenses of Senators, * * * shall extend to and include the third day of July. * * *

[26 Stats., p. 646.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall annually advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, during the next session of Congress with the necessary stationery.

[R. S., sec. 65.]

The advertisement published under the preceding section must describe the kind of stationery required, and must require the proposals to be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance.

[R. S., sec. 66.]

All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when the same shall be opened in the presence of at least two persons, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract

and give such security within a time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract.

The three preceding sections shall not prevent either the Secretary or the Clerk from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery required to be furnished. [R. S., sec. 68.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in disbursing the public moneys for the use of the two Houses, respectively, purchase only articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the articles required can be procured of such growth and manufacture upon as good terms as to quality and price as are demanded for like articles of foreign growth and manufacture. [R. S., sec. 69.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers. [R. S., sec. 70.]

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, are entitled, for transcribing and certifying extracts from the Journal of the Senate, or the Executive Journal of the Senate when the injunction of secrecy has been removed, or from the Journal of the House of Representatives, except when such transcripts are required by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to receive from the persons for whom such transcripts are pre-

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pared the sum of ten cents for each sheet containing one hundred words.

[R. S., sec. 71.]

The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall, severally, make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.

[R. S., sec. 72.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish annually to the library of the Academy [West Point] one copy of each document published during the preceding year by the Senate.

[R. S., sec. 1332.]

The Secretary of the Senate shall at the close of each session thereof deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

[R. S., sec. 1775.]

That section forty-eight hundred and thirty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, be, and hereby is, repealed and reenacted to read as follows, to wit:

"SEC. 4837. That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall cause to be sent to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton,

Ohio, and to the Branches at Togus in Maine, Milwaukee in Wisconsin, Hampton in Virginia, Marion in Indiana, Leavenworth in Kansas, Santa Monica in California, and to the homes for the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors established and maintained by any State or Territory, and all soldiers and sailors' homes established by the authority of any State or Territory receiving aid from the United States under legislation of Congress, each, one copy each of the following documents: The session laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents in the abridgment thereof; the daily Congressional Record; and the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives the documents referred to in this section."

[28 Stats., p. 159.]

The Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advance to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to meet any extraordinary expenses arising during the recess of the Senate.

[Stat. at L., vol. 22, p. 333.]

That when any duty is imposed upon a committee of the Senate involving expenses which are ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee charged with such duty, the receipt of the chairman of such committee for any sum paid to him or his order out of said contingent fund by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as a full and sufficient voucher; but it shall be the duty of such chairman, as soon as practicable, to furnish vouchers in detail for the disbursement of such moneys to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall file

them with the accounting officers aforesaid; and this provision shall apply to all cases in which orders of the Senate have already been made.

[Stat. at L., vol. 20, p. 419.]

Fifth. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall receive and examine * * * all accounts relating to the * * * Senate. * * * He shall certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants, and send forthwith a copy of each certificate, according to the character of the account, to the Secretary of the Senate. * * *

[28 Stats., p. 207.]

Resolved further, That the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, directed to procure and file, for the use of their respective Houses, copies of all reports made by each committee of all succeeding Congresses; and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, at the close of each session of Congress, to cause said reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanated.

[Stat. at L., vol. 24, p. 346.]

Resolved, That the Secretary shall have the custody of the seal, and shall use the same for the authentication of process, transcripts, copies, and certificates whenever directed by the Senate; and may use the same to authenticate copies of such papers and documents in his office as he may lawfully give copies of.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 194.]

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the custody of the Librarian of Congress such volumes and parts of volumes of newspapers in the files of the Senate as are not needed for current use in his office; and the Librarian of the Senate shall also transfer

to the Library of Congress the collection of maps now in that library, the same to be catalogued and to form part of the collections of the Library of Congress.

[Sen. Jour., 1st sess. 49th Cong., p. 1165.]

BINDING FOR SENATE LIBRARY.

The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for the binding for the Senate library of such books as he may deem necessary, at a cost not to exceed two hundred dollars per year.

[28 Stats., p. 958.]

CLAIMS ARISING FROM INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

SEC. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records, and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the Departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

[26 Stats., p. 854.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE SECRETARY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, AND POSTMASTER OF THE SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, shall, severally, make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.

[R. S., sec. 72.]

The Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representatives shall perform the usual services pertaining to their respective

offices during the session of Congress, and shall in the recess, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, take care of the apartments occupied by the respective Houses, and provide fuel and other accommodations for their subsequent session. [R. S., sec. 73.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary for preserving the peace and securing the Capitol from defacement, and for the protection of the public property therein, and they shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating such regulations until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial. [R. S., sec. 1820.]

Hereafter, whenever any deceased Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery, so called, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in the case of a Senator, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in the case of a member of the House, to have a monument erected, of granite, with suitable inscriptions, and the cost of the same shall be a charge upon and paid out either from the contingent funds of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, to whichever the deceased may have belonged, and any existing omissions of monuments or inscriptions, as aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to be supplied in like manner; and all laws upon the subject of monuments in the Congressional Cemetery are hereby repealed. [Stat. at L., vol. 19, p. 54.]

It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or that may

hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury; and they shall, at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, report to their respective Houses the amount of said sales.

[Stat. at L., vol. 22, p. 337.]

And hereafter all purchases of coal and wood for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall be made by advertising once a week, for at least four weeks, in three of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the same; and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under a forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure. When immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, such supplies may be procured by purchase in open market, at the places and in the manner in which such supplies are usually bought and sold. Purchases of stationery and materials for folding shall be made in accordance with sections sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided further*, That all contracts and bonds for purchases made under the authority of this act shall be filed with the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, respectively.

[Stat. at L., vol. 24, p. 596.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

There shall be a Joint Committee on the Library, to consist of three members on the part of the Senate and three on the

part of the House of Representatives,*† to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.

[Former Joint Rule, 20.]

That the portion of the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library on the part of the Senate remaining in office as Senators shall, during the recess of Congress, exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred by law upon the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library.

[Stat. at L., vol. 22, p. 592.]

The unexpended balance of any sums appropriated by Congress for the increase of the general library, together with such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be laid out under the direction of a Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

[R. S., sec. 82.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library is authorized to establish regulations, not inconsistent with law, in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof; and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such reg-

*By joint resolution, approved February 7, 1902, 32 Stats., p. 735, the membership of the Joint Committee on the Library was increased to five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives. The Joint Committee on the Library was created by a joint rule December 11, 1843, and continued under such rule until the passage of the Senate resolution of August 14, 1876, declaring that there were no joint rules in force. A Committee on the Library is now authorized and appointed under the standing rules of each House, and empowered to act jointly with the like committee of the other House.

†By Senate resolution of March 22, 1909, Sixty-first Congress, first session, the membership of the Committee on the Library was increased to eight members of the Senate.

ulations as to the law library shall be subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court under sec. 95, R. S.

[R. S., sec. 85.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, at any time, exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the Library, or documents or other matter in the Library not deemed proper to it, as they deem best. [R. S., sec. 86.]

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, from time to time, appoint such agents as they deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of documents and other publications placed at their disposal for the purpose. [R. S., sec. 87.]

There shall be a superintendent, assistant, and two additional laborers in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[R. S., sec. 1827.]

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol. [R. S., sec. 1831.]

No work of art not the property of the United States shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol Extension to carry these provisions into effect.* [Stat. at L., vol. 18, p. 376.]

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the Library in

*By chapter 17, 32 Stats., p. 20, the office of Architect of the Capitol was changed to Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

the same manner and subject to the same regulations as members of Congress, to any of the following persons:

First. Heads of Departments.

Second. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the reporter, and clerk of the Supreme Court.

Third. Members of the diplomatic corps.

Fourth. The judges and the clerk of the Court of Claims.

Fifth. The Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General.

Sixth. The Secretary of the Senate.

Seventh. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Eighth. The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress.

Ninth. The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Tenth. The financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Eleventh. The Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary.

Twelfth. Any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President.

[R. S., sec. 94.]

And also the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

[Stat. at L., vol. 18, p. 512.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND
CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

All improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol Extension,* and the same shall be paid for by the Secretary of the Interior out of the appropriations for such extension and from no other appropriation; and no furniture or carpets for either House

*By chapter 17, 32 Stats., p. 20, the office of Architect of the Capitol was changed to Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, for the House. [R. S., sec. 1816.

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives. And hereafter payments made upon vouchers approved by the aforesaid respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made from said contingent funds as additional salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives. [25 Stats., p. 546.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Hereafter appropriations made for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall not be used for the payment of personal services except upon the express and specific authorization of the House or Senate in whose behalf such services are rendered. Nor shall such appropriations be used for any expenses not intimately and directly connected with the routine legislative business of either House of Congress, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall apply the provisions of this paragraph in the settlement of the accounts of expenditures from said appropriations incurred for services or materials subsequent to the approval of this Act. [32 Stats., p. 26.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Hereafter the office of Architect of the Capitol shall be designated as Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, and the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds shall hereafter exercise all the power and authority heretofore exercised by the Architect of the Capitol, and he shall be appointed by the President: *Provided*, That no change in the architectural features of the Capitol building or in the landscape features of the Capitol grounds shall be made except on plans to be approved by Congress.

[32 Stats., p. 20.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE COMMITTEE ON RULES OF THE SENATE.

[PURCHASE OF THE MALTBY HOUSE.]

[The "Maltby House," or Senate Annex, corner of New Jersey avenue and B street northwest, is placed under control of the Senate Committee on Rules.]

[26 Stats., p. 951.]

And all engineers and others who are engaged in heating and ventilating the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be subject to the orders and in all respects under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol,* subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules.

[25 Stats., p. 258.]

DUTIES IMPOSED BY LAW ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing, but no arrangement entered into by them shall take effect until

*By chapter 17, 32 Stats., p. 20, the office of Architect of the Capitol was changed to Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds.

it has been approved by that House of Congress to which the printing belongs, or by both Houses when the printing delayed relates to the business of both.

[R. S., sec. 3757.]

EXTRACTS FROM "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS," APPROVED JANUARY 12, 1895.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated.

†SEC. 2. PARAGRAPH 1. That the Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding.

PAR. 2. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may order the reprinting in a number not exceeding one thousand copies of any pending bill or resolution, or any public law not exceeding fifty pages, or any report from any committee or Congressional commission on pending legislation not accompanied by testimony or exhibits or other appendices and not exceeding fifty pages, when the supply shall have been exhausted. The Public Printer shall require each requisition for reprinting to cite the specific authority of law for its execution.

PAR. 3. No committee of Congress shall be empowered to procure the printing of more than one thousand copies of any

*As amended by joint resolution approved January 15, 1908: Public Resolution 193.

†As amended by act approved March 4, 1907: Public No. 153.

hearing or other document, which shall be germane thereto, for its use except by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution, as hereinafter provided.

PAR. 4. Orders for printing extra copies, otherwise than herein provided for, shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of five hundred dollars by simple resolution; if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported: *Provided*, That the printing of additional copies may be performed upon orders of the Joint Committee on Printing within a limit of two hundred dollars in cost in any one instance: *And provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be held to contravene the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Eleven, approved March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four.

PAR. 5. The term "extra copies" as used herein shall be construed to mean copies in addition to the usual number as defined in the Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and amendments thereto.

PAR. 6. Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer

as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing to the usual number. Nothing in this paragraph relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding fifty pages.

PAR. 7. The cost of the printing of any document or report hereafter printed by order of Congress which can not under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Thirteen, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, approved March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be properly charged to any other appropriation or allotment of appropriation already made, it shall, upon order of the Joint Committee on Printing, be charged to the allotment of appropriation for printing and binding for Congress.

PAR. 8. Stationery, blank books, tables, forms, and other necessary papers preparatory to Congressional legislation, required for the official use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, or the committees and officers thereof, shall be furnished by the Public Printer upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively. This shall not operate to prevent the purchase by the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of such stationery and blank books as may be necessary for sale to Senators and members in the stationery rooms of the two Houses as now provided by law.

PAR. 9. Each Senator and Representative shall be entitled to the binding in half morocco, or material not more expensive, of but one copy of each public document to which he may be entitled, an account of which, with each Senator and Represent-

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ative, shall be kept by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of documents other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number:" *And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the superintendent of documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the superintendent of documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 3. That section two of an Act to amend an Act providing for the public printing and binding, and so forth, approved March first, nineteen hundred and seven, is hereby repealed.

[Pub. Res. No. 3.]

Approved, January 15, 1908.

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semimonthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof.

SEC. 14. The Joint Committee shall designate to the Public Printer a competent person to prepare the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

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SEC. 19. The Public Printer shall make annual report to Congress, and in it specify the number of copies of each Department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the Department for which the printing was done, and he shall also specify in said report the exact number of copies of books, giving the titles of the books, bound upon requisition for Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government and the cost thereof.

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SEC. 24. There shall be reserved by the Public Printer from the quota of each Member of Congress and Delegate one copy of the Congressional Record in unstitched form, to be delivered to each Member or Delegate; and there shall be furnished to each standing committee of Congress one copy, which copies for Members and committees shall be bound promptly in paper when each semimonthly index shall be issued, and shall be delivered without delay.

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SEC. 37. It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof; and documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer on order of any Member of Congress or Delegate, on prepayment of cost thereof. The Public Printer may furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates envelopes ready for mailing the Congressional Record or any part thereof, or speeches, or reports therein contained. Envelopes so furnished shall contain in the upper left-hand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Senate United States (or House of Representatives, U. S.). Part of Congressional Record. Free," and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except at the personal expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same, except to affix the official title of a document.

*He may also furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates blank franks, printed on sheets and perforated, or singly, at the option of said Senators, Members, and Delegates, for public documents. Franks so furnished shall contain in the upper left-hand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Public document. Free. United States Senate (or House of Representatives U. S.)," and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except where it may be desirable to affix the official title of a document. All other words

*As amended by chapter 39, Laws 2, 58, p. 9.

printed thereon shall be at the personal expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same.

The Public Printer, under section thirty-seven of the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, may, at the request of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, print on envelopes authorized to be furnished, in addition to the words therein named, the name of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, and State, the date, and the topic or subject-matter, not exceeding twelve words. [28 Stats., p. 961.]

At the request of any Congressman, the Public Printer is authorized to print upon franks or envelopes used for mailing public documents or send the facsimile stamp of said Congressman and a special request for return if not called for, and the name of the State and county and city, said Congressman to deposit with his order the extra expense involved in printing these additional words.

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SEC. 40. The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers and bound sets of the Congressional Record. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sales shall be made on credit.

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SEC. 42. The Public Printer shall furnish to all applicants giving notice before the matter is put to press, not exceeding two hundred and fifty to any one applicant, copies of bills, reports, and documents, said applicants paying in advance the cost of such printing with ten per centum added: *Provided*, That

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the printing of such work for private parties shall not interfere with the printing for the Government.

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SEC. 53. The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing, and in case of duplication he shall print under the first order received.

*SEC. 54. Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, such order to print shall signify the "usual number" of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them. No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of documents and reports shall be one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, four hundred and twenty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies.

That of the number printed, the Public Printer shall bind one thousand and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

*As amended by act approved January 20, 1905: Public No. 17.

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House Library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to the state and territorial libraries and designated depositories.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty copies additional for foreign exchanges; to House library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories: *Provided*, That any state or territorial library or designated depository entitled to documents that may prefer to have its documents in unbound form, may do so by notifying the Superintendent of Documents to that effect prior to the convening of each Congress.

The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf; and when not called for and delivered within two years after printing shall be delivered in unbound form to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

That hereafter the usual number of reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions, shall not be printed. In lieu thereof there shall be printed of each Senate report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, three hundred and forty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies; and of each House report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the binding of all Senate and House reports in the reserve volumes bound for and delivered to the Senate and House libraries: *Provided*, That not less than twelve copies of each report on bills for the payment or adjudication of claims against the Government shall be kept on file in the Senate document room.

*SEC. 55. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill and joint resolution six hundred and twenty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty-five copies; office of Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, three hundred and eighty-five copies. There shall be printed of each Senate private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed, three hundred copies, which shall be dis-

* As amended by act approved January 20, 1905: Public No. 17.

tributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and seventy copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies. There shall be printed of each House private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies. The term "private bill" shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and, unless specially ordered by either House, shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either House. Of concurrent and simple resolutions, when reported, and after their passage by either House, only two hundred and sixty copies shall be printed, except by special order, and the same shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies.

SEC. 56. There shall be printed in slip form one thousand eight hundred and ten copies of public and four hundred and sixty of private laws, postal conventions, and treaties, which shall be distributed as follows: To the House document room, one thousand copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Senate document room, five hundred and fifty

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copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Department of State, five hundred copies of all laws; and to the Treasury Department, sixty of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

SEC. 57. There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives seven hundred and twenty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, ninety copies for distribution to Senators, and twenty-five additional copies; *to the Senate Library, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies for distribution to members, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Department of State, four copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, one hundred and forty-four copies to be distributed to three libraries in each of the States and Territories to be designated by the Superintendent of Documents; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies; to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies. The remaining number of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-five copies, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed for such distribution.

SEC. 58. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House

Libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments not intended for their especial use but made for distribution, five hundred copies shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

SEC. 60. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated, respectively, the "Senate and House document room." Each shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants:* *Provided*, That this section shall not take effect until the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

SEC. 61. The Public Printer shall appoint a competent person to act as Superintendent of Documents, and shall fix his salary. The Superintendent of Documents so designated and appointed is hereby authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not herein specifically directed, said cost to be estimated by the Public Printer and based upon printing from stereotyped plates; but only one copy of any document shall be sold to the same person, excepting libraries or schools by which additional copies are desired for separate departments thereof, and members of Congress; and whenever any officer of the Government having in his charge

*By chapter 830 of the laws of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress the Senate document room was transferred to and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate.

documents published for sale shall desire to be relieved of the same, he is hereby authorized to turn them over to the Superintendent of Documents, who shall receive and sell them under the provisions of this section. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and be by him covered into the Treasury monthly, and the Superintendent of Documents shall report annually the number of copies of each and every document sold by him, and the price of the same. . He shall also report monthly to the Public Printer the number of documents received by him and the disposition made of the same. He shall have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, and to his custody shall be committed all documents subject to distribution, excepting those printed for the special official use of the Executive Departments, which shall be delivered to said Departments, and those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress, which shall be delivered to the folding rooms of said Houses and distributed or delivered ready for distribution to Members and Delegates upon their order by the superintendents of the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 62. The Superintendent of Documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-third Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such

Department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index two thousand copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, eight hundred copies for the use of the House, and one thousand copies for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

SEC. 63. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House Libraries and document rooms, and all such documents shall by the superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding rooms be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal to the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value, to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: *Provided*, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: *And provided further*, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored, to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the

Senate and House Libraries caused by wear or loss, and a similar invoice shall be prepared and distribution made as above provided at the convening in regular session of each successive Congress.

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*SEC. 68. Whenever in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be an apportionment to each or either House in round numbers, the Public Printer shall not deliver the full number so accredited at the respective folding rooms, but only the largest multiple of the number constituting the full membership of each or either House, including the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House, which shall be contained in the round numbers thus accredited to each or either House, so that the number delivered shall divide evenly and without remainder among the members of the House to which they are delivered; and the remainder of all documents thus resulting shall be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents, to be distributed by him, first, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portions of such sets; and, lastly, by sale to other persons; said libraries to be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the Superintendent of Documents shall see that as far as practicable an equal allowance is made to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate.

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SEC. 70. The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated

* As amended by chapter 862, Laws 2, 58, p. 159.

depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

SEC. 71. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives. They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded and distributed from the folding rooms, unless otherwise ordered, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be notified in writing once every sixty days of the number and character of publications on hand and assigned to him for use and distribution.

SEC. 72. Any Senator, Representative, or Delegate having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same prior to the convening of the next succeeding Congress, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his successor in office.

SEC. 73. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number:

The Secretary of State shall cause to be edited, printed, published, and distributed pamphlet copies of the statutes of the present and each future session of Congress to the officers and

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persons hereinafter provided for; said distribution shall be made at the close of every session of Congress, as follows:

To the President and Vice-President of the United States, two copies each; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, two hundred copies, for the use of Representatives and Delegates; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, six hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, three hundred copies; to the War Department, two hundred copies; to the Navy Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court and the judges and officers of the United States and Territorial courts, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Department of Commerce and Labor, three hundred copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, five copies; to the Government Printing Office, two copies; to the governors and secretaries of Territories, one copy each.*

The Public Printer shall deliver to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives seven thousand copies of the pamphlet laws, two thousand copies of which shall be for the Senate and five thousand copies for the House, and to the

* As amended by chapter 1791, Laws 2, 58, p. 542.

Superintendent of Documents five hundred copies, for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and to designated depositories.

After the close of each Congress the Secretary of State shall have edited, printed, and bound a sufficient number of the volumes containing the Statutes at Large enacted by that Congress to enable him to distribute copies, or as many thereof as may be needed, as follows:

To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, one copy; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, for the use of Representatives and Delegates, two hundred copies; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies, including four copies for the Law Library; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, three hundred and eighty copies; to the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, three hundred copies; to the War Department, seventy-five copies; to the Navy Department, seventy-five copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts and to State supreme

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court libraries, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Department of Commerce and Labor, including those for the officers of the immigration service, three hundred copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, two copies; to the Government Printing Office, one copy, and the Public Printer shall deliver five hundred copies of the Statutes at Large to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and to designated depositories. And the Secretary of State is authorized to have as many additional copies printed and bound as may in his opinion be needed for distribution and sale at cost thereof, not exceeding in any one year one thousand copies of the laws of any one Congress.*

The pamphlet copies of the statutes and the bound copies of the acts of each Congress shall be legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained in all the courts of the United States and of the several States therein. The said pamphlet and the Statutes at Large shall contain all laws, joint and concurrent resolutions passed by Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, proclamations, and agreements.

The message of the President without the accompanying documents and reports shall be printed, immediately upon its receipt by Congress, in pamphlet form. Fifteen thousand shall be printed, of which five thousand shall be for the Senate and ten thousand for the House.

Of the President's Message and accompanying documents and of the annual reports of the Departments to Congress there shall be printed one thousand copies for the Senate and two thousand for the House: *Provided*, That of the reports of the

* As amended by chapter 1791, Laws 2, 58, p. 542.

Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the usual number only shall be printed.

Of the Senate Manual and of the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives, each House shall print as many copies as it shall desire, even though the cost exceed five hundred dollars.

There shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing a Congressional Directory, of which there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition shall be distributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and heads of Departments on the first day of the session, and shall be ready for distribution to others within one week thereafter. The number and distribution of such Directory shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Official correspondence concerning the Directory may be had in penalty envelopes, under the direction of the Joint Committee.

The Joint Committee on Printing shall appoint a competent person, who shall edit such portion of the reports and documents accompanying the annual message of the President or made directly to Congress as they may deem suitable for popular distribution, and prepare an alphabetical index thereto. The Public Printer shall furnish to the person so designated copies of all the said reports and documents as soon as printed; and the abridgment of the message and documents shall be prepared for the printer by the first day of January, or as soon thereafter as practicable, of each year, and shall be printed by the Public Printer as soon as copy is furnished him. There shall be

printed of such abridgment twelve thousand copies, of which four thousand shall be for the Senate and eight thousand for the House.

The Public Printer shall furnish the Congressional Record as follows, and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto:

To the Vice-President and each Senator, eighty-eight copies; and to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, each twenty copies, and to the Secretary for office use, ten copies; to each Representative and Delegate, sixty copies * [of which number eight copies shall be sent by the Superintendent of Documents one each to such public or school libraries other than designated depositories as shall be designated for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate in Congress]; and to the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House, each twenty copies, and to the Clerk for office use ten copies, and to the Clerk for the use of Members of the House of Representatives fifty copies, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, twenty copies; to be supplied daily as originally published or in the revised and permanent form, bound only in half russia, or part in each form, as each may elect.†

To the Vice-President and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate there shall be furnished two copies of the daily Record, one to be delivered at his residence and one at the Capitol.

To the President, for use of the Executive Office, four copies of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Chief Justice and each of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the marshal and clerk of the said court, one daily and one bound copy.

* The clause included in brackets was struck out by chapter 420, 29 Stats., p. 454.

† As amended by chapter 338, 32 Stats., p. 786.

To the governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the daily and one bound copy of the Record.

To the Official Reporter of the Senate and each of his assistant reporters, and to the official reporters of the House, each two copies of the daily and one copy of the bound Record.

To the superintendents of the Senate and House document rooms, each one copy of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Library of Congress, forty-five bound copies.

*To the Senate and House Libraries, twenty bound copies to each.

†To the library of each of the eight Executive Departments, and to the Naval Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, the United States National Museum, the Department of Labor, and Civil Service Commission, one bound copy.

To the Soldiers' Home, and to each of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to each of the State soldiers' homes established for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred bound copies for distribution to depositories of public documents.

To each of our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose Government extends a like courtesy to our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State and furnished upon his requisition.

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily Record at eight dollars for the long and four dollars for the short session, or one dollar and fifty cents per month,

* As amended by joint resolution No. 31, 29 Stats., p. 468.

† As amended by chapter 338, 32 Stats., p. 786.

payable in advance. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record shall not be printed. The daily and the permanent Record shall bear the same date, which shall be of the actual day's proceedings reported therein.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to furnish a complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies to each Senator and Member of the present Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same; and he is further authorized to use for this purpose such incomplete sets, not including any to the credit of Senators, as remain on hand uncalled for by beneficiaries designated to receive them under the authority contained in the acts approved August 7, 1882, and March 10, 1888; and the Secretary of War will call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such volumes or parts of volumes as will enable him to fill out the incomplete sets hereinbefore referred to.

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Of the Official Register three thousand copies shall be printed and bound, which shall be distributed as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, one copy each, to the Library of the Senate, ten copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies; to the Department of State, one hundred

copies; to the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty copies; to the War Department, fifty copies; to the Navy Department, twenty copies; to the Department of Justice, twenty copies; to the Department of the Interior, two hundred copies; to the Post-Office Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifteen copies; to the Department of Commerce and Labor, one hundred and fifty copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, four copies; to the Government Printing Office, four copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, two copies; to the Civil Service Commission, four copies; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two copies; and the remaining copies shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, who is hereby authorized to send one copy to each designated depository and to such public college or school library not a depository of public documents, and one copy to such other person as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and shall hold the remainder for sale under the provisions of this law. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed.*

No report, document, or publication of any kind distributed by or from an Executive Department or bureau of the Government shall contain any notice that the same is sent with "the compliments" of an officer of the Government, or with any special notice that it is so sent, except that notice that it has been sent, with a request for an acknowledgment of its receipt, may be given.

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*As amended by chapter 1791, Laws 2, 58, p. 542.

SEC. 76. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost of paper and printing as nearly as practicable; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the Departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; and a number of copies of each sheet, not to exceed three hundred, to be presented to such foreign Governments, libraries, and scientific associations, and institutions of learning as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; but on the order of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed ten copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

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SEC. 79. The scientific reports known as the Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates. And there shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins, and reports of the United States Geological Survey now in possession of said Survey, being publications prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the superintendent of documents, as follows: Two public libraries to be designated by each of the Senators from the States, respectively; two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from

each Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House, and each volume shall receive the title suggested by its subject-matter clearly placed upon its back.

* * * * *

SEC. 82. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representative bills, joint and concurrent resolutions of each Congress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

SEC. 83. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanate.

* * * * *

SEC. 85. The Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice-President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House

shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named therein until the first day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office.

*That hereafter the Vice-President, Members and Members elect of and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

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SEC. 87. All printing, binding, and blank books for the Senate or House of Representatives and for the Executive and Judicial Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

* * * * *

SEC. 100. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

[28 Stats., p. 601.

That paragraph forty-six, section seventy-three, of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out the following words: "Of which number eight copies shall be sent by the Superintendent of Documents, one each to such public or school libraries other than designated depositories as shall be designated for this purpose by each Representative and Delegate in Congress."

[29 Stats., p. 454.

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print, in addition to the usual number, and furnish

*As amended by chapter 1759, Laws 2, 58, p. 441.

the Department of State with twenty copies of each Senate and House of Representatives document and report. [29 Stats., p. 463.]

That the provisions of section seventy-nine of "An Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, which section reads as follows: "There shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins, and reports of the United States Geological Survey, now in possession of said Survey, being publications prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Superintendent of Documents, as follows: Two public libraries to be designated by each of the Senators from the States, respectively, two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from each Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which said publications are distributed under existing law," shall be extended to the monographs, bulletins, and reports of the Geological Survey which were published during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and to those which have been published since that year, and to those which may be published in the future: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the distribution of memoirs and reports, so far as the same is provided for by the joint resolution "To distribute copies of special memoirs and reports of the United States Geological Survey," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven. [29 Stats., p. 465.]

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to supply to each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers

he represents, one copy of the daily Congressional Record and one copy of the bound Congressional Record, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press, or elsewhere in the city of Washington, as he may direct.

[31 Stats., p. 713.]

That of the publications described in this section the number of copies which shall be printed and distributed by the Public Printer to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange in lieu of the number now provided by law shall be sixty-two, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by request of the Librarian of Congress, to wit: The House documents and reports, bound; the Senate documents and reports, bound; the House Journals, bound; the Senate Journals, bound; all other documents bearing a Congressional number and all documents not bearing a Congressional number printed by order of either House of Congress, or by order of any Department, bureau, commission, or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character; the Revised Statutes, bound; the Statutes at Large, bound; the Congressional Record, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the foregoing the Public Printer shall supply to the Library of Congress for its own use two copies of each of the above-described publications, unbound, as published; five copies of all bills and resolutions; ten copies of the daily Congressional Record; and two copies of all documents printed for the use of Congressional committees not of a confidential character.

SEC. 3. That of any publication printed at the Government expense by direction of any Department, commission, bureau,

or officer of the Government elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office there shall be supplied to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange sixty-two copies, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by request of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[31 Stats., p. 1464.

That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to establish rules and regulations, from time to time, which shall be observed by the Public Printer, whereby public documents and reports printed for Congress, or either House thereof, may be printed in two or more editions, instead of one, to meet the public requirements: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized or which may hereafter be authorized: *And provided further*, That the number of copies of any public document or report now authorized to be printed or which may hereafter be authorized to be printed for any of the Executive Departments, or bureaus or branches thereof, or independent offices of the Government may be supplied in two or more editions, instead of one, upon a requisition on the Public Printer by the official head of such Department or independent office, but in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to obstruct the printing of the full number of any document or report, or the allotment of the full quota to Senators and Representatives, as now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, when a legitimate demand for the full complement is known to exist.

[34 Stats., p. 825.

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AN ACT TO FIX THE DAY FOR THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, AND TO PROVIDE FOR AND REGULATE THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, AND THE DECISION OF QUESTIONS ARISING THEREON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 2. That if any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedure, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such State, by the final ascertainment under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under

the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by the preceding section to meet, the same certificate, in triplicate, under the seal of the State; and such certificate shall be inclosed and transmitted by the electors at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law for transmitting by such electors to the seat of government the lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and section one hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State of a controversy or contest as provided for in section two of this act, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the Secretary of State of the United States, as soon as practicable after the receipt at the State Department of each of the certificates hereinbefore directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, shall publish, in such public newspaper as he shall designate, such certificates in full; and at the first meeting of Congress thereafter he shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received theretofore at the State Department.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1

o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which

shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two

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Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 5. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front

of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

Approved, February 3, 1887.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY THIRD, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FIX THE DAY FOR THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, AND TO PROVIDE FOR AND REGULATE THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, AND THE DECISION OF QUESTIONS ARISING THEREON."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certificates and lists of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, mentioned in chapter one of title three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be forwarded, in the manner therein provided, to the President of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes.

SEC. 2. That section one hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

“SEC. 141. Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government.”

Approved, October 19, 1888.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT IN CASE OF THE REMOVAL, DEATH, RESIGNATION, OR INABILITY OF BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the

disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

SEC. 3. That sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 19, 1886.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE TIMES AND MANNER OF HOLDING
ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS IN CONGRESS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator in Congress, in the place of such senator so going out

of office, in the following manner: Each house shall openly, by a viva voce of each member present, name one person for senator in Congress from said State, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof; but if either house shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At twelve o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person shall be declared duly elected senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the legislature, and take at least one vote until a senator shall be elected.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, on the meeting of the legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the senate of the United States, said legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday

after the commencement and organization of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the session of the legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the legislature shall have been organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the governor of the State from which any senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the senate of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the secretary of state of the State.

Approved, July 25, 1866.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES.*

[REVISED STATUTES.]

SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office, when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 1762. No money shall be paid or received from the Treasury or paid or received from or retained out of any public

* Sections 1767 to 1770, inclusive, repealed by act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. at L., p. 500).

moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive; nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1771. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, accepts any appointment to or employment in any office, or holds or exercises or attempts to hold or exercise any such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1772. Every removal, appointment, or employment made, had, or exercised contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, and every person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned not

more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1773. The President is authorized to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 1774. Whenever the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designates, authorizes, or employs any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

SEC. 1775. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE CIVIL SERVICE OF
THE UNITED STATES.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any Department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any Department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

* * * * *

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court. :

Approved, January 16, 1883.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—IN CONGRESS
JULY 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed

for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for

opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for

any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the

executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all

Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:)

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICH'D. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

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Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,

THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,

THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of
Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,

THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,

JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,

THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,

GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY.—[*Jour. Cong.*, vol. 1, p. 396.]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

[While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies;" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a thorough discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 15th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each State legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, Congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the States whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived

they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, Congress assembled under the new form of government.]

ACT OF CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

TO ALL, TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE
UNDERSIGNED DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR
NAMES, SEND GREETING.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the 15th day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

“ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION
BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEWHAMPSHIRE, MASSACHU-
SETTS-BAY, RHODEISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA,
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

ARTICLE I. The Stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

ARTICLE II. Each State retains its Sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which

is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

If any Person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

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Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the Consent of the united states in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or

receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the united states in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united states in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the united states in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states

in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The united states in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united states shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent

of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being

in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing

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thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expences of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the united states, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united states in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of Money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expences—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expence of the united states; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united

states in congress assembled: But if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloth, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The Congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united

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states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the united states assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction

whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

AND WHEREAS it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. KNOW YE that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. DONE at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one Thousand

seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JUN^R. August 8,
1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,

FRANCIS DANA,

SAMUEL ADAMS,

JAMES LOVELL,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

SAMUEL HOLTEN.

On the part and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY,

JOHN COLLINS.

HENRY MARCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,

TITUS HOSMER,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,

ANDREW ADAMS.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS DUANE,

WILLIAM DUER,

FRAS LEWIS,

GOUVR MORRIS.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey.

JNO WITHERSPOON,

NATHL SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,

WILLIAM CLINGAN,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU,

JOSEPH REED, July 22nd, 1778.

JONA BAYARD SMITH,

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On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.

JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779, THO. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779.
NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,
DANIEL CARROLL, Do

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, JNO HARVIE,
JOHN BANISTER, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
THOMAS ADAMS,

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778, JNO. WILLIAMS.
CORN. HARNETT,

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS, RICHARD HUTSON,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR
JNO MATHEWS,

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO WALTON, 24th July, 1778, EDWD. LANGWORTHY.
EDWD TELFAIR,

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ORDINANCE OF 1787.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY
OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

[THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled*, That the said Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grand-child to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full

force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legis-

lature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

SEC. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

SEC. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers, all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

SEC. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

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SEC. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

SEC. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for

the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordi-

nance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

SEC. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

SEC. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

ARTICLE II.

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

ARTICLE III.

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost

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good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV.

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed

on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

[Sands v. Manistee River Imp. Co., 123 U. S., 288.]

ARTICLE V.

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall be fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn

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through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided*, The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

ARTICLE VI.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,
Sec'y.

MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN REGARD TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.^a

[NOTE.—The figures in parentheses at the end of rules refer to sections of Hinds's Parliamentary Precedents, House of Representatives, where decisions and proceedings may be found. The notes and references inserted are additional to those in the work, and not found therein.]

CONFERENCES.

1. Parliamentary law relating to conferences as stated in Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI:

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers (3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.)

Conferences may either be simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference, but are not then to be answered. (4 Grey, 144.) The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satis-

^aCollated and prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves, Clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Allison, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress, under the following resolution of June 6, 1900:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations cause to be prepared for the use of the Senate a manual of the law and practice in regard to conferences and conference reports."

fied, they resolve them not satisfactory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. (3 Grey, 183.) They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. (3 Grey, 255.) At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. (9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280.) This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. (Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.)

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. (3 Hats., 269, 341.) In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." (3 Hats., 226.) So the Commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." (10 Grey, 137.) And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that nothing was more parliamentary

than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 Hats., 369), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 Hats., 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence. (3 Hats., 270.) And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. (*Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 Grey, 146.)

After a free conference the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. (3 Hats., 270; 9 Grey, 229.)

After a conference denied a free conference may be asked. (1 Grey, 45.)

When a conference is asked the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to. (Ord. H. Com., 89; 1 Grey, 425; 7 Grey, 31.) They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. (6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 204.) Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. (8 Grey, 302.) Or on information received and relating to the safety of the nation. (10 Grey, 171.) Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. (10 Grey, 148.) So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. (3 Grey, 155.) Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the house,

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or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. But this is not the modern practice. (1366.)

[Senate Manual, 1901, p. 137; House Manual, 56th Cong., 2d sess., p. 207.]

CHARACTER OF CONFERENCES.

2. Conferences may either be simple or free. (Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI.)

[NOTE.—This rule and the definition and description of the two kinds of conferences are found in the foregoing section. Vice-President Hamlin, in ruling upon a question of order in the Senate in the Thirty-eighth Congress, stated the rule and the distinction between free and simple conferences as follows:

“Conferences are of two characters, free and simple. A free conference is that which leaves the committee of conference entirely free to pass upon any subject where the two branches have disagreed in their vote, not, however, including any action upon any subject where there has been a concurrent vote of both branches. A simple conference—perhaps it should more properly be termed a strict or a specific conference, though the parliamentary term is simple—is that which confines the committee of conference to the specific instructions of the body appointing it.” (Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, Congressional Globe, Part I, p. 900.)

Speaker Reed, in his Manual of General Parliamentary Law, chapter XV, section 242, states that “A free conference is one where the conferees meet and present not only the reasons of each House, but such arguments and reasons and persuasions as seem suitable to each member of the committee. Instead of being confined to reasons adopted by either House, each member may present his own. A conference may therefore be a free conference though each House may have instructed its members and limited them to the terms of the agreement. This method of conference is the only one known to our parliamentary law; at least, it is the only one now in practice. When two legislative bodies in this country have a conference, it is a free conference * * * .”]

REQUESTS FOR CONFERENCE.

3. The request for a conference must always be made by the House in possession of the papers. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

4. The motion to ask for a conference comes properly after the motion to disagree, insist, or adhere. (1367.)

5. A conference may be asked before there has been a disagreement. (1366.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642-643; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

6. After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be granted by the other House.

(1358-1361.) [23d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 112; Sen. Jour., vol. 2, pp. 70, 71; Sen. Jour., vol. 5, pp. 657, 661; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

7. The House may agree to a conference without reconsidering its vote to adhere. (1362.)

8. Instances have occurred where one House has adhered at once and has even refused a conference. (1363.)

[NOTE.—In Section XLV, Jefferson's Manual, it is stated that "Either House is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance, but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence."]

9. Where one House has voted at once to adhere, the other may insist and ask a conference; but the motion to recede has precedence. (1364.)

10. One House may disagree to the amendment of the other, leaving it for the latter House to ask for the conference as soon as the vote of disagreement is passed. (1368.)

11. The amending House may insist at once upon its amendments, and ask for a conference. (1370-1371.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642, 643; Cong. Rec., pp. 3974-4098.]

12. The request of the other House for a conference may be referred to a committee.

[19th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 302; 49th Cong. 1st sess., Ho. Jour., pp. 2292, 2293; Cong. Rec., p. 7332.]

13. Where a conference committee is unable to agree, or where a report is disagreed to, another conference is usually asked for and agreed to. (1384-1388.)

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14. Before the stage of disagreement has been reached, the request of the other House for a conference gives the bill no privilege over the other business of the House. (1374, 1375.)

15. The conference on a disagreement as to Senate amendments to a House bill having failed, the Senate reconsidered its action in amending and passing the bill, passed it with a new amendment, and asked a new conference.

[55th Cong., 3rd sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 317, 439, 628, 631, 2303, 2360, 2362, 2770.]

16. The motion to insist and ask a conference has precedence of the motion to instruct conferees. (1376-1379.)

CONFEREES.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES.

17. Statement of principles governing the selection of conferees on the part of the House (1383), namely:

[NOTE.—These principles and provisions are also applicable to the Senate and in harmony with its practice.]

The House members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the House, are appointed by the Speaker.

[NOTE.—The Senate members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the Senate, are appointed by the Presiding Officer, by unanimous consent, under the custom of the Senate. Rule XXIV, clause 1, provides that all committees of the Senate shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered.]

They are usually three in number, but on important measures the number is sometimes increased. In the selection of the managers the two large political parties are usually represented, and, also, care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers. * * *

It is also almost the invariable practice to select managers from the members of the committee which considered the

bill. * * * But sometimes in order to give representation to a strong or prevailing sentiment in the House the Speaker goes outside the ranks of the committee. * * *

The managers of the two Houses while in conference vote separately, the majority determining the attitude to be taken toward the propositions of the other House. When the report is made the signatures of a majority of each board of managers are sufficient. The minority managers frequently refrain from signing the report, and it is not unprecedented for a minority manager to indorse his protest on the report.

18. When conferees have disagreed or a conference report has been rejected, the usual practice is to reappoint the managers, although it seems to have been otherwise in former years. (1383.)

19. Conferees having been appointed, it is too late to reconsider the vote whereby the House has disagreed to a Senate amendment. (1205.)

DISCHARGE OF CONFEREES.

20. While a conference asked by the House was in progress on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments, by a special order the House discharged its conferees, receded from its disagreement, and agreed to the amendments. (1373.)

[NOTE.—Similar action was taken by the Senate under like circumstances in the Forty-second Congress (Forty-second Congress, second session, Senate Journal, p. 1028).]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFEREES.

21. It is in order to instruct conferees, and the resolution of instruction should be offered after the House has voted to insist and ask a conference and before the conferees have been appointed. (1376-1379.)

[38th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 268; 39th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 782, 784; 40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

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22. It is not the practice to instruct conferees before they have met and disagreed. (1380.)

23. It is not in order to give such instructions to conferees as would require changes in the text to which both Houses have agreed. (1380.)

24. The House having asked for a free conference, it is not in order to instruct the conferees. (1381.)

25. The motion to instruct conferees is amendable. (1390.)

[40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.]

26. A conference report may be received although it may be in violation of instructions given to the conferees. (1382.)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES AND REPORTS.

AUTHORITY OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

27. A conference committee is practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. (1401.)

28. Conference reports must be signed by a majority of the managers on the part of each House. They are made in duplicate for the managers to present to their respective Houses, the signatures of the managers of each House appearing first on the report that is to be presented to the House they represent.

[NOTE.—See form of conference report appended.]

29. Conferees may not include in their report matters not committed to them by either House. (1414-1417.) [50th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 1064, 1065; 54th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 90, 91, 96.]

In the House, in case such matter is included, the conference report may be ruled out on a point of order. (See Rule 50, below.)

In the Senate, in case such matter is included, the custom is to submit the question of order to the Senate.

[NOTE.—In the Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, Vice-President Hobart, in overruling a point of order made on this ground against a

conference report during its reading in the Senate, stated that the report having been adopted by one House and being now submitted for discussion and decision in the form of concurrence or disagreement, it is not in the province of the Chair during the progress of its presentation to decide that matter has been inserted which is new or not relevant, but that such questions should go before the Senate when it comes to vote on the adoption or rejection of the report. (55th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 171, 172; Cong. Rec., pp. 2780-2787.) See also Cong. Rec., p. 2827, 56th Cong., 2d sess., when the Presiding Officer (Mr. Lodge in the chair) referred with approval to the foregoing decision of Vice-President Hobart, and stated that when a point of order is made on a conference report on the ground that new matter has been inserted, the Chair should submit the question to the Senate instead of deciding it himself, as has been the custom in the House. No formal ruling was made in this case, however, as the conference report, after debate, was, by unanimous consent, rejected. (56th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2826-2883.)]

30. Conferees may not strike out in conference anything in a bill agreed to and passed by both Houses. (1321.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLV.]

31. Conferees may include in their report matters which are germane modifications of subjects in disagreement between the Houses and committed to the conference. (1418-1419.)

32. A disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute having been referred to conferees, it was held to be in order for them to report a new bill on the same subject. (1420.)

33. A conference committee may report agreement as to some of the matters of difference, but inability to agree as to others. (1392.)

[29th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 523-524.]

34. In drafting a conference report care should be taken in stating the action of the conferees on amendments to observe the parliamentary rule that neither House can recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment; and in case pages and lines of the bill or amendments are referred to in the report, the engrossed bill and amendments only should be used.

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PRESENTATION AND PRIVILEGE OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

35. A conference report is made first to the House agreeing to the conference.

[NOTE.—This rule seems to follow from the principle laid down by Jefferson (Manual, Sec. XLVI), that “in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other,” thus putting the agreeing House in possession of the papers, and has been the usual practice in Congress.]

36. Conference reports are in order in the Senate under Rule XXVII, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[NOTE.—It has been held in the Senate that the presentation of a conference report includes its reading, unless by unanimous consent the reading is dispensed with (54th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 334; Cong. Rec., p. 5511).]

37. Conference reports are in order in the House under Rule XXIX, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition. And there shall accompany any such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions shall have upon the measures to which they relate.

[NOTE.—This detailed statement is not required by the rules of the Senate, but the result of the conference is usually stated orally by the chairman of the Senate conferees.]

38. A conference report may not be received by the House if no statement accompanies it. (1404-1405.)

39. Whether or not the detailed statement accompanying a conference report is sufficient to comply with the rule (XXIX) is a question for the House, and not for the Speaker, to determine. (1402-1403.)

40. A conference report may be presented after a motion to adjourn has been made or when a Member is occupying the floor for debate, but the report need not be disposed of before the motion to adjourn is put. (1393-1395.)

41. A conference report is in order pending a demand for the previous question.

[55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 867.

[NOTE.—In the Senate the previous question is not in use.]

42. A conference report has been given precedence over a question of privilege. (1397.)

43. A conference report may be presented during the time set apart for a special order for the consideration of another measure. (1400.)

44. A conference report may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question on ordering the yeas and nays. (1399.)

45. A conference report has precedence of the question on the reference of a bill, even though the yeas and nays have been ordered. (1398.)

46. The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. (1396.)

47. The question on the adoption of a final conference report has precedence of a motion to recede and concur in amendments of the other House.

[55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 2927.

REJECTION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS, EFFECT OF, ETC.

48. A bill and amendments having been once sent to conference, do not, upon the rejection of the conference report, return to their former state so that the amendments may be sent to the Committee of the Whole. (1389.)

49. The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. (1390.)

50. When a conference report is ruled out on a point of order in the House it is equivalent to a negative vote on the report, and the Senate is informed by message that the House has "disagreed" to the report. (1417.)

AMENDMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

51. It is not in order to amend a conference report, and it must be accepted or rejected as an entirety. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI; 4th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 270.

[NOTE.—Various instances are found where conference reports agreed to by both Houses were amended and corrected by concurrent resolution or order. (43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 372, 373, Ho. Jour., p. 610; Cong. Rec., p. 1990; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 581, 708, Ho. Jour., pp. 1087, 1252; 48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 859.)]

REFERENCE AND RECOMMITMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

52. A conference report may not be referred to a standing committee. (1413.)

53. A conference report may not be referred to the Committee of the Whole, although in the earlier history of the House this was sometimes done. (1410, 1411.)

54. It is not in order in the House to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference. (1412.)

[NOTE.—This rule is founded upon the decision of Speaker Carlisle (49th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 880), which has been affirmed by subsequent Speakers, but prior to that time many instances had occurred of recommitting conference reports to the committee of conference.]

55. It is in order in the Senate to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference, but not with instructions, according to the later decisions. [42d Cong., 3d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 313, 554-557; 43d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 865; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 211; 49th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 151; 55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2823, 2842-3.

[NOTE.—Inasmuch as concurrent action is necessary for the recommitment of a conference report, the foregoing rule of the House has necessitated a change in the practice, and no effort has been made by the Senate in late years to recommit a conference report. The purpose of a recommitment can be attained, however, by a rejection of the report, when another conference would be ordered, and in accordance with usage the same conferees would be appointed.]

TABLING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

56. The House has formally discarded the old practice of allowing conference reports to be laid on the table. (1407-1409.)

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the House defeats the proposition. It is never taken up again. Hence a conference report can not be laid on the table; otherwise a conference report might be put beyond the reach of either House. (Reed's Parliamentary Rules, Chap. VIII, sec. 115.)]

57. The Senate practice allows conference reports to be laid on the table. [43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 433; Cong. Rec., pp. 2205-2206.

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the Senate, unlike that in the House, is simply to suspend the consideration of a question during the pleasure of the Senate, which can be again taken up on motion.]

58. A motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a conference report may be laid on the table in the Senate without carrying the report. [44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 234; Cong. Rec., p. 1253, 1254; Senate Manual (1901), Rule XIII, clause 1, p. 13.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

59. A conference report may be withdrawn in the Senate on leave, and in the House by unanimous consent.

[NOTE.—In the 32d Congress, a conference report having been agreed to in the Senate, the vote was reconsidered, the bill returned from the House on request of the Senate, and the committee of conference had leave to withdraw its report. (32d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 420.)]

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FORM OF CONFERENCE REPORT.

—— Congress, —— Session. H. R. [or S., as may be] No. ——

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the Bill [or Resolution, as may be] (H. R. [or S., as may be] ——), [title here] having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its amendments numbered * * *.

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered * * * and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ——, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: * * * ; and the Senate [or House, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ——, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered ——:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be]

numbered ———, and agree to the same, with an amendment, as follows: * * * ; and the House [or Senate, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendments numbered ———:

On the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered ———, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

(Signatures here.)

_____,
_____,
_____.

*Managers on the
part of the ———.*

(Signatures here.)

_____,
_____,
_____.

*Managers on the
part of the ———.*

FORM OF STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A CONFERENCE REPORT
REQUIRED BY HOUSE RULES XXIX.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the bill [or resolution] [number and title here] submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the conference report, namely—

* * * * *

(Signatures here.)

_____,
_____,
_____.

Managers on the part of the House.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FIRST TO THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.

Under Article I, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the classification of Senators in the First and succeeding Congresses, it was provided that, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year." The classification of the Senators of the First Congress was made in accordance with this provision by lot. The table beginning on the following page shows the classes to which the Senators of the First Congress, and from States subsequently admitted into the Union, were severally assigned, and the succession in each State to the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

TABLE OF SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FIRST TO THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, INCLUSIVE.

ALABAMA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
16th to 28th.....1819-1845	William R. King	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned April 15, 1844.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Dixon H. Lewis	Apr. 22, 1844	Dec. 10, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 10, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Oct. 25, 1848.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Nov. 20, 1848	Nov. 30, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	Jeremiah Clemens.....	Nov. 30, 1849	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 36th.....1853-1861	Clement Claibourne Clay...	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of civil war.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Willard Warner	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term be- ginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George Goldthwaite	Jan. 15, 1872	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 59th.....1877-1907	John Tyler Morgan.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1913	
60th .....do.....1907-1909	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Died June 11, 1907.
Do .....do.....	John Hollis Bankhead.....	June 18, 1907	July 16, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	.....do.....	July 16, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d .....do.....1913-1915	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

16th to 17th.....1819-1823	John W. Walker	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in December, 1822.
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	William Kelly	Dec. 12, 1822	.....do.....	
19th .....do.....1825-1827	Henry Chambers	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Died Jan. 25, 1826.
Do .....do.....	Israel Pickens	Feb. 17, 1826	Nov. 27, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 21st .....do.....1825-1831	John McKinley	Nov. 27, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Gabriel Moore	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	

25th	1837-1839	John McKinley	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned April 22, 1837.
25th to 27th	1837-1843	Clement Comer Clay	Sept. 4, 1837	.....do	Resigned in 1841.
27th to 30th	1841-1849	Arthur P. Bagby	Nov. 24, 1841	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned June 16, 1848.
30th to 32d	1847-1853	William R. King	July 1, 1848	.....do	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned in January, 1853.
32d to 36th	1851-1861	Benjamin Fitzpatrick	Jan. 14, 1853	Dec. 12, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Jan. 21, 1861.
37th to 39th	1861-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of civil war.
40th to 45th	1867-1879	George E. Spencer	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1879	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
46th	1879-1881	George S. Houston	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Dec. 31, 1879.
Do .....	.....do	Luke Pryor	Jan. 7, 1880	Nov. 24, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
46th to 54th	1879-1897	James L. Pugh	Nov. 24, 1880	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 59th	1897-1907	Edmund W. Pettus	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	
60th	1907-1909	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Died July 27, 1907.
60th to 63d	1907-1915	Joseph Forney Johnston ..	Aug. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Aug. 8, 1913. State unrepresented in this class from Aug. 8, 1913 to May 11, 1914. By governor to fill vacancy. Henry D. Clayton, Oct. 12, 1913; appointment withdrawn; Frank P. Glass, Nov. 17, 1913; but by resolution of the Senate, Feb. 4, 1914, was declared not entitled to a seat.
63d	1914-1915	Francis Shelley White	May 11, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	Elected by the people.
64th	1915-1917	Oscar Wilder Underwood ..	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	

ARIZONA.

CLASS 1.

62d	1911-1913	Henry F. Ashurst	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 3.

62d to 63d	1911-1915	Marcus Aurelius Smith	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th	1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1921	

ARKANSAS.
CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
24th to 28th.....1835-1845	William S. Fulton	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Aug. 15, 1844.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Chester Ashley	Nov. 8, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Apr. 29, 1848.
30th to 37th.....1847-1863	William K. Sebastian.....	May 12, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	do	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1865	Expelled July 11, 1861.
35th to 39th.....1863-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 22, 1868, by reason of civil war.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Alex. McDonald	June 22, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Powell Clayton	Mar. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 49th.....1877-1887	Augustus H. Garland.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 59th.....1885-1907	James H. Berry	Mar. 20, 1885	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Jefferson Davis	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Jan. 3, 1913.
62d .....1911-1913	John N. Heiskell.....	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d .....1911-1913	Williams Marmaduke Kavanaugh.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d .....1913-1915	Joe. T. Robinson.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
CLASS 3.				
24th to 30th.....1835-1849	Ambrose H. Sevier.....	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Mar. 15, 1848.
30th to 33d .....1847-1855	Solon Borland	Mar. 30, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	do	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 3, 1853.
33d to 36th .....1853-1861	Robert W. Johnson	July 6, 1853	Nov. 10, 1854	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	do	Nov. 10, 1854	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th .....1861-1863	Charles B. Mitchell	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled July 11, 1861.
38th to 39th.....1863-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 23, 1868, because of civil war.

40th to 42d	1867-1873	Benjamin F. Rice.....	June 23, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in the term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th	1873-1879	Stephen W. Dorsey	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	James D. Walker	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 57th.....	1885-1903	James K. Jones	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 63d.....	1903-1915	James P. Clarke	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th	1915-1917dodo	Mar. 3, 1921	

CALIFORNIA.
CLASS I.

31st.....	1849-1851	John C. Frémont....	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	Took seat Sept. 10, 1850. State admitted Sept. 9, 1850.
32d to 34th.....	1851-1857	John B. Weller.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1851, to Mar. 17, 1852.
35th to 36th.....	1857-1861	David C. Broderick.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 16, 1859.
36th.....	1859-1861	Henry P. Haun	Nov. 3, 1859	Jan. 11, 1860	By governor, to fill vacancy.
36th to 37th.....	1859-1863	Milton S. Latham	Jan. 11, 1860	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....	1863-1869	John Conness	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	Eugene Casserly.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Resigned Nov. 29, 1873.
43d.....	1873-1875	John S. Hager	Dec. 23, 1873	.....do	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Newton Booth	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	John F. Miller	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Mar. 8, 1886.
49th	1885-1887	George Hearst	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	Abram P. Williams	Aug. 4, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 51st	1887-1891	George Hearst	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	Died Feb. 28, 1891.
51st to 52d.....	1889-1893	Charles N. Felton	Mar. 19, 1891	.....do	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	Stephen M. White.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th	1899-1905	Thomas R. Bard	Feb. 7, 1900	Mar. 3, 1905	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1899, to Feb. 7, 1900, because of failure of legislature to elect.
59th to 61st.....	1905-1911	Frank Putnam Flint.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	John Downey Works.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915dododo	

Senators of the United States.

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LEGISLATURES

CALIFORNIA—Continued (CLASS 3).

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
31st to 36th..... 1849-1861	William M. Gwin	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1861	Took seat Sept. 10, 1850. State admitted Sept. 9, 1850. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 16, 1857.
37th to 39th..... 1861-1867	James A. McDougall.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d..... 1867-1873	Cornelius Cole	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th..... 1873-1879	Aaron A. Sargent	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th..... 1879-1885	James T. Farley.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 53d..... 1885-1895	Leland Stanford	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	Died June 21, 1893. By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 63d..... 1893-1915	George Clement Perkins...	July 26, 1893	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th..... 1915-1917	James Duval Phelan.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	

COLORADO (CLASS 2).

44th to 47th..... 1875-1883	Henry M. Teller	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Apr. 17, 1882. By governor, to fill vacancy.
47th..... 1881-1883	George M. Chilcott	Apr. 11, 1882	Jan. 27, 1883	
Do..... do.....	Horace A. W. Tabor.....	Jan. 27, 1883	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th..... 1883-1889	Thomas M. Bowen	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 56th..... 1889-1901	Edward O. Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th..... 1901-1907	Thomas M. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d..... 1907-1913	Simon Guggenheim	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d..... 1913-1915	John Franklin Shafroth...	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

44th to 45th..... 1875-1879	Jerome B. Chaffee.....	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Jan. 11, 1911. Vacancy occurred during session of legislature and election did not occur until Jan. 14, 1913. State not represented in this class from Jan. 11, 1911, to Jan. 14, 1913.
46th to 48th..... 1879-1885	Nathaniel P. Hill	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 59th..... 1885-1907	Henry M. Teller	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1909	
60th..... 1907-1909	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	
61st..... 1909-1911	Charles J. Hughes, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
62d to 63d..... 1911-1915	Charles Spalding Thomas.	Jan. 14, 1913	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th..... 1915-1917	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	

CONNECTICUT.

CLASS I.

1st to 4th.....	1789-1797	Oliver Ellsworth.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Mar. 8, 1796.
4th to 11th.....	1795-1811	James Hillhouse	May 12, 1796	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned June 10, 1810.
11th to 16th.....	1809-1821	Samuel Whittlesey Dana..	May 10, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 18th.....	1821-1825	Elijah Boardman.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Oct. 8, 1823.
18th to 19th.....	1823-1827	Henry W. Edwards.....	Oct. 8, 1823	May 5, 1824	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	May 5, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....	1827-1833	Samuel A. Foot	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 24th.....	1833-1837	Nathan Smith	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Dec. 6, 1835.
24th to 25th.....	1835-1839	John M. Niles.....	Dec. 14, 1835	May 4, 1836	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	May 4, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th	1839-1841	Thaddeus Betts	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Apr. 7, 1840.
26th to 30th.....	1839-1849	Jabez W. Huntington	May 4, 1840	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Nov. 1, 1847.
30th to 31st	1847-1851	Roger S. Baldwin	Nov. 11, 1847	May 3, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	May 3, 1848	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....	1851-1857	Isaac Toucey	May 12, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 40th.....	1857-1869	James Dixon	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d	1869-1875	William A. Buckingham...	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Feb. 5, 1875.
43d to 46th.....	1873-1881	William W. Eaton	Feb. 5, 1875	do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 58th.....	1881-1905	Joseph R. Hawley	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....	1905-1911	Morgan G. Bulkeley	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	George Payne McLean	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d.....	1913-1915	do.....	do.....	do.....	

Senators of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1791	William Samuel Johnson..	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	Resigned Mar. 4, 1791.
2d.....1791-1793	Roger Sherman.....	June 13, 1791	.....do.....	Died July 23, 1793.
3d.....1793-1795	Stephen M. Mitchell.....	Dec. 2, 1793	.....do.....	Resigned Mar. 3, 1795.
4th.....1795-1797	Jonathan Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned June 10, 1796.
5th to 10th.....1797-1809	Uriah Tracy.....	Oct. 13, 1796	Mar. 3, 1813	Died July 19, 1807.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Chauncey Goodrich.....	Oct. 25, 1807	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1813.
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	David Daggett.....	May 13, 1813	.....do.....	
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	James Lanman.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	.....do.....	By governor, in recess of legislature. Not admitted. Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4 to May 4, 1825.
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Calvin Willey.....	May 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Gideon Tomlinson.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Perry Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Truman Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned to take effect May 24, 1854.
33d.....1853-1855	Francis Gillette.....	May 20, 1854	.....do.....	
34th to 39th.....1855-1867	Lafayette S. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Nov. 21, 1875.
40th to 44th.....1867-1877	Orris S. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th.....1875-1877	James E. English.....	Nov. 27, 1875	May 17, 1876	
44th to 45th.....1875-1879	William H. Barnum.....	May 17, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 59th.....1879-1907	Orville H. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Apr. 21, 1905.
59th to 63d.....1905-1915	Frank Bosworth Brandegee	May 10, 1905	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	

DELAWARE.

CLASS I.

1st to 3d.....1789-1795	George Read.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Sept. 18, 1793. State not represented in this class from Sept. 18, 1793, to Feb. 7, 1795.
3d.....1793-1795	.....	.....	.....	Kensley Johns appointed by the governor, Mar. 19, 1794, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. Read, but by resolution of the Senate, Mar. 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to a seat.
3d to 6th.....1793-1801	Henry Latimer.....	Feb. 7, 1795	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned in 1801.
6th to 11th.....1799-1811	Samuel White.....	Feb. 28, 1801	Jan. 14, 1802	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 14, 1802	Mar. 3, 1815	Died Nov. 4, 1809.
11th to 16th.....1809-1821	Outerbridge Horsey.....	Jan. 12, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 10, 1822	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Jan. 29, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 8, 1824	.....do.....	
20th to 21st.....1827-1831	Louis McLane.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Apr. 16, 1829.
21st to 24th.....1829-1837	Arnold Naudain.....	Jan. 7, 1830	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned June 16, 1836.
24th to 28th.....1835-1845	Richard H. Bayard.....	June 17, 1836	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Sept. 19, 1839. Reelected, serving from Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1845.
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned in 1849.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	John Wales.....	Feb. 23, 1849	.....do.....	
32d to 38th.....1851-1865	James Asheton Bayard, 3d.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned Jan. 29, 1864.
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	George Read Riddle.....	Jan. 29, 1864	.....do.....	Died Mar. 29, 1867.
40th.....1867-1869	James Asheton Bayard, 3d.....	Apr. 5, 1867	Jan. 18, 1869	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1869	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 49th.....1869-1887	Thomas F. Bayard.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 55th.....1885-1899	George Gray.....	Mar. 19, 1885	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Lewis H. Ball.....	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1905	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1899, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Henry Algernon du Pont..	June 13, 1906	Mar. 3, 1911	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1905, to June 13, 1906, because of failure of legislature to elect.
62d.....1911-1913	do.....	do.....	do.....	
63d.....1913-1915	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1917	

Sensors of the United States.

DELAWARE—Continued.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d 1789-1793	Richard Bassett	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th 1793-1799	John Vining	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Jan. 9, 1798.
5th 1797-1799	Joshua Clayton	Jan. 19, 1798	.....do	Died Aug. 11, 1798.
5th to 8th 1797-1805	William Hill Wells	Jan. 17, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Nov. 6, 1804.
8th to 12th 1803-1813	James Asheton Bayard, 2d.	Nov. 13, 1804	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 3, 1813.
13th to 14th 1813-1817	William Hill Wells	May 28, 1813	.....do	
15th to 19th 1817-1827	Nicholas Van Dyke	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Died May 21, 1826.
19th 1825-1827	Daniel Rodney	Nov. 8, 1826	Jan. 12, 1827	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 20th 1825-1829	Henry M. Ridgeley	Jan. 12, 1827	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 24th 1829-1837	John M. Clayton	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1836.
24th to 29th 1835-1847	Thomas Clayton	Jan. 9, 1837	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d 1847-1853	Presley Spruance	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 34th 1853-1857	John M. Clayton	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died Nov. 9, 1856.
34th 1855-1857	Joseph P. Comegys	Nov. 19, 1856	Jan. 14, 1857	By governor, to fill vacancy.
34th to 35th 1855-1859	Martin W. Bates	Jan. 14, 1857	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st 1859-1871	Willard Saulsbury	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 50th 1871-1889	Eli Saulsbury	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d 1889-1895	Anthony Higgins	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th 1895-1901	Richard R. Kenney	Jan. 19, 1897	Mar. 3, 1901	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1895, to Jan. 19, 1897, because of failure of legislature to elect.
57th to 59th 1901-1907	James F. Allee	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
60th to 62d 1907-1913	Harry Alden Richardson ..	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d 1913-1915	Willard Saulsbury	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

FLORIDA.

CLASS 1.

29th to 31st	1845-1851	David Levy Yulee	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Joint credentials of David Levy and James D. Westcott, jr., dated July 1, 1845. Name David Levy changed to David Levy Yulee by an act of the legislature of Florida (Sen. Jour., Jan. 12, 1846).
32d to 36th	1851-1861	Stephen Russell Mallory ..	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 39th	1861-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 17, 1868, because of civil war.
40th	1867-1869	Adonijah S. Welch	June 17, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.
41st to 43d	1869-1875	Abijah Gilbert	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th	1875-1887	Charles W. Jones	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th	1887-1899	Samuel Pasco	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th	1899-1901	.....do	Mar. 4, 1899	Apr. 19, 1899	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 58th	1899-1905	James P. Taliaferro	Apr. 19, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th	1905-1907	.....do	Mar. 4, 1905	Apr. 19, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 61st	1905-1911	.....do	Apr. 19, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	Nathan Philemon Bryan ..	Mar. 4, 1911	Apr. 19, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d	1911-1913	.....do	Apr. 19, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 3.

29th to 30th	1845-1849	James D. Westcott	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d	1849-1855	Jackson Morton	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th	1855-1861	David L. Yulee	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861.
37th to 39th	1861-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 18, 1868, because of civil war.
40th to 42d	1867-1873	Thomas Ward Osborn	June 18, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.

Senators of the United States.

FLORIDA (CLASS 3)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
43d to 45th..... 1873-1879	Simon B. Conover.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 54th..... 1879-1897	Wilkinson Call.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th..... 1897-1903	Stephen Russell Mallory..	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th 1903-1905	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Apr. 22, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th 1905-1907	.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
60th 1907-1909	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Died Dec. 23, 1907.
Do .....do....	William James Bryan.....	Dec. 26, 1907	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Mar. 22, 1908.
Do .....do....	William H. Milton.....	Mar. 27, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 63d..... 1909-1915	Duncan Upshaw Fletcher..	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th 1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	

GEORGIA (CLASS 2.)

1st to 2d 1789-1793	William Few.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 4th..... 1793-1797	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1795.
4th..... 1795-1797	George Walton.....	Nov. 16, 1795	Feb. 20, 1796	By governor, to fill vacancy.
4th to 5th..... 1795-1799	Josiah Tatnall.....	Feb. 20, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 10th..... 1799-1809	Abraham Baldwin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1811	Died Mar. 4, 1807.
10th 1807-1809	George Jones.....	Aug. 27, 1807	Nov. 7, 1807	By governor, to fill vacancy.
10th to 12th..... 1807-1813	William Harris Crawford.	Nov. 7, 1807	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 23, 1813.
13th 1813-1815	William B. Bulloch.....	Apr. 8, 1813	Nov. 6, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th..... 1813-1817	William Wyatt Bibb.....	Nov. 6, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Nov. 9, 1816.
14th to 15th..... 1815-1819	George McIntosh Troup..	Nov. 13, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Sept. 23, 1818.
15th to 16th..... 1817-1821	John Forsyth.....	Nov. 7, 1818	.....do.....	Resigned Feb. 17, 1819.
16th to 17th..... 1819-1823	Freeman Walker.....	Nov. 6, 1819	.....do.....	Resigned Aug. 8, 1821.
17th to 18th..... 1821-1825	Nicholas Ware.....	Nov. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Sept. 7, 1824.

18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Thomas W. Cobb.....	Nov. 4, 1824	.....do.....	Resigned in 1828.
20th.....1827-1829	Oliver H. Prince.....	Nov. 7, 1828	.....do.....	
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	George McIntosh Troup..	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	John Pendleton King....	Nov. 21, 1833	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Nov. 1, 1837.
25th to 26th.....1837-1841	Wilson Lumpkin.....	Nov. 22, 1837	.....do.....	
27th to 32d.....1841-1853	John Macpherson Berrien.	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned May 28, 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	Robert M. Charlton.....	May 31, 1852	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 36th.....1853-1861	Robert Toombs.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from Senate Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 40th.....1861-1869	Vacant.....			State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 29, 1868, because of civil war.
41st.....1869-1871	Homer Virgil Milton Miller.	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865. Feb. 24, 1871, took oath prescribed in joint resolution approved Feb. 23, 1871.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Thomas M. Norwood.....	Nov. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Benjamin Harvey Hill....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Died Aug. 16, 1882.
47th.....1881-1883	Pope Barrow.....	Nov. 15, 1882	.....do.....	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	Alfred Holt Colquitt.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Mar. 26, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	Patrick Walsh.....	Apr. 2, 1894	Nov. 7, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 7, 1894	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 63d.....1895-1915	Augustus Octavius Bacon..	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Feb. 14, 1914.
63d.....1913-1915	William Stanley West.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	By governor, to fill vacancy pending the election Nov. 3, 1914.
63d.....1913-1915	Thomas William Hardwick.	Nov. 3, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919	
CLASS 3.				
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	James Gunn.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Died Mar. 18, 1806.
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	John Milledge.....	June 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned Nov. 14, 1809.
11th to 15th.....1809-1819	Charles Tait.....	Nov. 27, 1809	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	John Elliott.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	

GEORGIA (CLASS 3)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
19th to 21st 1825-1831	John Macpherson Berrien	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 24th 1829-1837	John Forsyth	Nov. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned June 27, 1834.
25th to 27th 1837-1843	Alfred Cuthbert	Jan. 12, 1835	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th 1843-1849	Walter Terry Colquitt	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in Feb., 1848.
30th 1847-1849	Herschel V. Johnson	Feb. 4, 1848	....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 33d 1849-1855	William C. Dawson	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th 1855-1861	Alfred Iverson	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Jan. 28, 1861.
37th to 40th 1861-1869	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 28, 1861, to July 29, 1868, because of civil war.
41st to 42d 1869-1873	Joshua Hill	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 46th 1873-1881	John Brown Gordon	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1885	Tendered resignation May 14, 1880, and retired from Senate May 26, 1880.
46th to 51st 1879-1891	Joseph E. Brown	May 21, 1880	Nov. 16, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do do	do	Nov. 16, 1880	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th 1891-1897	John Brown Gordon	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 61st 1897-1911	Alexander Stephens Clay	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Nov. 13, 1910.
62d 1911-1913	Joseph Meriwether Terrell	Nov. 17, 1910	July 12, 1912	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d 1911-1913	Hoke Smith	July 12, 1911	Mar. 3, 1915	Elected July 12, 1911, continued as governor until Nov. 15, 1911, and took oath as Senator, Dec. 4, 1911.
63d 1913-1915	do	do	do	
64th 1915-1917	do	do	Mar. 3, 1921	

IDAHO (CLASS 2).

51st to 56th 1889-1901	George L. Shoup	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th 1901-1907	Fred T. Dubois	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d 1907-1913	William Edgar Borah	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d 1913-1915	do	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

51st.....	1889-1891	William J. McConnell	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	Fred T. Dubois.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Henry Heitfeld	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 62d.....	1903-1913	Weldon Brinton Heyburn..	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Oct. 17, 1912.
62d.....	1911-1913	Kirtland I. Perky	Nov. 18, 1912	Jan. 24, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 63d.....	1911-1915	James Henry Brady.....	Jan. 24, 1913	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....	1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1921	

ILLINOIS.

CLASS 2.

15th to 20th.....	1817-1829	Jesse B. Thomas.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st.....	1829-1831	John McLean	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died Oct. 14, 1830.
Do	do.....	David J. Baker.....	Nov. 12, 1830	Dec. 11, 1830	By governor, to fill vacancy.
21st to 26th	1829-1841	John M. Robinson	Dec. 11, 1830	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 28th.....	1841-1845	Samuel McRoberts	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 27, 1843.
28th to 29th.....	1843-1847	James Semple.....	Aug. 16, 1843	Dec. 11, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Dec. 11, 1844	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 37th.....	1847-1863	Stephen A. Douglas.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1865	Died June 3, 1861.
37th	1861-1863	Orville H. Browning	June 26, 1861	Jan. 12, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....	1861-1865	William A. Richardson	Jan. 12, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	Richard Yates	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	John Alexander Logan....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....	1877-1883	David Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 62d.....	1883-1913	Shelby Moore Cullom.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d	1913-1915	James Hamilton Lewis.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
64th.....	1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

ILLINOIS—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
15th to 18th.....1817-1825	Ninian Edwards.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Mar. 4, 1824.
18th.....1823-1825	John McLean.....	Nov. 23, 1824	.....do.....	
19th to 23d.....1825-1835	Elias K. Kane.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	Died Dec. 11, 1835.
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	William Lee D. Ewing.....	Dec. 30, 1835	.....do.....	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Richard M. Young.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Sidney Breese.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	James Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 16, 1849, to Dec. 2, 1849, Mr. Shields "not having been a citizen of the United States the term of years required at the commencement of the term for which he was elected." He was afterwards elected for the same term.
34th to 42d.....1855-1873	Lyman Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Richard James Oglesby.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 49th.....1879-1887	John Alexander Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1891	Died Dec. 26, 1886.
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	Charles B. Farwell.....	Jan. 19, 1887	.....do.....	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	John McAuley Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	William E. Mason.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Albert J. Hopkins.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st.....1909-1911	William Lorimer.....	June 18, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1909, to May 27, 1909, because of failure of legislature to elect until that date, and from May 27, 1909, to June 17, 1909, because William Lorimer did not resign from House of Representatives until June 17, 1909. Election held illegal July 13, 1912.
62d.....1911-1913	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
63d.....1913-1915	James Y. Sherman.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	

INDIANA (CLASS 1).

14th to 21st.....1815-1831	James Noble.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1833	Died Feb. 26, 1831.
22d.....1831-1833	Robert Hanna.....	Aug. 19, 1831	Dec. 9, 1831	By governor, to fill vacancy.
22d to 25th.....1831-1839	John Tipton.....	Dec. 9, 1831	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Albert S. White.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	

29th to 37th.....	1845-1863	Jesse D. Bright.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled Feb. 5, 1862.
37th	1861-1863	Joseph A. Wright	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	David Turpie	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....	1863-1869	Thomas A. Hendricks	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d	1869-1875	Daniel D. Pratt.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Joseph E. McDonald	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Benjamin Harrison	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....	1887-1899	David Turpie	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st	1899-1911	Albert J. Beveridge	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	John Worth Kern.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	do	do	do	

CLASS 3.

14th to 18th.....	1815-1825	Waller Taylor.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 24th.....	1825-1837	William Hendricks	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....	1837-1843	Oliver H. Smith	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....	1843-1849	Edward A. Hannegan	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 32d	1849-1853	James Whitcomb.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Oct. 4, 1852.
32d	1851-1853	Charles W. Cathcart	Nov. 23, 1852	Jan. 11, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d	1853-1855	John Pettit.....	Jan. 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	Graham N. Fitch.....	Feb. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 4, 1857. Took seat Feb. 9, 1857.
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Henry S. Lane	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 45th.....	1867-1879	Oliver H. P. T. Morton.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Nov. 1, 1877.
45th	1877-1879	Daniel W. Voorhees.....	Nov. 6, 1877	Jan. 31, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
45th to 54th.....	1877-1897	do	Jan. 31, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 58th.....	1897-1905	Charles W. Fairbanks	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Resigned Mar. 3, 1905.
59th to 60th.....	1905-1909	James A. Hemenway	Mar. 4, 1905	do	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Benjamin Franklin Shively	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th	1915-1917	do	do	Mar. 3, 1921	

IOWA (CLASS 2).

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
30th to 35th.....1847-1859	George W. Jones.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st.....1859-1871	James W. Grimes.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Dec. 6, 1869.
41st.....1869-1871	James B. Howell.....	Jan. 18, 1870	.....do.....	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George G. Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 7, 1881.
47th.....1881-1883	James W. McDill.....	Mar. 8, 1881	Jan. 18, 1882	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	James F. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	John H. Gear.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	Elected for the term Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 3, 1907, but died July 14, 1900.
56th.....1899-1901	Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver.	Aug. 22, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th.....1901-1903	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Jan. 21, 1902	Do.
57th to 61st.....1901-1911	.....do.....	Jan. 21, 1902	Mar. 3, 1913	Died, Oct. 15, 1910.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	Lafayette Young.....	Nov. 12, 1910	Apr. 11, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d.....1911-1913	William Squire Kenyon ..	Apr. 12, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....1913-1915	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

30th to 33d.....1847-1855	Augustus C. Dodge	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 39th.....1855-1867	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Seat declared vacant by resolution of the Senate, Jan. 12, 1857.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 17, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Subsequently elected and took his seat Jan. 29, 1857, and served until May 15, 1865, when he resigned.
39th.....1865-1867	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 13, 1866	.....do.....	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	

43d to 60th.....1873-1909	William Boyd Allison.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Aug. 4, 1908.
60th to 63d.....1907-1915	Albert Baird Cummins.....	Nov. 24, 1908	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921

KANSAS (CLASS 2).

37th to 39th.....1861-1867	James H. Lane.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 11, 1866.
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Edmund G. Ross.....	July 19, 1866	Jan. 23, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 43d.....1871-1875	Alexander Caldwell.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 24, 1873.
43d.....1873-1875	Robert Crozier.....	Nov. 24, 1873	Feb. 12, 1874	By governor, to fill vacancy.
43d to 44th.....1873-1877	James M. Harvey.....	Feb. 2, 1874	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 52d.....1877-1893	Preston B. Plumb.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 20, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Bishop W. Perkins.....	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....1893-1895	John Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Lucien Baker.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Joseph R. Burton.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	Resigned June 4, 1906.
59th.....1905-1907	Alfred W. Benson.....	June 11, 1906	Jan. 23, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	Charles Curtis.....	Jan. 23, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....1913-1915	William H. Thompson....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

37th to 42d.....1861-1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 51st.....1873-1891	John J. Ingalls.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	William A. Pepper.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	William A. Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Chester I. Long.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....1909-1915	Joseph Little Bristow....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th.....1915-1917	Charles Curtis.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	

KENTUCKY (CLASS 2.)

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
2d to 8th.....1791-1805	John Brown.....	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Buckner Thruston.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Dec. 18, 1809.
11th.....1809-1811	Henry Clay.....	Jan. 4, 1810	....do.....	
12th to 13th.....1811-1815	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Aug. 23, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	George Walker.....	Aug. 30, 1814	Dec. 16, 1814	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William T. Barry.....	Dec. 16, 1814	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
14th.....1815-1817	Martin D. Hardin.....	Nov. 13, 1816	Dec. 5, 1816	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Mar. 3, 1819.
16th to 20th.....1819-1829	Richard M. Johnson.....	Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	James T. Morehead.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Joseph R. Underwood.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	John B. Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 40th.....1865-1869	James Guthrie.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Feb. 7, 1868.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Thomas C. McCreery.....	Feb. 19, 1868	....do.....	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	John W. Stevenson.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 51st.....1877-1891	James B. Beck.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died May 3, 1890.
51st to 52d.....1889-1893	John G. Carlisle.....	May 17, 1890	....do.....	Resigned Feb. 4, 1893.
52d to 56th.....1891-1901	William Lindsay.....	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Joseph C. S. Blackburn.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Thomas H. Paynter.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....1913-1915	Ollie Murray James.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

2d to 3d.....1791-1795	John Edwards	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Humphrey Marshall.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	John Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Aug. 7, 1805.
9th .....1805-1807	John Adair.....	Nov. 8, 1805	.....do	Resigned in 1806.
Do .....do.....	Henry Clay	Nov. 19, 1806	.....do	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	John Pope.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th .....1813-1815	Jesse Bledsoe.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Dec. 24, 1814. Declared by Senate Jan. 20, 1815, as having resigned.
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Isham Talbot	Jan. 3, 1815	.....do	
16th .....1819-1821	William Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Nov. 27, 1820.
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	Isham Talbot	Oct. 19, 1820	.....do	
19th to 21st .....1825-1831	John Rowan	Nov. 10, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 27th.....1831-1843	Henry Clay	Nov. 10, 1831	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 31, 1842.
27th to 30th.....1841-1849	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 31, 1842	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned June 12, 1848.
30th .....1847-1849	Thomas Metcalfe	June 23, 1848	Jan. 3, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	.....do	Jan. 3, 1849	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 32d .....1849-1853	Henry Clay	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Dec. 15, 1851, to take effect first Monday in Sept., 1852. Died June 29, 1852.
32d .....1851-1853	David Meriwether	July 6, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 33d.....1851-1855	Archibald Dixon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th .....1861-1863	John C. Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled Dec. 4, 1861.
37th to 42d.....1861-1873	Garrett Davis	Dec. 10, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	Died Sept. 22, 1872.
42d .....1871-1873	Willis B. Machen	Sept. 27, 1872	Jan. 21, 1873	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	.....do	Jan. 21, 1873	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Thomas C. McCreery	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	John Stuart Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....1885-1897	Joseph C. S. Blackburn....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	William J. Deboe	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	James B. McCreary.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	

Senators of the United States.

KENTUCKY (CLASS 3)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
61st to 63d 1909-1915	Wm. O'Connell Bradley ...	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died May 23, 1914.
63d 1913-1915	Johnson Newlon Camden...	June 16, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	By governor, to fill vacancy pending election held Nov. 3, 1914. Nov. 3, 1914, elected for unexpired term ending Mar. 3, 1915.
64th 1915-1917	John Cripps Wickliffe Beck- ham.	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	

LOUISIANA (CLASS 2).

12th 1811-1813	John Noel Destréhan	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Oct. 1, 1812.
Do do....	Thomas Posey	Oct. 8, 1812	Dec. 1, 1812	By governor, to fill vacancy.
12th to 14th..... 1811-1817	James Brown	Dec. 1, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th 1817-1819	W. C. C. Claiborne	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died Nov. 23, 1817.
15th to 18th..... 1817-1825	Henry Johnson	Jan. 12, 1818	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 27, 1824.
18th to 20th..... 1823-1829	Dominique Bouligny.....	Nov. 19, 1824	....do	
21st to 22d 1829-1833	Edward Livingston.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned May 24, 1831.
22d to 23d..... 1831-1835	George A. Waggaman	Nov. 15, 1831	....do	
24th to 26th..... 1835-1841	Robert C. Nicholas.....	Jan. 13, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	Elected in place of Chas. E. A. Gayarre, who did not qualify; vacancy from Mar. 4, 1835, to Jan. 13, 1836.
27th to 29th..... 1841-1847	Alexander Barrow	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Dec. 29, 1846.
29th 1845-1847	Pierre Soulé.....	Jan. 21, 1847	....do	
30th to 32d..... 1847-1853	Solomon W. Downs	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 36th..... 1853-1861	Judah P. Benjamin.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 39th..... 1861-1867	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1868, because of civil war.
40th to 41st 1867-1871	John S. Harris.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.

42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	J. Rodman West.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....	1877-1883	William Pitt Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 52d.....	1883-1893	Randall Lee Gibson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 15, 1892.
52d to 53d.....	1891-1895	Donelson Caffery.....	Dec. 31, 1892	May 23, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 56th.....	1893-1901	.....do.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....	1901-1913	Murphy James Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....	1913-1915	Joseph Eugene Ransdell...	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

CLASS 3.

12th.....	1811-1813	Allan B. Magruder.....	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	Eligius Fromentin.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....	1819-1825	James Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Dec. 10, 1823.
18th to 23d.....	1823-1835	Josiah S. Johnston.....	Jan. 15, 1824	Mar. 3, 1837	Died May 19, 1833.
23d to 24th.....	1833-1837	Alexander Porter.....	Dec. 19, 1833	.....do.....	Resigned Jan. 5, 1837; subsequently elected to Senate for term beginning Mar. 4, 1843, but did not qualify.
24th to 27th.....	1835-1843	Alexander Mouton.....	Jan. 12, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 1, 1842.
27th.....	1841-1843	Charles M. Conrad.....	Apr. 14, 1842	.....do.....	
28th to 30th.....	1843-1849	Henry Johnson.....	Feb. 12, 1844	Mar. 3, 1849	Alexander Porter was elected for this term. Credentials were not presented. Did not take oath. Died Jan. 13, 1844. Vacancy from Mar. 4, 1843, to Feb. 12, 1844.
31st to 33d.....	1849-1855	Pierre Soulé.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 11, 1853.
33d to 36th.....	1853-1861	John Slidell.....	Apr. 28, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Feb. 4, 1861.
37th to 39th.....	1861-1867	Vacant.....			State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1868, because of civil war.
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	William Pitt Kellogg.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867. Resigned Nov. 1, 1872.
43d.....	1873-1875				Vacancy in this class from Nov. 1, 1872, to Jan. 12, 1876.
44th to 45th.....	1875-1879	James B. Eustis.....	Jan. 12, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	Benjamin F. Jonas.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....	1885-1891	James B. Eustis.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 53d.....	1891-1895	Edward D. White.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	Resigned Mar. 12, 1894.

LOUISIANA (CLASS 3)—Continued.

Congress	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
53d 1893-1895	Newton C. Blanchard.....	Mar. 12, 1894	May 23, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 54th. 1893-1897	Newton C. Blanchard.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th..... 1897-1909	Samuel D. McEnery	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Died June 28, 1910. State unrepresented in this class from June 29, 1910, to Dec. 6, 1910.
61st 1909-1911	.....do	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
61st to 63d..... 1909-1915	John Randolph Thornton .	Dec. 7, 1910	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th 1915-1917	Robert F. Broussard	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	

MAINE.

CLASS I.

16th to 19th..... 1819-1827	John Holmes	June 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Aug. 26, 1828.
20th 1827-1829	Albion K. Parris	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
20th to 22d 1827-1833	John Holmes	Jan. 15, 1829	.....do	Resigned Mar. 3, 1836.
23d to 24th..... 1833-1837	Ether Shepley	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
24th 1835-1837	Judah Dana.....	Dec. 7, 1836	Feb. 22, 1837	By governor, to fill vacancy.
25th to 27th 1837-1843	Reuel Williams	Feb. 22, 1837	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned in 1843.
28th to 30th..... 1843-1849	John Fairfield	Mar. 3, 1843	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Dec. 24, 1847.
30th 1847-1849	Wyman B. S. Moor	Jan. 5, 1848	May 26, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th..... 1847-1857	Hannibal Hamlin.....	May 26, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 7, 1857.
34th 1855-1857	Amos Nourse	Jan. 16, 1857	.....do	Resigned Jan. 17, 1861.
35th to 36th..... 1857-1861	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
36th to 40th..... 1859-1869	Lot Myrick Morrill	Jan. 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 46th 1869-1881	Hannibal Hamlin	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 61st 1881-1911	Eugene Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d 1911-1913	Charles F. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d 1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 2.

16th to 20th.....1819-1829	John Chandler.....	June 14, 1820	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	Peleg Sprague.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Jan. 1, 1835.
23d to 26th.....1833-1841	John Ruggles.....	Jan. 20, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	George Evans.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	James Ware Bradbury.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 38th.....1853-1865	William Pitt Fessenden ...	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Resigned July 1, 1864.
38th.....1863-1865	Nathan A. Farwell.....	Oct. 27, 1864	Jan. 11, 1865	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 11, 1865	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	William Pitt Fessenden ...	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died Sept. 8, 1869.
41st to 44th.....1869-1877	Lot Myrick Morrill.....	Oct. 30, 1869	Jan. 19, 1870	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 19, 1870	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned July 7, 1876.
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	James Gillespie Blaine ...	July 10, 1876	Jan. 16, 1877	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 16, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 5, 1881.
47th to 62d.....1881-1913	William Pierce Frye.....	Mar. 15, 1881	Mar. 3, 1913	Died, Aug. 8, 1911.
62d.....1911-1913	Obadiah Gardner.....	Sept. 23, 1911	Apr. 2, 1912	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d.....1911-1913	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....1913-1915	Edwin Chick Burleigh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

MARYLAND.

CLASS 1.

1st to 2d.....1789-1793	C. Carroll, of Carrollton....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1792.
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Richard Potts.....	Jan. 10, 1793	.....do.....	Resigned Oct. 24, 1796.
4th to 7th.....1795-1803	John Eager Howard.....	Nov. 30, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 13th.....1803-1815	Samuel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Nov. 16, 1809	By governor, during recess of legislature.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th.....1815-1817	Robert G. Harper.....	Jan. 29, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1816.
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Alexander Contee Hanson..	Dec. 20, 1816	.....do.....	Died Apr. 23, 1819.

MARYLAND (CLASS 1)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	William Pinkney	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Feb. 25, 1822.
17th to 22d .....1821-1833	Samuel Smith.....	Dec. 16, 1822	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Joseph Kent	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Nov. 24, 1837.
25th to 28th.....1837-1845	William D. Merrick	Jan. 4, 1838	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st .....1845-1851	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned Mar. 7, 1849.
31st.....1849-1851	David Stewart	Dec. 6, 1849	Jan. 12, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 34th .....1849-1857	Thomas G. Pratt.....	Jan. 12, 1850	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Anthony Kennedy.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Reverdy Johnson	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned July 10, 1868.
40th .....1867-1869	William Pinkney Whyte ..	July 13, 1868	.....do	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 43d .....1869-1875	William T. Hamilton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	William Pinkney Whyte ..	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th .....1881-1899	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Louis F. McComas.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st .....1905-1911	Isidor Rayner.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d .....1911-1913	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1917	Died Nov. 25, 1912.
62d to 63d.....1911-1915	William Purnell Jackson ..	Nov. 29, 1912	.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 64th.....1913-1917	Blair Lee.....	Nov. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1917	

CLASS 3.

1st to 5th .....1789-1799	John Henry.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned Dec. 10, 1797.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Lloyd	Dec. 11, 1797	.....do	Resigned Dec. 1, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	William Hindman	Dec. 12, 1800	.....do	
Do .....do....	.....do	Mar. 4, 1801	Nov. 19, 1801	By governor, to fill vacancy.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	Robert Wright	Nov. 19, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. 26, 1806.
9th to 12th.....1805-1813	Philip Reed	Nov. 25, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	

13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	Robert H. Goldsborough....	May 21, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 19th.....	1819-1827	Edward Lloyd	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned in January, 1826.
19th to 23d.....	1825-1835	Ezekiel F. Chambers	Jan. 24, 1826	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in 1834.
23d to 24th.....	1833-1837	Robert H. Goldsborough....	Jan. 13, 1835	.....do	Died Oct. 5, 1836.
24th to 26th.....	1835-1841	John S. Spence.....	Dec. 31, 1836	Mar. 3, 1843	Died Oct. 29, 1840.
26th to 27th.....	1839-1843	John Leeds Kerr.....	Jan. 5, 1841	.....do	
28th to 37th.....	1843-1863	James A. Pearce	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Dec. 20, 1862.
37th to 38th.....	1861-1865	Thomas H. Hicks.....	Dec. 29, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do....	.....do	Jan. 12, 1864	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Feb. 13, 1865.
39th	1863-1867	John A. J. Cresswell.....	Mar. 9, 1865	.....do	
40th to 42d.....	1867-1873	George Vickers	Mar. 7, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	George R. Dennis.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	James B. Groome.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st	1885-1891	Ephraim King Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	Elected for the term Mar. 4, 1891, to Mar. 3, 1897, but died Feb. 24, 1891.
52d	1891-1893	Charles Hopper Gibson....	Nov. 19, 1891	Jan. 21, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	.....do	Jan. 21, 1892	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	George L. Wellington.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 59th.....	1903-1907	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Died June 4, 1906.
59th to 60th.....	1905-1909	William Pinkney Whyte ..	June 8, 1906	Mar. 3, 1909	By governor, to fill vacancy.
60th to 63d.....	1907-1915	John Walter Smith	Mar. 25, 1908	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Mar. 17, 1908.
64th	1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1921	

MASSACHUSETTS (CLASS 1).

1st.....	1789-1791	Tristram Dalton	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 4th.....	1791-1797	George Cabot	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned June 9, 1796.
4th to 6th.....	1795-1801	Benjamin Goodhue	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Nov. 8, 1800.
6th to 7th.....	1799-1803	Jonathan Mason	Nov. 14, 1800	.....do	

MASSACHUSETTS (CLASS 1)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Quincy Adams	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 8, 1808.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	James Lloyd	June 9, 1808	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned May 1, 1813.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	Christopher Gore	May 5, 1813	May 29, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do	May 29, 1813	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1816.
14th to 15th.....1815-1819	Eli P. Ashmun	June 12, 1816	do	Resigned May 10, 1818.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Prentiss Mellen	June 5, 1818	do	Resigned May 15, 1820.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	Elijah H. Mills.....	June 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 26th.....1827-1841	Daniel Webster	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Feb. 22, 1841.
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Rufus Choate.....	Feb. 23, 1841	do	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned July 22, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Robert C. Winthrop.....	July 27, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do....	Robert Rantoul	Feb. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 43d.....1851-1875	Charles Sumner.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Mar. 11, 1874.
43d	William B. Washburn.....	Apr. 17, 1874	do	
44th to 52d.....1875-1893	Henry L. Dawes.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 61st.....1893-1911	Henry Cabot Lodge.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	do	do	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	do	do	do	

CLASS 2.

1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Caleb Strong.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Theodore Sedgwick	June 11, 1796	do	
6th	Samuel Dexter.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in June, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Dwight Foster	June 6, 1800	do	Resigned Mar. 3, 1803.
7th to 11th.....1801-1811	Timothy Pickering.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1811	

12th to 14th.....	1811-1817	Joseph B. Varnum	June 8, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....	1817-1823	Harrison Gray Otis.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned May 30, 1822.
17th to 19th.....	1821-1827	James Lloyd	June 5, 1822	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 23, 1826.
19th to 23d.....	1825-1835	Nathaniel Silsbee	May 31, 1826	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....	1835-1841	John Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Jan. 5, 1841.
26th to 29th.....	1839-1847	Isaac C. Bates	Jan. 13, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 16, 1845.
29th to 32d.....	1845-1853	John Davis	Mar. 24, 1845	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d	1853-1855	Edward Everett.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Resigned May 17, 1854.
Do.....	do.....	Julius Rockwell.....	June 3, 1854	Jan. 31, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 42d.....	1853-1873	Henry Wilson.....	Jan. 31, 1855	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 3, 1873.
43d to 44th.....	1873-1877	George S. Boutwell.....	Mar. 12, 1873	.....do	
45th to 58th.....	1877-1905	George Frisbie Hoar.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Sept. 30, 1904.
58th	1903-1905	Winthrop Murray Crane ..	Oct. 12, 1904	Jan. 18, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 62d.....	1905-1913	.....do	Jan. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d	1913-1915	John Wingate Weeks.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

MICHIGAN (CLASS 1).

24th to 25th.....	1835-1839	Lucius Lyon	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....	1839-1845	Augustus S. Porter.....	Jan. 20, 1840	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 30th.....	1845-1849	Lewis Cass	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned May 29, 1848.
30th	1847-1849	Thomas Fitzgerald	June 8, 1848	Jan. 20, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....	1847-1857	Lewis Cass	Jan. 20, 1849	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 43d.....	1857-1875	Zachariah Chandler.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 45th.....	1875-1879	Isaac P. Christiancy.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	Resigned Feb. 10, 1879.
45th	1877-1879	Zachariah Chandler.....	Feb. 19, 1879	.....do	Died Nov. 1, 1879.
45th to 46th.....	1877-1881	Henry P. Baldwin.....	Nov. 17, 1879	Jan. 19, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	.....do	Jan. 19, 1881	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Omar D. Conger.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d....	1887-1895	Francis B. Stockbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Apr. 30, 1894.

MICHIGAN (CLASS 1)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
53d .....1893-1895	John Patton, jr.....	May 5, 1894	Jan. 15, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 61st.....1893-1911	Julius Caesar Burrows	Jan. 15, 1895	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d .....1911-1913	Charles Elroy Townsend ..	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d .....1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do

CLASS 2.

24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John Norvell.....	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	Died Oct. 5, 1861.
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	William Woodbridge	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Alpheus Felch	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	Charles E. Stuart.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 37th.....1859-1863	Kinsley S. Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Died Aug. 10, 1902. By governor, to fill vacancy
37th to 41st.....1861-1871	Jacob M. Howard	Jan. 4, 1862	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....1871-1883	Thomas W. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....1883-1889	Thomas W. Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 57th.....1889-1903	James McMillan	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Jan. 24, 1907.
57th .....1901-1907	Russell Alexander Alger ..	Sept. 27, 1902	Jan. 20, 1903	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	.....do	Jan. 20, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	William Alden Smith.....	Feb. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d .....1913-1915dodo	Mar. 3, 1919	

MINNESOTA.

CLASS 1.

35th to 37th.....	1857-1863	Henry M. Rice.....	May 11, 1858	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 43d.....	1863-1875	Alexander Ramsey.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th.....	1875-1887	Samuel J. R. McMillan....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 56th.....	1887-1901	Cushman K. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Nov. 27, 1900.
56th.....	1899-1901	Charles A. Towne.....	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 61st.....	1899-1907	Moses Edwin Clapp.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d.....	1911-1913	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d.....	1913-1915	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

CLASS 2.

35th.....	1857-1859	James Shields.....	May 11, 1858	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....	1859-1865	Morton S. Wilkinson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	Daniel S. Norton.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 13, 1870.
41st.....	1869-1871	William Windom.....	July 16, 1870	Jan. 18, 1871	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	.....do.....	Ozora P. Stearns.....	Jan. 18, 1871	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	William Windom.....	Mar. 12, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 4, 1881.
47th.....	1881-1883	A. J. Edgerton.....	Mar. 12, 1881	Oct. 26, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	.....do.....	William Windom.....	Oct. 26, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Dwight May Sabin.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....	1889-1895	William D. Washburn.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 62d.....	1895-1913	Knute Nelson.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....	1913-1915do.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919	

Sensors of the United States.

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MISSISSIPPI.

CLASS I.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Walter Leake	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1820.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	David Holmes.....	Aug. 30, 1820	.....do	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Sept. 25, 1825.
19th	Powhatan Ellis	Sept. 28, 1825	Jan. 28, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	Thomas B. Reed	Jan. 28, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Powhatan Ellis	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned July 16, 1832.
22d to 25th.....1831-1839	John Black.....	Nov. 12, 1832	Nov. 3, 1833	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Jan. 22, 1838.
25th	James F. Trotter.....	Jan. 22, 1838	.....do	Resigned July 10, 1838.
Do	Thomas H. Williams	Nov. 12, 1838	Jan. 30, 1839	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do	Jan. 30, 1839	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	John Henderson	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	Jesse Speight	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died May 1, 1847.
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Jefferson Davis	Aug. 10, 1847	Jan. 11, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do	Jan. 11, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned in November, 1851.
32d	John J. McRae	Dec. 1, 1851	Feb. 19, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Stephen Adams.....	Feb. 19, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	Jefferson Davis	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 40th.....1861-1869	Vacant			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1870, in consequence of civil war.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Adelbert Ames.....	Jan. 18, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill term beginning Mar. 4, 1869; resigned in January, 1874.
43d	Henry R. Pease	Feb. 3, 1874	.....do	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Blanche K. Bruce	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	

47th to 55th.....	1881-1899	James Z. George	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Aug. 14, 1897.
55th	1897-1899	Hernando De Soto Money.	Oct. 8, 1897	Jan. 19, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th to 61st	1897-1911	.....do	Jan. 19, 1898	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	John Sharp Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 2.

15th to 20th.....	1817-1829	Thomas Hill Williams.....	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st.....	1829-1831	Thomas B. Reed.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died Nov. 26, 1829.
Do	do.....	Robert H. Adams	Jan. 6, 1830	.....do	Died July 2, 1830.
21st to 23d	1829-1835	George Poindexter.....	Oct. 15, 1830	Nov. 18, 1830	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Nov. 18, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 29th.....	1835-1847	Robert J. Walker.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Mar. 5, 1845.
29th	1845-1847	Joseph W. Chalmers.....	Nov. 3, 1845	Jan. 10, 1846	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Jan. 10, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	Henry Stuart Foote.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned in 1852.
32d	1851-1853	Walter Brooke	Feb. 18, 1852	.....do	
33d to 36th.....	1853-1861	Albert G. Brown	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Jan. 12, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861.
37th to 40th	1861-1869	Vacant .....	.....	.....	State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 14, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1870, in consequence of civil war.
41st.....	1869-1871	Hiram R. Revels	Jan. 20, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	James Lusk Alcorn	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 49th.....	1877-1887	L. Q. C. Lamar.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 53d.....	1885-1895	Edward C. Walthall.....	Mar. 9, 1885	Jan. 20, 1886	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Jan. 20, 1886	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Jan. 24, 1894.
53d	1893-1895	Anselm J. McLaurin	Feb. 7, 1894	.....do	
54th to 56th.....	1895-1901	Edward C. Walthall.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	Died Apr. 21, 1898.
55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	Will Van Amberg Sullivan	May 28, 1898	Jan. 16, 1900	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Jan. 16, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	

MISSISSIPPI (CLASS 2)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
57th to 61st 1901-1911	Anselm J. McLaurin	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Dec. 22, 1909.
61st 1909-1911	James Gordon	Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 22, 1910	By governor, to fill vacancy,
61st to 62d 1909-1913	Le Roy Percy	Feb. 23, 1910	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d 1913-1915	James Kimble Vardaman...	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

MISSOURI (CLASS 1).

17th to 31st 1821-1851	Thomas H. Benton	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1851	Expelled Jan. 10, 1862. By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 34th 1851-1857	Henry S. Geyer	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th 1857-1863	Trusten Polk	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
37th to 40th 1861-1869	John B. Henderson	Jan. 17, 1862	Jan. 6, 1863	
Do do	do	Jan. 6, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d 1869-1875	Carl Schurz	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1905, to Mar. 17, 1905, because of fail- ure of legislature to elect.
44th to 58th 1875-1905	Francis M. Cockrell	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st 1905-1911	William Warner	Mar. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d 1911-1913	James A. Reed	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d 1913-1915	do	do	do	

CLASS 3.

17th to 21st 1821-1831	David Barton	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1831	Died June 15, 1833.
22d to 23d 1831-1835	Alexander Buckner	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
23d to 28th 1833-1845	Lewis F. Linn	Oct. 25, 1833	Nov. 20, 1834	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do do	do	Nov. 20, 1834	Mar. 3, 1849	Died Oct. 3, 1843.
28th to 33d 1843-1855	David R. Atchison	Oct. 14, 1843	Nov. 20, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.

Do .....do:...	.....do	Nov. 20, 1844	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	James S. Green.....	Jan. 12, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	This class was unrepresented from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857. Took his seat Jan. 21, 1857.
37th .....1861-1863	Waldo P. Johnson.....	Mar. 17, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	Expelled from the Senate Jan. 10, 1862. This class was unrepresented from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 1862.
Do .....do....	Robert Wilson	Jan. 17, 1862	Nov. 13, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
38th to 39th.....1863-1867	B. Gratz Brown	Nov. 13, 1863	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 41st .....1867-1871	Charles D. Drake	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	Resigned Dec. 19, 1870.
41st.....1869-1871	Daniel T. Jewett.....	Dec. 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1871	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 42d.....1869-1873	Francis P. Blair.....	Jan. 20, 1871	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Lewis V. Bogy	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Sept. 20, 1877.
45th .....1877-1879	David H. Armstrong	Sept. 29, 1877	Jan. 22, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do....	James Shields.....	Jan. 22, 1879	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 57th.....1879-1903	George G. Vest.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 63d.....1903-1915	William Joel Stone	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th .....1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1921	

MONTANA.

CLASS I.

51st to 52d .....1889-1893	Wilbur F. Sanders	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th .....1893-1899	Lee Mantle	Jan. 16, 1895	Mar. 3, 1899	This class was unrepresented from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 16, 1895, on account of failure of legislature to elect.
56th .....1899-1901	William A. Clark	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Resigned May 11, 1900. Took effect May 15, 1900.
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	Paris Gibson.....	Mar. 7, 1901	.....do	
59th to 61st .....1905-1911	Thomas H. Carter	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d .....1911-1913	Henry L. Myers.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d .....1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

MONTANA—Continued.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
51st to 53d.....1889-1895	Thomas C. Power.....	Jan. 2, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	William A. Clark.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Joseph Moore Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d.....1913-1915	Thomas J. Walsh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

NEBRASKA.

CLASS 1.

40th to 43d.....1867-1875	Thomas W. Tipton.....	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Charles H. Van Wyck.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	William V. Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th.....1899-1901	Monroe L. Hayward.....	Mar. 8, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
56th to 57th.....1899-1903	William V. Allen.....	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 28, 1901	
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	Charles H. Dietrich.....	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Elmer J. Burkett.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d.....1911-1913	Gilbert Monell Hitchcock..	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d.....1913-1915	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	Died Dec. 5, 1899, before qualifying. By governor, to fill vacancy.

CLASS 2.

40th to 41st	1867-1871	John M. Thayer	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th	1871-1877	Phineas W. Hitchcock	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th	1877-1883	Alvin Saunders	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d	1883-1895	Charles F. Manderson	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th	1895-1901	John Mellen Thurston	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th	1901-1907	Joseph H. Millard	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d	1907-1913	Norris Brown	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d	1913-1915	George William Norris	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

NEVADA.

CLASS 1.

38th to 43d	1863-1875	William M. Stewart	Dec. 15, 1864	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th	1875-1881	William Sharon	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th	1881-1887	James G. Fair	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 58th	1887-1905	William M. Stewart	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st	1905-1911	George Stuart Nixon	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1917	Died June 5, 1912.
62d	1911-1913	Wm. Alexander Massey	July 1, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d	1911-1913	Key Pittman	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 3.

38th to 42d	1863-1873	James W. Nye	Dec. 16, 1864	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 57th	1873-1903	John P. Jones	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 63d	1903-1915	Francis Griffith Newlands	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th	1915-1917	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1921	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d 1789-1793	Paine Wingate.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 7th..... 1793-1803	Samuel Livermore.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in April, 1801.
7th to 8th..... 1801-1805	Simeon Olcott.....	June 17, 1801	.....do.....	
9th to 13th..... 1805-1815	Nicholas Gilman.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1817	Died May 2, 1814.
13th to 14th..... 1813-1817	Thomas W. Thompson	June 24, 1814	.....do.....	
15th to 17th..... 1817-1823	David L. Morrill.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 23d..... 1823-1835	Samuel Bell.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1735	
24th to 26th..... 1835-1841	Henry Hubbard.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th..... 1841-1847	Levi Woodbury.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Nov. 20, 1845.
29th 1845-1847	Benning W. Jenness.....	Nov. 12, 1845	June 13, 1846	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do do.....	Joseph Cilley.....	June 13, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d... .. 1847-1853	John P. Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d 1853-1855	Charles G. Atherton.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died Nov. 15, 1853.
Do do.....	Jared W. Williams.....	Nov. 29, 1853	July 30, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy. By resolution of Aug. 3, 1854, the Senate declared that representation under the appointment had expired.
34th to 38th..... 1855-1865	John P. Hale.....	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 44th..... 1865-1877	Aaron H. Cragin.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th..... 1877-1873	Edward H. Rollins.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 49th..... 1883-1887	Austin F. Pike.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	Died Oct. 8, 1886.
49th to 50th..... 1885-1889	Person C. Cheney.....	Nov. 24, 1886	June 14, 1887	By governor, to fill vacancy.
50th 1887-1889	William E. Chandler.....	June 14, 1887	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st..... 1889-1891	Gilman Marston.....	Mar. 4, 1889	June 18, 1889	By governor, to fill vacancy during recess of legislature.

51st to 56th	1889-1901	William E. Chandler	June 19, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d	1901-1913	Henry Eben Burnham	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d	1913-1915	Henry French Hollis	Mar. 12, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	State not represented in this class from Mar. 3 to Mar. 13, 1913.

CLASS 3.

1st to 6th	1789-1801	John Langdon	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th	1801-1803	James Sheafe	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned in 1802.
7th to 9th	1801-1807	William Plumer	June 17, 1802	.....do	
10th to 11th	1807-1811	Nahum Parker	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned in 1810.
11th to 13th	1809-1815	Charles Cutts	June 21, 1810	.....do	
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Apr. 2, 1813	June 10, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy during recess of legislature.
13th to 15th	1813-1819	Jeremiah Mason	June 10, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1817.
15th	1817-1819	Clement Storer	June 27, 1817	.....do	
16th to 18th	1819-1825	John F. Parrott	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st	1825-1831	Levi Woodbury	June 16, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th	1831-1837	Isaac Hill	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned May 30, 1836.
24th	1835-1837	John Page	June 8, 1836	.....do	
25th to 27th	1837-1843	Franklin Pierce	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Feb. 28, 1842.
27th	1841-1843	Leonard Wilcox	Mar. 1, 1842	June 9, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	June 9, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th	1843-1849	Charles G. Atherton	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d	1849-1855	Moses Norris, jr.	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Jan. 11, 1855.
33d	1853-1855	John S. Wells	Jan. 16, 1855	.....do	By governor, to fill vacancy.
34th to 35th	1855-1859	James Bell	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Died May 26, 1857.
35th to 39th	1857-1867	Daniel Clark	June 27, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned July 27, 1866.
39th	1865-1867	George G. Fogg	Aug. 31, 1866	.....do	By governor, to fill vacancy.
40th to 42d	1867-1873	James W. Patterson	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th	1873-1879	Bainbridge Wadleigh	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	

NEW HAMPSHIRE (CLASS 3)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
46th .....1879-1881	Charles H. Bell	Mar. 13, 1879	June 18, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy caused by ex- piration of term of B. Wadleigh, and no election.
46th to 51st .....1879-1891	Henry William Blair.....	June 18, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	By governor; no election.
Do .....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 5, 1885	June 17, 1885	
Do .....do.....	.....do.....	June 17, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 60th-63d .....1891-1915	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th .....1915-1917	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	

NEW JERSEY.

CLASS I.

1st.....1789-1791	Jonathan Elmer	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 5th.....1791-1799	John Rutherford.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
5th .....1797-1799	Franklin Davenport.....	Dec. 5, 1798	Feb. 14, 1799	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Schureman	Feb. 14, 1799	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Feb. 16, 1801.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Aaron Ogden	Feb. 26, 1801	.....do.....	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Condit	Sept. 1, 1803	Nov. 3, 1803	By governor, during recess of legislature.
Do .....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	John Lambert	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	James Jefferson Wilson....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned Jan. 8, 1821.
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	Samuel L. Southard	Jan. 26, 1821	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do .....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Mar. 3, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Joseph McIlvaine	Nov. 12, 1823	.....do.....	Died Aug. 19, 1826.
19th to 20th .....1825-1829	Ephraim Bateman.....	Nov. 10, 1826	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Jan. 12, 1829.

20th to 22d	1827-1833	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Jan. 30, 1829	.....do	
23d to 27th.....	1833-1843	Samuel L. Southard	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1845	Died June 26, 1842.
27th to 31st	1841-1851	William L. Dayton.....	July 2, 1842	Oct. 28, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Oct. 28, 1842	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d	1851-1853	Robert F. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 10, 1853.
33d to 37th.....	1853-1863	John R. Thomson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 13, 1862.
37th	1861-1863	Richard S. Field.....	Nov. 21, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	James W. Wall.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 39th.....	1863-1867	William Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Nov. 1, 1866.
39th to 40th.....	1865-1869	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen ..	Nov. 12, 1866	Jan. 23, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d	1869-1875	John P. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Theodore F. Randolph.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	William J. Sewell	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....	1887-1893	Rufus Blodgett.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	James Smith, jr	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st	1899-1911	John Kean	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d	1911-1913	James Edgar Martine.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d	1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 2.

1st.....	1789-1791	William Paterson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Mar. 2, 1790.
1st to 2d	1789-1793	Philemon Dickinson.....	Nov. 23, 1790	.....do	
3d to 4th.....	1793-1797	Frederick Frelinghuysen..	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
4th to 5th.....	1795-1799	Richard Stockton	Nov. 12, 1796	.....do	
6th to 8th.....	1799-1805	Jonathan Dayton	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 10th.....	1805-1809	Aaron Kitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Mar. 12, 1809.
11th to 14th.....	1809-1817	John Condict.....	Mar. 21, 1809	Nov. 2, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do	do.....	.....do	Nov. 2, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 20th.....	1817-1829	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned Jan. 30, 1829.

NEW JERSEY (CLASS 2)—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
21st to 23d 1829-1835	Theodore Frelinghuysen ..	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th 1835-1841	Garret D. Wall	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 32d 1841-1853	Jacob W. Miller	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th 1853-1859	William Wright	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th 1859-1865	John C. Ten Eyck	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th 1865-1867	John P. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Seat declared vacant Mar. 27, 1866.
39th to 41st 1865-1871	Alexander G. Cattell	Sept. 19, 1866	.....do	To fill unexpired term of J. P. Stockton, unseated.
42d to 44th 1871-1877	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen.	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 53d 1877-1895	John R. McPherson	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 57th 1895-1903	William J. Sewell	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Dec. 27, 1901.
57th to 59th 1901-1907	John F. Dryden	Jan. 29, 1902	.....do	
60th to 62d 1907-1913	Frank Obadiah Briggs	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d 1913-1915	William Hughes	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	

NEW MEXICO.

CLASS 1.

62d 1911-1913	Thomas Benton Catron....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1917	
63d 1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	

CLASS 2.

62d 1911-1913	Albert Bacon Fall	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d 1913-1915	.....do .....	.....do	Mar. 3, 1919	