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CABELL.

The Florida election case of Brockenbrough v. Cabell in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I,** section **821.**

The Virginia election case of Stovell v. Cabell in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I,** section **681.**

CABINET OF THE PRESIDENT.

(1) No official place on the floor of the House.
(2) Inquiries of Secretaries.
(3) Reports from.
(4) Investigations of conduct of Secretaries.
(5) In general.

(1) No official Place on the Floor of the House.

The House decided early in its history that the Secretaries of the President's Cabinet should not be called to give information personally on the floor of the House. Volume **III,** section **1880.**

The proposition to have the heads of the Executive Departments occupy seats on the floor and participate in the proceedings. Volume **II,** section **1587.**

"Heads of Departments," meaning members of the President's cabinet, have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3634.**

Members of the President's Cabinet appear before committees of the House and give testimony. Volume **III,** sections **1881–1883.**

While Cabinet officers are frequently summoned to testify before committees either voluntarily or by subpoena, they are no longer called to give information on the floor of the House. Volume **VI,** section **432.**

"Heads of Departments, meaning members of the President's Cabinet, have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V,** section **7283.**

The term "Heads of Executive Departments" refers exclusively to members of the President's Cabinet. Volume **VI,** section **406.**

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and foreign ministers and suites and their respective families. Volume **V,** section **7302.**

(2) Inquiries of Secretaries.

The House having asserted its right to direct the heads of the Executive Departments to furnish information, the Secretary of War returned an answer to a portion of the inquiry, declining to respond to the remainder. Volume **III,** section **1886.**

The Senate returned to the Secretary of the Navy an impertinent document transmitted in response to an inquiry. Volume **III,** section **1907.**

CABINET OF THE PRESIDENT—Continued.

(2) Inquiries of Secretaries—Continued.

The Postmaster-General having responded to an inquiry in a manner considered disrespectful, the Senate referred the matter to the President, whereat an explanation was forth-coming. Volume **III,** section **1906.**

A letter from the head of an Executive Department, responding to a resolution of inquiry, is not printed in full in the Journal, but a brief summary of its contents is printed. Volume **IV,** section **2858.**

A member of the Cabinet declining on his own responsibility to transmit data requested by the House was criticized for failure to communicate such refusal through the President as incompatible with public interest. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

(3) Reports From.

The Secretary of the Treasury alone, of all the Cabinet, transmits his report directly to Congress (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6652.**

The Secretary of the Treasury may recommend legislation to Congress, even when his views have not been requested by either House. Volume **V,** section **6652.**

Estimates of appropriations must be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3575.**

(4) Investigations of Conduct of Secretaries.

Members of the President's Cabinet, whose reputations and conduct have been assailed on the floor of the House, have sometimes asked for an investigation. Volume **III,** sections **1734, 1735.**

The House in 1824 investigated, on application of the United states Minister to Mexico, a controversy on a public matter between him and the Secretary of the Treasury. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

Vice-President Calhoun asked the House, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate certain charges made against his conduct as Secretary of War, and the House granted the request. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

A member of the Cabinet who has been implicated by the terms of a resolution creating a committee of investigation was permitted to have witnesses summoned. Volume **III,** section **1787.**

(5) In General.

On request, President Johnson furnished to the House the minutes of a meeting of the Cabinet. Volume **III,** section **1888.**

While the House in some cases has bestowed praise or censure on the President or a member of his Cabinet, such action has at other times been held to be improper. Volume **II,** sections **1569–1572.**

Ceremonies on the occasion of the deaths of members of the President's Cabinet. Volume **V,** sections **7196–7200.**

Newspaper statements that Cabinet members regard the official acts of a Member as a nuisance do not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **562.**

CABLEGRAMS

The Committee on Accounts reserves the right to limit the franking privilege on telegrams and declines to authorize the franking of cablegrams. Volume **VI,** section **220.**

CABLES.

Bills relating to ocean cables have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4106.**

Jurisdiction over legislation providing for regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone facilities and ocean cables has been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1804.**

Overruling a former decision,[2] the construction of a submarine cable in extension of one already laid was held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1348.**

CADETS.

A bill increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4850.**

CALDWELL.

The Senate election case of Alexander Caldwell, from Kansas, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II,** section **1279.**

CALENDAR DAY

In the contemplation of the rules and special orders of the House a day is the legislative day and not a calendar day, and the two are not always the same. Volume **IV,** section **3192.**

Instance wherein the House held two legislative days with the limits of one calendar day (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6724.**

There must be an adjournment before the legislative day will terminate, and an adjournment does not take place by reason of the arrival of the time for the regular daily meeting of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6738, 6739.**

The legislative day continues until terminated by an adjournment, irrespective of the passage of calendar days. Volume **V,** sections **6738, 6739.**

A session of the House extending, by failure to adjourn, through the succeeding calendar day, a special order for the legislative day expected to be held on that calendar day falls as the session is of the legislative day. Volume **IV,** section **3192.**

When a special order requires a recess at a certain hour of a certain day the recess is not taken if the encroachment of a prior legislative day prevents the existence of the said certain day as a legislative day. Volume **IV,** section **3192.**

The constitutional adjournment for not "more than three days" must take into the count either the day of adjourning or the day of meeting. Volume **V,** sections **6673, 6674.**

The phrase "within 10 days" in the constitutional provision fixing the time within which bills shall be returned by the President, refers not to legislative days but to calendar days. Volume **VII,** section **1115.**

The legislative day and not the calendar day governs in determining the order of business. Volume **VI,** section **723.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.

(1) Call of committee under the rule.
(2) Consideration of unprivileged bills only.
(3) Question of consideration on.
(4) Consideration in Committee of the Whole on.
(5) Debate under the rule.
(6) Precedence of business on.
(7) Unfinished business.
(8) Not in order on.
(9) Methods of dispensing with.

(1) Call of Committees Under the Rule.

Origin and development of section 7 of Rule XXIV. Volume **VII,** section **881.**

Wednesdays are set apart for the consideration of unprivileged bills on House and Union Calendars taken up on call of committees. Volume **VII,** section **881.**

There is no priority as between House or Union Calendars bills on Wednesday, and the committee called may bring up bills from either calendar at will. Volume **VII,** section **938.**

On call of committees, a bill may be called up only on authorization of the committee. Volume **VII,** section **928.**

The order in which bills are called up on Calendar Wednesday is determined by the committee reporting them. Volume **VII,** section **963.**

In the interpretation of "Wednesday" in the Calendar Wednesday rule a portion of a day is considered one day. Volume **VII,** section **945.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—Continued.

(1) Call of Committees Under the Rule—Continued.

Prior to election of all the committees of the House the call of committees on Calendar Wednesday includes only those committees which have been elected. Volume **VII,** section **925.**

In calling the committees, they are called in the order in which they appear in the rules and not alphabetically. Volume **VII,** section **922.**

On call of committees under the rule, each committee is called twice before being passed. Volume **VII,** section **924.**

During a call of committees under the rule, a committee may not yield or exchange its order of rotation. Volume **VII,** section **927.**

A committee declining to proceed with the consideration of a bill when called on Wednesday, loses its right until again called in regular order. Volume **VII,** section **926.**

The call of committees under the Calendar Wednesday rule is differentiated from the call of committees during the regular morning hour, and each maintains its separate calendar. Volume **VII,** section **944.**

The motion to grant a committee an additional Wednesday under the Calendar Wednesday rule is in order prior to the Wednesday on which the committee is called. Volume **VII,** section **946.**

The call of committees having been completed on Wednesday, business otherwise in order on the day was considered. Volume **VII,** section **921.**

The Calendar Wednesday rule does not apply during the last two weeks of the session. Volume **VII,** section **971.**

Where the concluding day of the session fell on Wednesday the Speaker held the second Wednesday preceding that date to be within the two weeks prescribed by the rule. Volume **VII,** section **971.**

(2) Consideration of Unprivileged Bills Only.

A privileged bill may not be called up for consideration under the rule on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **932.**

A bill privileged under the rules cannot be called up on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2289.**

Bills reported from the District Committee are not so privileged as to prevent their being taken up under call of committees on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **937.**

The privilege of a bill is not affected by the method by which reported and delivery of a privileged bill to the Clerk does not thereby destroy its privilege so as to render it eligible for consideration under call of committees on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **936.**

A bill taken up for consideration under call of committees on Wednesday does not lose its place on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **943.**

It is not in order to move to postpone consideration of pending business to Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2614.**

The House may by a two-thirds vote extend consideration of a bill to the next Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2680.**

(3) Question of Consideration on.

The question of consideration may be demanded against a bill called up under the rule on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **947.**

It is in order on Calendar Wednesday to raise the question of consideration against a Union. Calendar bill when called up for consideration in the House and before resolving into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2446.**

The question of consideration is admitted in the Committee of the Whole on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2444.**

The question of consideration is in order in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday only, but if reported to the House, the recommendation of the committee is then subject to approval or rejection, and, if rejected, the House automatically resolves into the committee for further consideration of the measure. Volume **VII,** section **951.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—Continued.

(3) Question of Consideration on—Continued.

Formerly the question of consideration was raised against a bill on the Union Calendar in the committee and not in the House. Volume **VII,** section **948.**

Under the later practice it has been held that the question of consideration may be raised against a Union Calendar bill in the House on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2445.**

The modern practice is to raise the question of consideration on Calendar Wednesday in the House, as on other days, and if decided in the affirmative the House resolves automatically into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **952.**

The question of consideration may be raised against unfinished business on the House Calendar in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2447.**

(4) Consideration in Committee of the Whole on.

When a bill on the Union Calendar is called up on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion from the floor. Volume **VII,** section **939.**

The question of consideration against a bill being decided in the affirmative on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole, and no intervening business, as the motion to adjourn or questions of privilege, are in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2446.**

A point of order having been sustained against a provision of a bill called up on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolved into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill with the offending clause eliminated. Volume **VII,** section **2145.**

A point of order that a bill called upon Calendar Wednesday from the House Calendar belongs on the Union Calendar being sustained, the Speaker transferred the bill to the latter calendar and the House automatically resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2406.**

On rejection by the House of a recommendation by Committee of the Whole for peremptory disposition of a bill under consideration on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolves into the committee for its further consideration. Volume **VII,** section **943.**

(5) Debate Under the Rule.

Debate on bills called up on Calendar Wednesday is limited to two hours, to be divided equally between those for and against the measure. Volume **VII,** section **959.**

The provision for two hours' debate and equal division of time under the Calendar Wednesday rule applies to Union Calendar bills only and not to House bills. Volume **VII,** section **955.**

In recognizing for debate under the Calendar Wednesday rule, preference is given Members of the committee reporting the bill; if no Member of the committee claims the time in opposition, the Chair may recognize any Member for that half of the time. Volume **VII,** section **959.**

While formerly held that time unclaimed in opposition to a bill called up on Calendar Wednesday could be allotted to Members favoring the bill, the recent practice is to read the bill for amendment at the conclusion of the hour in favor of the bill, when no one rises in opposition. Volume **VII,** section **960.**

A member of the committee calling up a bill on Calendar Wednesday is entitled to prior recognition to oppose it, but if no Member of the committee opposes it any Member may be recognized in opposition. Volume **VII,** section **958.**

The Member calling up a House bill on Calendar Wednesday is recognized for one hour and may move the previous question, for the purpose of preventing debate or amendment, at any time. Volume **VII,** section **955.**

The previous question may be ordered on a bill on the House Calendar on Calendar Wednesday prior to the expiration of debate allotted under the rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2680.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—Continued.

(5) Debate Under the Rule—Continued.

A bill called up by a committee under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be withdrawn before amendment. Volume **VII,** section **930.**

The time allotted for debate under the Calendar Wednesday rule may not be extended in Committee of the Whole even by unanimous consent. Volume **VII,** section **959.**

(6) Precedence of Business on.

It has been held in order to administer the oath to a Member during a roll call, in the absence of a quorum, or on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VI,** section **22.**

On Wednesday the call of committees has precedence of a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a privileged resolution of inquiry. Volume **VII,** section **896.**

On Wednesdays the call of committees has precedence of a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VII,** section **882.**

A question of privilege takes precedence of business in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

A proposition involving a question of privilege supersedes business in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **908.**

An exceptional instance wherein the consideration of a veto message from the President was held to be in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **912.**

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the objections of the President is by constitutional mandate and takes precedence of business in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **1095.**

Under the later practice messages from the President are laid before the House on Calendar Wednesday by unanimous consent or on motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII,** section **913.**

On a Wednesday on which the call of committees was in order the entering, but not the consideration, of a motion to reconsider was held to intervene. Volume **VII,** section **905.**

A resolution to procure testimony in a contested election case is privileged when reported by a committee on elections, and is in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2276.**

(7) Unfinished Business.

A motion made on the preceding Calendar Wednesday is not a motion on the same day within the purview of the rule forbidding repetition of certain motions on the same day. Volume **VIII,** section **2372.**

A bill postponed to a certain Wednesday and undisposed of on that day becomes unfinished business to be considered when the committee calling it up is again called in its turn. Volume **VII,** section **970.**

When consideration of a bill postponed to a certain Wednesday is concluded on that Wednesday the remainder of the day is devoted to business in order under the rule. Volume **VII,** section **970.**

When a bill previously debated is called up for the first time on Calendar Wednesday, consideration proceeds as if there had been no previous debate. Volume **VII,** section **954.**

When a Union Calendar bill comes up as the unfinished business on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole and debate is resumed from the point at which it was discontinued on the previous Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **966.**

Business pending at adjournment on Wednesday, and on which the previous question has not been ordered, does not come up on the succeeding legislative day but goes over to the next Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **965.**

A bill undisposed of on the Wednesday allotted to a committee remains the unfinished business until that committee is again called on Wednesday in its regular order. Volume **VII,** section **944.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—Continued.

(7) Unfinished Business—Continued.

A bill under consideration on Calendar Wednesday, and on which the previous question had been ordered but not disposed of at adjournment, comes up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **VII,** section **967.**

When the House adjourns on Wednesday without voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered the question does not go over to the following Wednesday but comes up on the next legislative day. Volume **VII,** section **895.**

When the House adjourns on Tuesday without voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered, the question does not come up on Wednesday but on the following Thursday. Volume **VII,** section **890.**

(8) Not in Order on.

The Speaker declines to entertain requests for unanimous consent to establish special orders for Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **888.**

A conference report may not be considered on a Wednesday on which the call of committees is in order. Volume **VII,** section **899.**

A Senate bill privileged because of similarity to a bill on the House Calendar may not be called up on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **906.**

Motions to change the reference of public bills are in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **2117.**

The call of committees takes precedence of a contested-election case called up on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **903.**

A resolution of inquiry may not be called up on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **898.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue or appropriation bills is not in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **904.**

Propositions relating to impeachment are not in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **902.**

The House decided that a joint resolution relating to the taking of the census was not in order for consideration on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **889.**

While a bill may be reported for printing on Wednesday, the right to call up to immediate consideration is not thereby implied. Volume **VII,** section **907.**

(9) Methods of Dispensing With.

The motion to dispense with business in order on a particular Wednesday may be made and considered on any preceding day. Volume **VII,** section **916.**

The Speaker is constrained to recognize on Wednesday any Member proposing a motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII,** section **915.**

In the absence of bills eligible for consideration under call of committees on Wednesday, a motion to dispense with business in order on that day is not required. Volume **VII,** section **918.**

A specific method being provided for dispensing with proceedings in order on Calendar Wednesday, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has declined to entertain requests for unanimous consent to dispense with minor provisions of the rules. Volume **VII,** section **964.**

On motion to dispense with proceedings in order on Wednesday, debate is limited to 10 minutes, to be divided not to exceed 5 minutes for and 5 minutes in opposition to the motion. Volume **VII,** section **917.**

No resolution shall be reported by the Committee on Rules to set aside Calendar Wednesday by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting. Volume **VIII,** section **2260.**

The Committee on Rules may report orders of procedure subject to two limitations only: it may not provide for abrogation of the Calendar Wednesday rule except by two-thirds vote or for denial of the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending on final passage. Volume **VIII,** section **2262.**

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY—Continued.

(9) Methods of Dispensing With—Continued.

While the Committee on Rules is forbidden to report special orders abrogating the Calendar Wednesday rule or excluding the motion to recommit after ordering of the previous question, a resolution making possible that ultimate result was on one occasion held in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2267.**

CALENDARS.

(1) Enumeration and Description of.
(2) Order of considering bills on.—In Committee of the Whole.
(3) Order of considering bills on.—The House Calendar.
(4) Nonprivileged bills on the Union Calendar.
(5) The Private Calendar.
(6) The Discharge Calendar.
(7) The Consent Calendar.

(1) Enumeration and description of.

Bills reported from committees are distributed to three calendars, there to await action by the House. Volume **IV,** section **3115.**

Description of the House, Union and Private calendars. Volume **IV,** section **3115.**

Nonprivileged reports are delivered to the Clerk for reference to the calendars under direction of the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3116.**

Adverse reports do not go to the calendars except by direction of a committee or request of a Member. Volume **IV,** section **3116.**

Unless ordered by the House no bill, resolution, or other proposition reported by a committee shall be printed unless placed on the Calendar. Volume **V,** section **7315.**

A mere clerical error in the Calendar does not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2616.**

A motion to correct an error in referring a bill to the proper calendar presents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2614, 2615.**

A bill improperly reported from a committee is not entitled to its place on the Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **3117.**

Form and history of section 3 of Rule XIII (the Consent Calendar). Volume **VII,** section **972.**

The rule authorizing reference to the Calendar of Adverse Reports, on request, does not apply to privileged resolutions of inquiry. Volume **VI,** section **411.**

The point of order that a bill is on the wrong calendar may be raised at any time before consideration begins. Volume **VII,** section **863.**

When a majority of the membership of the House has signed a motion it is entered on the Journal and referred to the Calendar of Motions to discharge committees. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

(2) Order of Considering Bills on, in Committee of the Whole.

Except in cases wherein the rules make specific provision therefor, a motion is not in order in the House to fix the order in which business shall be taken up on the calendars of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4733.**

Unprivileged business on the calendars of the Committee of the Whole is taken up in the calendar order or in such order as may be determined in the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4729.**

The Committee of the Whole may, on motion put and carried, determine an order for taking up the business on its Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **4730.**

The Committee of the Whole House determines the order in which it will consider bills on its calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**

In the Committee of the Whole business on its Calendar is taken up in regular order unless the committee or the House before resolving into the committee otherwise determine. Volume **VIII,** section **2332.**

CALENDARS—Continued.

(2) Order of Considering Bills on, in the Committee of the Whole—Continued.

In Committee of the Whole House unless otherwise ordered by the House or the committee, bills are taken in their order on the Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2331.**

In considering bills on the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House it is in order, on a motion made and carried, to take up a bill out of its order. Volume **IV,** sections **4731, 4732.**

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be striken out, the bill goes back to the calendar of the Committee of the Whole as unfinished business. Volume **V,** sections **5345, 5346.**

The motion to report a bill with a favorable recommendation being decided in the negative in Committee of the Whole, the bill remains in its place on the Calendar. Volume **IV,** sections **4779–4781.**

(3) Order of Considering Bills on the House Calendar.

The rule for consideration of bills on the House Calendar on call of committee. Volume **IV,** section **3118.**

A bill must be actually on the House Calendar, and properly there also, in order to be considered in the morning hour. Volume **IV,** sections **3122–3126.**

(4) Nonprivileged Bills on the Union Calendar.

Conditions under which motions may be made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider nonprivileged bills. Volume **IV,** section **3134.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular bill after a call of committees may be amended only by substituting another bill on the Union Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **3139.**

When by authority of a committee a motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill (not a revenue or appropriation bill), an amendment designating another bill may be offered by a Member individually. Volume **IV,** section **3140.**

A bill on the Union Calendar may not be brought up on call of committees. Volume **VI,** section **753.**

(5) The Private Calendar.

On Saturday of each week it is in order to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **846.**

The objection by three Members when a bill is first called on Private Calendar Saturday precludes debates thereon and the bill is referred to the deferred list forthwith. Volume **VII,** section **849.**

Bills on the Private Calendar for three days are called in their order and considered unless objection is entered or reserved. Volume **VII,** section **846.**

Interpretation of a special order providing for consideration of Senate bills on the Private Calendar in the closing days of a session. Volume **VII,** section **796.**

A Member may not yield time allotted under the rule providing for the consideration of the Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **848.**

A bill providing for inquiry by the Court of Claims without conferring authority to render final judgment does not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

When the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, a bill unfinished at adjournment on a previous day takes precedence of other bills on the Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **855.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills on Friday takes precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar only when authorized by the committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI,** section **721.**

The proceedings observed on the first consideration of the Private Calendar under the new rule. Volume **VII,** section **847.**

CALENDARS—Continued.

(5) The Private Calendar—Continued.

Reports from the Court of Claims do not remain on the Calendar from Congress to Congress, even when a law seems so to provide. Volume **IV,** section **3298.**

Under the present practice reports from the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act, which are also reported by a House committee and sent to the Private Calendar, do not remain on that calendar during a succeeding Congress. Volume **IV,** sections **3299–3302.**

(6) The Discharge Calendar.

After the motion has been on the calendar seven days any signer may call it up for consideration on second or fourth Mondays and the House proceeds to its consideration; if agreed to, any Member may move the immediate consideration of the bill which shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

After the motion has been on the calendar seven days any signer may call it up for consideration on second or fourth Mondays and the House proceeds to its consideration; if agreed to, any Member may move the immediate consideration of the bill which shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Recognition to call up motions from the Discharge Calendar is granted in the order in which entered on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1018.**

The time required after reference to calendar before motion to discharge may be presented does not begin to run until committee is appointed and organized. Volume **VII,** section **1019.**

The requirement that a bill be considered in Committee of the Whole is not waived by the fact that the standing committee having jurisdiction has been discharged from consideration, and the bill is not on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1021.**

(7) The Consent Calendar.

Since the establishment of the Consent Calendar the Speaker declines recognition to submit requests for the consideration of bills by unanimous consent. Volume **VII,** section **973.**

A bill is on the calendar as soon as referred, although it may not yet appear on the printed form. Volume **VI,** section **738.**

In order to be called on consent day, a bill must appear on the printed calendar. Volume **VII,** section **992.**

To be eligible to consideration on the call of the Consent Calendar a bill must have been on the printed calendar three legislative days. Volume **VII,** section **994.**

In counting the three days required by the Consent Calendar rule holidays or days on which the House is not in session are not construed as legislative days and are not included. Volume **VII,** section **994.**

In counting the three days required under the consent rule, Sunday is not included. Volume **VII,** section **995.**

The requirement that a bill be three days on the Consent Calendar before being eligible to consideration does not apply when the bill, after being objected to, is again placed on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1003.**

One objection prevents consideration when the bill is first called but when again called it is considered unless three object, in which event it is stricken from the calendar for the session. Volume **VII,** section **972.**

A Member having reserved the right to object to consideration of a bill called on the Consent Calendar, any Member may object under the reservation. Volume **VII,** section **999.**

A bill on the Consent Calendar, "passed over without prejudice," goes to the foot of the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **997.**

The House has decided that requests to have a bill "passed over without prejudice" may be entertained before debate has begun but not thereafter. Volume **VII,** section **996.**

A bill passed over without prejudice on a call of the Consent Calendar requires but one objection when next reached. Volume **VII,** section **1000.**

Objection to consideration of a bill on consent day comes too late after debate has begun. Volume **VII,** section **998.**

CALENDARS—Continued.

(7) The Consent Calendar—Continued.

The status of bills on the Consent Calendar is not affected by their consideration from another calendar and such bills may be called up for consideration from the Consent Calendar while pending as unfinished business in the House or Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **1006.**

A bill objected to during consideration of the Consent Calendar, but retaining its place by unanimous consent, requires three objections when again called. Volume **VII,** section **1000.**

A bill, the second time stricken from the calendar on the objection of three Members, may by unanimous consent be permitted to retain its place on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1001.**

While holding unfinished business on which the previous question was pending at adjournment on the previous day to be of equal privilege, the Speaker directed the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **990.**

Business under consideration on "consent day" and undisposed of at adjournment does not come up as unfinished business on the following legislative day but goes over to the next day when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VII,** section **1005.**

The rule providing for the call of the Consent Calendar on the first and third Mondays does not preclude recognition within the discretion of the Speaker for a motion to suspend the rules, and such motion is in order before the calendar is called or at any time before the call is completed. Volume **VIII,** section **3405.**

Under the former rule recognition to suspend the rules on consent day does not preclude the call of the calendar later in the day. Volume **VII,** section **991.**

Consideration of a bill on the Consent Calendar having been agreed to, a Senate bill of similar tenor may, by unanimous consent, be taken from the committee to which referred and considered in lieu thereof. Volume **VII,** section **1004.**

The call of the Consent Calendar on days devoted to its consideration by the rules takes precedence of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **986.**

The rule establishing the Consent Calendar relates to legislative propositions only, and does not apply to matters of routine and convenience purely formal in nature. Volume **VII,** section **980.**

The Speaker declines to submit requests for unanimous consent to address the House on Mondays reserved for the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **978.**

A contested-election case may not supplant the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **988.**

On Consent Calendar days the Speaker recognizes for the transaction of business by unanimous consent only in cases of emergency. Volume **VII,** section **979.**

CALHOUN, JOHN C., of South Carolina, Vice-President.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournment of an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2383.**

Amendments. Volume **V,** section **5773.**

Ballot. Volume **V,** section **6006.**

Joint committees. Volume **IV,** section **4411.**

Relevancy in debate. Volume **V,** section **5102.**

Testimony in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2205.**

Vote as Vice President. Volume **V,** section **5973.**

Vice-President Calhoun asked the House, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate certain charges made against his conduct as Secretary of War, and the House granted the request. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

In investigating charges of an impeachable offense the committee permitted the accused to be represented by counsel and have process to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

CALIFORNIA.

Election cases from:

Thirty-first Congress.—Gilbert v. Wright. Volume **I,** section **520.**

Thirty-seventh Congress.—F.F. Lowe. Volume **I,** section **314.**

Forty-fifth Congress.—Wiggington v. Pacheco. Volume **II,** sections **927–930.**

Forty-ninth Congress.—California Members. Volume **I,** section **645.**

Fiftieth Congress.—Lynch v. Vandever. Volume **II,** section **1012.**

Fiftieth Congress.—Sullivan v. Felton. Volume **II,** sections **1016, 1017.**

Fifty-third Congress.—English v. Hilborn. Volume **II,** section **1050.**

Fifty-eighth Congress.—Kahn v. Livernash. Volume **I,** section **731.**

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS.

The subject of mining débris in California has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4230.**

CALL.

(1) Of respondent in an impeachment trial.

(2) Of elections.

(1) Of Respondent in an Impeachment Trial.

Ceremonies at the calling of Judge Pickering to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2332.**

Form used by the Sergeant-at-Arms in calling President Johnson to appear and answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

(2) Of Elections.

Votes cast on a legal election day were held valid by the House, although the State official had withdrawn his proclamation calling the election for that day. Volume **I,** section **524.**

The House seated a loyal claimant voted for at an election called on the legal day, but by the governor of a State in secession. Volume **I,** section **365.**

CALL, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Senate election case of Davidson v. Call, from Florida, in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II,** section **1060.**

CALL OF COMMITTEE. See also "Calendar Wednesday."

(1) Rule and practice.

(2) Interruption of.

(1) Rule and Practice.

The rule for consideration of bills on the House Calendar on call of committees. Volume **IV,** section **3118.**

On a call of committees under section 4 or section 7 of Rule XXIV, committees are called seriatim in the order in which they appear in Rule X and not alphabetically. Volume **VI,** section **751.**

The call of committees in the morning hour does not necessarily end in sixty minutes. Volume **IV,** section **3119.**

On the call of committees each bill must be called on authorization of the committee, but in case of dispute as to the authorization the Speaker can not decide as to the fact. Volume **IV,** section **3127.**

On call of committees, a bill may be called up only on authorization of the committee. **VII,** section **928.**

Authority having been given one Member to call up a bill, another may not be recognized for that purpose if objection is made. **VII,** section **928.**

The Speaker may, upon statements from the chairman and other Members of a committee, rule that the calling up of a bill has been authorized by a committee. Volume **IV,** section **3128.**

A bill must be actually on the House Calendar, and properly there also, in order to be considered in the morning hour. Volume **IV,** sections **3122–3126.**

CALL OF COMMITTEES—Continued.

(1) Rule and Practice—Continued.

A bill on the Union Calendar may not be brought up on call of committees. Volume **VI,** section **753.**

A bill once brought up on call of committees continues before the House in that order of business until finally disposed of. Volume **IV,** section **3120.**

A bill called up in the morning hour may not be made a special order by a motion to postpone to a day certain. Volume **IV,** section **3164.**

A bill taken up during the call of committees may be withdrawn by the committee at any time before amendment or other action which puts it into possession of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3129.**

The House having completed the order of business and not being ready to adjourn the Speaker directed the call of committees to be resumed. Volume **IV,** section **3133.**

Interpretation of the rule of the call of committees in the form existing prior to 1890. Volume **IV,** section **3121.**

(2) Interruption of.

When a committee is called during a call of committees, it is not in order to rise for any purpose other than to call up a bill for consideration. Volume **VI,** section **754.**

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV,** section **3132.**

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a privileged report. Volume **IV,** section **3132.**

The rule for interrupting a call of committees at the end of sixty minutes. Volume **IV,** section **3134.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be made after sixty minutes of morning hour, or sooner if that order fails. Volume **IV,** section **3135.**

It is not in order, before the expiration of sixty minutes of the call of committees, to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill that is not privileged. Volume **IV,** section **3141.**

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3131, 3132.**

An instance wherein the House, by recess, remained for two calendar days at the stage of business wherein the motion under Rule XXIV, section 5, was in order. Volume **IV,** section **3135.**

CALL OF STATES.

Origin of the order for the former call of States for petitions. Volume **IV,** section **3313.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

(1) Constitutional power to compel attendance.
(2) The two methods of ordering.
(3) The call of the roll.
(4) Revoking leaves of absence.
(5) Excuses of absent Members.
(6) Arrest of absent Members.—The two rules.
(7) Arrest of absent Members.—Issue of warrant.
(8) Arrest of absent Members.—General procedure.
(9) Arrest of absent Members.—Continuing orders.
(10) Dispensing with proceedings under the call.
(11) Motions in order during.
(12) Motions not in order during.
(13) Questions of privilege during.

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(14) Messages and conference reports during.

(15) Yeas and nays during.

(16) As intervening business to justify repetition of a motion.

(17) As related to suspension of the rules.

(1) Constitutional Power to Compel Attendance.

A smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **2980.**

The constitutional power to the House to compel the attendance of absent Members is not confined to cases wherein there is a lack of a quorum. Volume **IV,** sections **2985–2987.**

A call of the House is in order, both under the general parliamentary law and the Constitution. Volume **IV,** section **2981.**

There may be a call of the House with a Speaker pro tempore in the Chair. Volume **IV,** section **2989.**

Reference to proceedings in the Senate to compel attendance of absentees (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **2980.**

Instance of a call for a quorum in the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** sections **2105–2107.**

(2) The Two Methods of Ordering.

Interpretation and discussion of the rule providing for an automatic call of the House on the failure of a quorum to vote. Volume **VI,** section **703.**

Form and history of section 4 of Rule XV. Volume **VI,** section **690.**

The old rule providing for a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **2982.**

Under the rule of the House a call of the House may not be ordered by less than fifteen Members. Volume **IV,** section **2983.**

The call of the House must be ordered by a majority vote, and may not be ordered by a minority of fifteen or more. Volume **IV,** section **2984.**

A motion for a call of the House is not debatable. Volume **VI,** section **683.**

The rule whereby a quorum is obtained and the vote taken on the pending proposition by one roll call. Volume **IV,** section **3041.** Volume **VI,** section **690.**

The rule providing an automatic roll call on the failure of a quorum to vote applies to votes by yeas and nays as well as to those taken by tellers, division, or viva voce, but not on motions incidental to lack of a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **703.**

If a quorum fails to vote on the pending question and objection is made, an automatic roll call is still required after a motion to adjourn has been offered and rejected by a quorum vote. Volume **VI,** section **701.**

The new rule for a call of the House applies only to cases where a quorum is required on the vote, and hence not to motions to adjourn. Volume **IV,** section **3042.**

While a quorum is not required to adjourn, a point of no quorum on a negative vote on adjournment, if sustained, precipitates a call of the House under the rule. Volume **VI,** section **700.**

In order to invoke the rule for an automatic call of the House, the absence of a quorum must be demonstrated. Volume **VI,** section **695.**

A call of the House, ordered when no question is pending, is taken in the old form. Volume **IV,** section **2990.**

A call of the House is not in order after the previous question is ordered unless it appears on an actual count by the Speaker that a quorum is not present. Volume **V,** section **5447.**

Lack of a quorum developing while a demand for the yeas and nays was pending, the demand for yeas and nays is disregarded and the vote is taken under the rule. Volume **VI,** section **696.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(2) The Two Methods of Ordering—Continued.

When a quorum fails on a yea-and-nay vote the call of the House is automatic under the rule, and the Speaker directs the roll to be called without motion from the floor. Volume **VI,** section **678.**

When a vote by yeas and nays shows no quorum the Chair takes cognizance of the fact, and, unless the House adjourns, orders a call under the rule without suggestion from the floor. Volume **VI,** section **679.**

The rule providing for an automatic call of the House does not apply unless the House is dividing and, if the point of no quorum is made before the question is put, may not be invoked. Volume **VI,** section **692.**

When lack of a quorum develops while the House is dividing, the call of the House is automatic under the rule and no motion is required. Volume **VI,** section **691.**

A roll call recurs under the rule on failure of a quorum on a viva voce vote. Volume **VI,** section **697.**

On the failure of a quorum no business is in order and no motion will be entertained except for a call of the House or to adjourn. Volume **VI,** section **680.**

A quorum has not failed to vote until both the yeas and nays have been taken, and a call of the House is not ordered until this stage is reached. Volume **VI,** section **694.**

The Speaker may, without suggestion from the floor, take note of the failure of a quorum to vote on the pending question, and on his own initiative direct a call of the House under the rule. Volume **VI,** section **699.**

Motions incidental to a call of the House are not debatable. Volume **VI,** section **688.**

(3) The Call of the Roll.

On a roll call for a vote or a call of the House the names of the Members are called alphabetically by surname. Volume **V,** section **6046.**

There is no rule or practice requiring a recapitulation of the names of those who appear on a call of the House after their names have been called. Volume **IV,** section **2993.**

As to the propriety of calling the roll a second time during a call of the House to ascertain who have absented themselves since the first call. Volume **IV,** section **3012.**

Under the new rule for a call of the House the roll is called over twice, and those appearing after their names are called may vote. Volume **IV,** section **3052.**

During proceedings under a call of the House the roll call may be repeated on order of those present. Volume **IV,** section **2991.**

On a call of the House the roll call may not be interrupted by a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Volume **IV,** section **2992.**

The Speaker orders the doors closed only when a call of the House is in progress. Volume **VI,** section **703.**

The Senate Journal has shown the number of Senators answering to a call of the Senate, but not the names. Volume **IV,** section **2833.**

(4) Revoking Leaves of Absence.

A resolution revoking leaves of absence, being a proceeding to compel the attendance of absent Members, does not require a quorum for its adoption. Volume **IV,** sections **3003, 3004.**

A resolution revoking leaves of absence and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to telegraph for absent Members is in order pending a call of the House, although a quorum may have been disclosed. Volume **IV,** section **3005.**

A resolution revoking leaves of absence, directing absentees to attend, and dispensing with proceedings under an existing call was held to have precedence of a simple motion to dispense with the call. Volume **IV,** section **3006.**

(5) Excuses of Absent Members.

During a call of the House less than a quorum may excuse a Member from attendance. Volume **IV,** sections **3000, 3001.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(5) Excuses of Absent Members—Continued.

While less than a quorum may excuse a Member from attendance at the time they may not grant a leave of absence. Volume **IV,** section **3002.**

Under the old rule for a call of the House motions to excuse Members are in order while the roll is being called for excuses. Volume **IV,** section **2997.**

While the names of absentees are being called for excuses on a call of the House, neither a motion to excuse nor an incidental appeal is debatable. Volume **IV,** section **2999.**

After the roll has been called for excused and the House has ordered the arrest of those who are unexcused, a motion to excuse an absentee is in order when he is brought to the bar. Volume **IV,** section **3012.**

After the roll has been called under the new rule for a call of the House, and while the proceedings to obtain a quorum are going on, motions to excuse Members are in order. Volume **IV,** section **3051.**

The former practice of presenting Members at the bar during a call of the House is obsolete, and Members now reports to the Clerk and are recorded without being formally excused unless brought in under compulsion. Volume **VI,** section **684.**

(6) Arrest of Absent Members.—The Two Rules.

In the absence of a quorum fifteen Members, including the Speaker, if there be one, are authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **2982.**

It is always in order, the failure of a quorum being shown, to proceed to secure the attendance of absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **2988.**

Form of resolution for directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest absent Members (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3018.**

Form of resolution for the arrest of Members absent without leave. Volume **VI,** section **686.**

The process of arresting absent Members under a call of the House. Volume **VI,** section **690.**

Instance wherein the House ordered the arrest of absentees during proceedings to secure a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **686.**

Under the old rule for a call of the House an order of arrest for absent Members may be made after a single calling of the roll. Volume **IV,** sections **3015, 3016.**

The process of arresting absent Members under the new rule for a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3041.**

Proceedings of arrest of Members and arraignment at the bar, under section 4 of Rule XV, for securing attendance of a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **3044.**

A proposition of arrest Members absent without leave is in order during proceedings to secure a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **685.**

On a call of the House under the new rule the Sergeant-at-Arms is required to detain those Members who are present and bring in absentees. Volume **IV,** sections **3045–3048.**

Under the new rule for a call of the House a resolution of the House is not required to empower the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in absentees. Volume **IV,** section **3049.**

A resolution authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest absentees is not debatable. Volume **VI,** section **686.**

(7) Arrest of Absent Members.—Issue of Warrant.

Form of warrant for the arrest of absent Members under the old rule for a call of the House (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **2982.**

Form of warrant issued under the new rule for a call of the House (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3041.**

Discussion of the authority of the Speaker to issue a warrant for the arrest of absent Members during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3043.**

Under the rule for a call of the House, the Speaker issues warrants for arrest of absentees without further authorization from the House. Volume **VI,** section **702.**

The lack of a quorum being disclosed, in the absence of any motion the Speaker will issue warrants to bring in absent Members. Volume **VI,** section **680.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(7) Arrest of Absent Members.—Issue of Warrant—Continued.

Under a call of the House warrants for the arrest of Members may be issued by the Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI,** section **688.**

A motion directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of absent Members being pending, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was ruled out. Volume **IV,** section **3036.**

The House having agreed to a motion directing the issuance of a warrant for arrest of absentees during proceedings to secure a quorum, the Speaker disregarded the direction and declined to sign the warrant. Volume **VI,** section **681.**

(8) Arrest of Absent Members.—General Procedure.

Leave for a committee to sit during sessions of the House does not release its Members from liability to arrest during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3020.**

On a call of the House the Sergeant-at-Arms is required to execute an order to arrest wherever the Members referred to may be found. Volume **IV,** section **3017.**

Form of resolution for directing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest absent Members. Volume **VI,** section **684.**

A proposition to arrest Members who absent themselves after answering on a call of the House is in order during continuance of the call. Volume **IV,** section **3018.**

A Member who appears and answers during a call of the House is not subject to arrest for absence. Volume **IV,** section **3019.**

A Member complaining that he had been wrongfully arrested during a call of the House, the House ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to investigate and amend the return of his writ. Volume **IV,** section **3021.**

A Member having escaped from arrest during a call of the House it was held that he might not be brought back on the same warrant. Volume **IV,** section **3022.**

A Member under arrest for absence may not, when called on for an excuse, question the authority of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3023.**

For permitting a Member under arrest to escape, the Doorkeeper was arraigned at the bar of the House. Volume **I,** section **291.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms having made no report of his execution of an order of arrest and no excessive delay appearing, a motion summoning him to report was held not to be of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2618.**

Those present on a call of the House may prescribe a fine as the condition of which an arrested Member may be discharged. Volume **IV,** sections **3013, 3014.**

Instance wherein Members in custody on a call of the House were discharged on payment of fees. Volume **IV,** section **3025.**

In the absence of the Sergeant at Arms, the duties of his office are discharged by sworn deputies, and the Speaker issues directions as if he were present in person. Volume **VI,** section **679.**

Instance wherein the House designated a minority employee as Assistant Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI,** section **681.**

(9) Arrest of Absent Members.—Continuing Orders.

Less than a quorum may not order the arraignment of absent Members at a future meeting of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **3032–3035.**

A quorum appearing on a call, the House sometimes orders absent Members to be arraigned on the succeeding day. Volume **IV,** sections **3030, 3031.**

Under proceedings of a call of the House, and sometimes by less than a quorum, the House has made an order of arrest which continued beyond that day's session. Volume **IV,** sections **3025–3029.**

During a call, but after the appearance of a quorum, penalties were once imposed which contemplated the future appearance of absent Members at the bar. Volume **IV,** section **3024.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(9) Arrest of Absent Members.—Continuing Orders—Continued.

Instance wherein the Sergeant-at-Arms reported at the bar of the House his proceedings under a continuing order of arrest. Volume **IV,** section **3017.**

A question as to the constitutionality and propriety of a continuing order of arrest was held not to supersede a motion to discharge the Sergeant-at-Arms from further execution of the order. Volume **III,** section **2617.**

(10) Dispensing With Proceedings Under the Call.

A quorum is not required on a motion to dispense with further proceedings under a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3038.**

A call of the House ordered under the old rule may be dispensed with on the appearance of a quorum, although actual proceedings may not have begun. Volume **IV,** section **3040.**

The motion to dispense with proceedings under a call is in order, although Members under arrest may not have had opportunity to make excuses. Volume **IV,** section **3039.**

A motion to dispense with proceedings under a call of the House is not in order pending a motion that the Sergeant-at-Arms take into custody absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **3029.**

A motion to dispense with proceedings under the call having been once entertained, was ruled not to be in order again pending a motion for the arrest of absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **3037.**

A motion to dispense with further proceedings under a call of the House was not entertained in the absence of a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **689.**

On discovery of error in announcing the presence of a quorum on a call of the House, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was vacated by unanimous consent and the call resumed. Volume **VI,** section **713.**

(11) Motions in Order During.

A quorum is not required on motions incidental to a call of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **2994, 3029.**

A quorum not being present, no motion is in order but for a call of the House or to adjourn. Volume **IV,** sections **2950, 2988.**

A motion to require the Sergeant at Arms to report at the bar of the House on progress in securing a quorum is in order during a call of the House. Volume **VI,** section **687.**

The absence of a quorum having been disclosed the only proceedings in order are the motions to adjourn or for a call of the House, and not even by unanimous consent may business proceed. Volume **IV,** section **2951.**

On votes incident to a call of the House the motion to reconsider may be entertained and laid on the table, although a quorum may not be present. Volume **V,** sections **5607, 5608.**

During a call of the House a motion to adjourn is seconded by a majority ascertained "by actual count by the speaker," and tellers may not be demanded. Volume **VI,** section **705.**

Less than a quorum may order the previous question on a motion incident to a call of the House. Volume **V,** section **5458.**

An appeal from a decision of the Chair may be entertained during the proceedings to secure the attendance of a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **3037.**

An appeal from the decision of the Chair is in order during a call of the House. Volume **VI,** section **681.**

An appeal from a decision of the Chair is in order during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3010.**

Under the old rule for a call of the House a motion to adjourn is in order in the midst of a call of the roll for excuses. Volume **IV,** section **2998.**

A motion to adjourn may be made before the call of the roll under section 4 of Rule XV. Volume **IV,** section **3050.**

CALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

(11) Motions in Order During—Continued.

A motion directing the Speaker to issue warrant for arrest of absentees may be entertained during proceedings to secure the attendance of a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **681.**

With the exception of the motion to adjourn, no motion is in order in the absence of a quorum except in furtherance of the effort to secure a quorum, and since a motion to withhold pay of absentees would not contribute to this result, such motion can not be entertained. Volume **VI,** section **682.**

(12) Motions Not in Order During.

A motion for a recess is not in order during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **2995, 2996.**

On a motion for a call of the House a motion to excuse a Member from voting was held not in order, although the rule at that time permitted the motion generally. Volume **IV,** section **3007.**

During proceedings to secure a quorum the Chair ruled out of order a motion to reconsider the vote whereby an appeal had been laid on the table. Volume **IV,** section **3037.** Volume **V,** section **5631.**

A quorum not being present a resolution directing the enforcement of the statute relating to deductions from the pay of Members is not in order as a measure to compel the attendance of absentees. Volume **IV,** section **3011.**

During a call of the House a resolution construing the rule relating to the call or making a new rule is not in order. Volume **IV,** section **3008.**

Less than a quorum engaged in a call of the House to compel attendance of absentees may not order the record of any of the procedure to be omitted from the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **3009.**

The Speaker during the period when the rules made in order a motion to excuse a Member from voting, held the motion dilatory when applied to votes on adjourning or for a call of the House, since it might be used to prevent adjourning on the procuring of a quorum. Volume **V,** sections **5709–5712.**

(13) Questions of Privilege During.

During a call of the House when a quorum is not present a question of privilege may not be presented unless it be something connected immediately with the proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2545.**

(14) Messages and Conference Reports During.

An opinion that a message may be received during a call of the House. Volume **V,** section **6600.**

A conference report may be presented during a call of the House if a quorum be present. Volume **V,** section **6456.**

(15) Yeas and Nays During.

The yeas and nays may be ordered during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3010.**

During proceedings to secure a quorum, it was held that the yeas and nays might not be demanded on a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V,** section **6037.**

(16) As Intervening Business to Justify Repetition of a Motion.

The motion to lay a bill on the table having been decided in the negative, it was not admitted again on the same day after a call of the House, no actual proceedings on the bill having intervened. Volume **V,** section **5401.**

(17) As Related to Suspension of the Rules.

There being no doubt of the presence of a quorum, a motion for a call of the House was held to be such dilatory motion as the rule forbids pending consideration of a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V,** section **5747.**

On seconding by tellers a motion to suspend the rules a quorum failed, whereupon the Speaker ordered the doors closed and the roll called. Volume **IV,** sections **3053–3055.**

CALL TO ORDER.

(1) Taking down disorderly words.
(2) Member permitted to explain or proceed.
(3) In general.

(1) Taking Down Disorderly Words.

If any Member in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, it is the duty of the Speaker and the privilege of any Member to call him to order, and he may be punished by censure or otherwise. Volume **V,** section **5175.**

When a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the words are to be taken down at once, and he shall not be held to answer or be subject to censure if debate or business intervene. Volume **V,** section **5177.**

When a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate in Committee of the Whole the Chairman is without discretion and is constrained to recognize for that purpose. Volume **VIII,** section **2532.**

A Member persisting in irrelevant debate in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union after being called to order by the Chairman was required to relinquish the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **2594.**

The demand that disorderly words be taken down must be made at once before debate intervenes. Volume **V,** section **5178.**

It is not in order as a question of privilege in the House to propose censure of a Member for disorderly words spoken in Committee of the Whole, but not taken down or reported therefrom. Volume **V,** section **5202.**

(2) Member Permitted to Explain or Proceed.

A Member called to order shall immediately sit down unless the House on motion, but without debate, shall permit him to explain or proceed in order. Volume **V,** section **5175.**

A Member called to order in debate must take his seat, although he may be permitted by the House to proceed in order or explain even after his words have been taken down. Volume **V,** sections **5181–5184.**

A Member called to order in debate must take his seat. Volume **VIII,** section **2528.**

A Member called to order in debate was required to resume his seat until permitted by the House to proceed in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2534.**

Members called to order on account of words spoken in debate may not remain standing but are required to be actually seated. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

A Member called to order for words spoken in debate is required to take his seat and may not proceed unless permitted to do so on motion. Volume **VIII,** section **2540.**

A Member called to order in debate was required to be seated. Volume **VIII,** section **2542.**

Words spoken being held out of order, and the House having permitted the Member to explain, it is then in order to move that he be permitted to proceed. Volume **V,** sections **5185, 5186.**

A Member called to order in debate must take his seat and may not proceed unless permitted by the House on motion, but such disability does not extend beyond consideration of the point immediately under discussion, and a Member so called to order was permitted to demand the yeas and nays on the question under consideration at the time he was required to be seated. Volume **VIII,** section **2546.**

While a Member called to order for words spoken in debate is required to relinquish the floor he may not be deprived of his constitutional right to demand a quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **2547.**

When a Member is called to order for violation of the rules of debate it is the practice to test the opinion of the House by a motion "that the gentlemen be allowed to proceed in order." Volume **V,** section **5589.**

The words of a Member having been taken down and the Speaker having decided that they were not in order, it was held that a motion that the Member be permitted to explain had precedence of a motion that he be permitted to proceed in order. Volume **V,** section **5187.**

CALL TO ORDER—Continued.

(2) Member Permitted to Explain or Proceed—Continued.

An instance in which Members called to order for words spoken in debate apologized and were thereupon excused without further action on the part of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2530.**

Although debate on a question of order is within control of the Speaker, yet he puts to the House the question whether a Member called to order during such debate shall "be allowed to proceed in order." Volume **V,** section **5190.**

A Member called to order and allowed to proceed must confine himself within the rules governing debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2534.**

(3) In General.

Reference to an early criticism of the rules as too strict in relation to freedom of debate (footnote). Volume **V,** section **5043.**

Discussion of the importance of suppressing debate casting reflections on the other House or its Members. Volume **V,** section **5129.**

After examination by a committee of speech reflecting on the character of the Senate was ordered to be stricken from the Record. Volume **V,** section **5129.**

CAMERON, CENSURE OF.

The House expunged from the Journals of a preceding Congress its censure of Simon Cameron. Volume **IV,** section **2792.**

CAMERON, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Senate election case relating to Simon Cameron, from Pennsylvania, in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I,** section **688.**

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES.

The amount of money which may be expended by a candidate for Congress in his campaign for election is limited by law. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

The power of Congress to enact legislation relative to campaign receipts and expenditures in primary and general elections affirmed. Volume **VI,** section **70.**

The House unseated returned Member for whom campaign expenditures had been made in excess of amount permitted under the corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **75.**

Although sitting Member disclaimed knowledge of campaign expenditures in his behalf the House held he must be presumed to have had constructive knowledge of such expenditures. Volume **VI,** section **75.**

Under instructions from the Senate to investigate and report whether corrupt methods were employed in election of a Senator, the committee investigated expenditures in the primary campaign. Volume **VI,** section **83.**

Discussion of effect upon election of Senator of corrupt practices in the primary, and as to whether practice of corrupt methods in primary campaign warrant invalidation of election. Volume **VI,** section **85.**

As instance wherein, under exceptional circumstances, a committee authorized to investigate matters pertaining to a campaign then in progress held hearings prior to the election. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

In 1931 a committee of the Senate investigated campaign contributions and expenditures with special reference to violations of the Federal corrupt practices act involving false statements of campaign expenditures and the fraudulent conversion of campaign funds to private uses. Volume **VI,** section **353.**

Unfair campaign tactics directed at one candidate may not be taken as the basis of a contest in behalf of another candidate on the same ticket. Volume **VI,** section **154.**

Newspaper charges that a Member had used departmental employees while in the service of the Government in a political campaign were held to reflect on him in his representative capacity. Volume **VI,** section **615.**

Contributions to party campaign committees held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI,** section **84.**

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES—Continued.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has reported legislative propositions relating to publicity of campaign contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections. Volume **VII,** section **2024.**

CAMPBELL, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Ohio case of Vallandigham v. Campbell in the thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **726, 835.**

The Utah election case of Campbell v. Cannon in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I,** sections **471–473.**

The Ohio election case of Campbell v. Morey in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II,** sections **991, 992.**

The New York election case of Campbell v. Miner in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1063.**

The Iowa election case of Campbell v. Weaver in the Forty-ninth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1002.**

The North Carolina election case of Campbell v. Doughton in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI,** section **154.**

CAMPBELL, PHILIP P., of Kansas, Chairman.

Decisions of questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **VIII,** sections **2827, 2875, 2885.**

Appropriations. Volume **VII,** sections **1260, 1293, 1298, 1451, 1468, 1495, 1512, 1656, 1683, 1689, 1992, 2135.**

Committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2210.**

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4772, 4781.** Volume **VII,** sections **786, 939.**

Debate. Volume **VIII,** sections **2546, 2570, 2598.**

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII,** section **2622.**

Germaneness. Volume **VII,** sections **856, 1372.** Volume **VIII** section **3021.**

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV,** section **4389.**

Leave to print. Volume **VIII,** section **3489.**

Point of order. Volume **V,** section **6916.**

Private bills. Volume **VII,** section **857.**

Privilege after disagreement. Volume **VI,** section **756.**

Quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **2808.**

Recommit. Volume **VIII,** section **2725.**

Speaker, resolution of sympathy to. Volume **VIII,** section **3513.**

CAMPBELL, THOMAS J., Clerk.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Questions of order. Volume **I,** section **70.**

Yeas and nays. Volume **V,** section **6013.**

CANALS.

The rule gives to the Committee on Railways and Canals jurisdiction of subjects relating "to railways and canals, other than Pacific railroads" Volume **IV,** section **4217.**

The Committee on Railways and Canals has retained a general jurisdiction of the subject of canals, but has lost its jurisdiction as to railways. Volume **IV,** section **4218.**

The subject of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific and to a limited extent the general subject of canals in the United States have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4103.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has exercised jurisdiction of legislation relating to canals. Volume **VII,** section **1806.**

CANALS—Continued.

Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1807.**

A bill granting easements across Government land and under a Government canal was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1813.**

Preliminary jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Volume **IV,** section **4176.**

The subject of canals is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4220.**

Subjects relating to canals and their improvements are not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VIII,** section **2287.**

The privilege of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to report at any time is confined to legislative propositions for the improvement of rivers and harbors and does not extend to provisions for the improvement of canals or artificial waterways. Volume **VIII,** section **2287.**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors does not have jurisdiction of the subject of canals and may not include provisions therefor in the river and harbor appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **4219.**

Treaty stipulations providing for protection of the Panama Canal and enactments in conformity therewith were held to authorize appropriations for canal fortifications. Volume **VII,** section **1137.**

The right granted by treaty and supplemental legislation to maintain civil government in the Canal Zone was held to authorize appropriations in general appropriation bills for such maintenance. Volume **VII,** section **1134.**

CANCELLATION OF SIGNATURES.

A request of the Senate that the House vacate the signature of the Speaker to an enrolled bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **VII,** section **1083.**

Dicta to the effect that a request of the Senate for cancellation of the Speaker's signature and the return of an enrolled bill could be taken up for consideration under suspension of the rules. Volume **VII,** section **1083.**

Under authorization of a concurrent resolution, the Speaker announced in the House the cancellation of his signature. Volume **VII,** section **1077.**

A concurrent resolution authorized the presiding officers of the two Houses to cancel their signatures to an enrolled bill failing to conform to recommendations of the Secretary of War. Volume **VII,** section **1077.**

CANDIDATES.

In the balloting for managers in the Johnson impeachment nominations were made before the vote. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Discussion of the effect of the participation of the candidate himself in bribery, and its relation to the amount and the proven effect. Volume **II,** section **1279.**

A candidate in whose behalf exorbitant sums of money were received and dispensed by personal agents and representatives with his knowledge and consent was held to be disqualified. Volume **VI,** section **179.**

An investigation disclosing no evidences of bribery, the failure of a candidate to comply with a State statute in the itemization of expenditures in a primary, was held to be a matter for the consideration of the State authorities in determining whether his name should be placed on the ballot and whether, after election, a certificate of election should be issued, and not pertinent to the determination of an election contest in the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **188b.**

CANDIDATES—Continued.

Irregularity of nomination does not prejudice claimant's case in the House. It is sufficient if the candidate's name was duly certified as required by law and printed on the ballot at the November election. Volume **VI,** section **93.**

Improper acts by a candidate's friends without his participation are of effect only so far as they are shown to have actually affected the result. Volume **II,** section **944.**

Libelous abuse of a defeated candidate by party adherents of the returned Member for which the latter is in no way responsible does not furnish grounds for contest. Volume **VI,** section **137.**

Excessive and unlawful amounts of money spent without the knowledge or consent of the candidate do not warrant the sustaining of a contest. Volume **VI,** section **165.**

Solicitation or disbursement of excessive sums in primary and general elections not to be considered when made without candidate's knowledge or consent. Volume **VI,** section **73.**

A candidate who purposely remained in ignorance of the acts of agents in his behalf when the means of information were within his control was held to have ratified such acts and to have assumed responsibility therefor. Volume **VI,** section **79.**

Candidates at an inconclusive election having waived their claims the House held that the result of a new election might not be disturbed because of alleged errors in the first election. Volume **I,** section **555.**

Two candidates having equal numbers of votes the governor did not issue credentials to either, but ordered a new election after they had waived their respective claims. Volume **I,** section **555.**

The disqualification of a Member-elect does not entitle a minority candidate to the seat. Volume **I,** section **326.**

The House, after declaring a Member-elect ineligible, refused to seat the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes. Volume **VI,** section **59.**

The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **59.**

A question as to whether a candidate nominated by nomination papers may suggest the names of election officers under a law giving that function to the nominating body. Volume **II,** section **1110.**

Voters are not required to determine the legal eligibility of candidates to a place on the ballot and an election otherwise valid will not be held invalid because the certificate of nomination of the successful candidate is defective through the omission of some detail. Volume **VI,** section **188a.**

Objection to irregularities in the nomination of a candidate for office must be made prior to the election, and come too late thereafter. Volume **VI,** section **188a.**

The amount of money which may be expended by a candidate for Congress in his campaign for election is limited by law. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

The Supreme Court invalidated, as unconstitutional, a Federal statute requiring sworn statements of receipts and expenditures and limiting the amount of money which might be used in procuring nomination as candidate for Representative or Senator. Volume **VI,** section **69.**

A strict observance of the Federal corrupt practices acts and the corrupt practices acts of the State from which returned is incumbent upon candidates and is essential to continued Membership in the House. Volume **VI,** section **81.**

No Member of Congress or candidate for Congress may solicit or receive political contributions from Government employees. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

A Federal law requires sworn statements by candidates for Congress of contributions received, amounts expended, and promises made for the purpose of influencing the result of elections. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

CANDIDATES—Continued.

The law requiring statements by candidates of expenses incidental to election to House or Senate does not provide for their publication. Volume **VI,** section **71.**

The statute requiring filing of statements of receipts and expenses of candidates is directory rather than mandatory, and failure to comply with its requirements will not invalidate election. Volume **VI,** section **76.**

Unfair campaign tactics directed at one candidate may not be taken as the basis of a contest in behalf of another candidate on the same ticket. Volume **VI,** section **154.**

Discussion of litigation in State courts to place names of candidates on the ballot. Volume **VI,** section **165.**

The law of 1911 provides that candidates for Representative to be elected at large shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor, unless otherwise provided. Volume **VI,** section **47.**

CANNON, CLARENCE, of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments not offered by proxy. Volume **VIII,** section **2830.**

CANNON, COMMITTEE JURISDICTION AS TO.

The appropriations for field guns and their appurtenances belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** sections **4042–4044.**

CANNON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Utah election case of Maxwell v. Cannon in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I,** sections **468–470.**

The Utah election case of Campbell v. Cannon in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I,** sections **471–473.**

CANNON, JAMES, JR., BISHOP.

The case of Bishop James Cannon, jr. Volume **VI,** section **352.**

CANNON, JOSEPH G., of Illinois, Speaker and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adhere, motion to. Volume **VIII,** section **3208.**

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5372.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2641, 2822.**

Amendments between the Houses. Volume **V,** sections **6208, 6209, 6210, 6216.**

Amendments, general. Volume **V,** section **5890.**

Amendments, germaneness of. Volume **V,** sections **5832, 5879, 5880, 5895, 5906, 5915.** Volume **VII,** section **1420.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2707, 3015, 3262.**

Amendments, separate vote. Volume **VIII,** section **3171.**

Amendments, substitute. Volume **VIII,** section **2894.**

Appeal. Volume **V,** section **6954.**

Appointment to Committees. Volume **IV,** section **4484.**

Appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** section **3566.**

Appropriations. Volume **VI,** section **716.** Volume **VII,** section **1019a.** Volume **VIII,** section **2388.**

Bills. Volume **III,** section **2614.** Volume **IV,** section **3287.** Volume **VII,** sections **1036, 1081, 1085.**

Breach of order. Volume **VIII,** section **2531.**

Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** sections **773, 882, 889, 932, 937.** Volume **VIII,** section **2288.**

Calendars. Volume **VII,** sections **358, 978, 992, 1000.**

Volume **VIII,** sections **2002, 2395, 2396, 2403.**

Call of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **3043, 3044, 3055.** Volume **VI,** section **684.**

Call of committees. Volume **IV,** sections **3126, 3130.**

Chairman of a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4530.**

Committee, action of. Volume **VIII,** section **2209.**

CANNON, JOSEPH G., of Illinois, Speaker and Chairman—Continued.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.
Committee, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII,** sections **1798, 1935, 2108.**
Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3063, 3078, 3135, 3141, 4806, 4821, 4827, 4833, 4859.** Volume **V,** section **5641.**
Committee of the Whole, concurring in the recommendation of. Volume **VIII,** section **2419.**
Committee of the Whole, motion to resolve into. Volume **VI,** sections **52, 724.**
Communications. Volume **V,** section **7052.**
Concurrent Resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1042.**
Conference report. Volume **II,** section **1473.** Volume **V,** sections **6417, 6418, 6420, 6424, 6425, 6518, 6528, 6534, 6545.** Volume **VII,** section **899.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3259, 3269, 3291.**
Congressional Record. Volume **V,** sections **6989, 7004.**
Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** sections **973, 986, 1004.**
Consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2447.**
Consideration, question of. Volume **V,** section **4977.**
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Disorder on the floor. Volume **VI,** section **258.**
District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** sections **3307, 3310.**
Division of the question. Volume **V,** sections **6122, 6127, 6137, 6141.** Volume **VIII,** section **2271.**
Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII,** section **2626.**
Enrolled bill, cancellation of signatures. Volume **VII,** section **1077.**
Enrolled bill, duplicate. Volume **VII,** section **1072.**
Forms of bills. Volume **VII,** section **1034.**
Forty-minute debate. Volume **V,** sections **5498, 5502.**
House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4924, 4925.**
Instruction of managers of conference. Volume **V,** section **6385.**
Investigations. Volume **III,** section **2725.**
Joint committee. Volume **IV,** section **4432.**
Journal. Volume **VI,** sections **626, 637.**
Jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** sections **4216, 4369, 4390, 4391.** Volume **VII,** sections **1777, 1928, 1966, 1967, 2005, 2048.**
Lay on the table. Volume **V,** section **5414.**
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Parliamentary inquiry, appeal from. Volume **VIII,** section **3457.**
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Postpone, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5310.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2609, 2613.**
Preamble, striking out. Volume **VII,** section **1064.**

CANNON, JOSEPH G., of Illinois, Speaker and Chairman—Continued.
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President, messages of. Volume **VIII,** sections **3346, 3350.**
Previous question. Volume **IV,** section **4929.** Volume **V,** sections **5460, 5466, 5471, 5473, 5488, 5571, 5576, 5600, 5601.** Volume **VI,** section **401.** Volume **VIII,** section **2677.**
Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **851.**
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Statements in published hearings of a committee attributing unworthy motives to a Member for acts in representative capacity give rise to a question of privilege even though not noted at the time nor reported by the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2216.**
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Newspaper charges that a Member had used departmental employees while in the service of the Government in a political campaign were held to reflect on him in his representative capacity. Volume **VI,** section **615.**
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Wide latitude is allowed the press in the criticism of Members of Congress, and such criticism, unless reflecting on a Member in his representative capacity, does not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **611.**

While it is in order to discuss proceedings of conference committees, it has been held improper to criticize the conferees of the other House in such a manner as to reflect on them in their official capacity. Volume **VI,** section **568.**

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(1) General regulations.
(2) Control of the House wing of.
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(1) General Regulations.

(2)The statutes place on the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses the duty of preserving the peace and security of the Capitol and the appointment and control of the Capitol police. Volume **I,** section **258.**

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No intoxicating liquors may be sold within the Capitol. Volume **V,** section **7312.**

No work of art not the property of the Government shall be exhibited in the Capitol, and no room shall be used for private studios without permission of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V,** section **7312.**

The use of the Government telegraph lines at the Capitol is regulated by statute. Volume **V,** section **7344.**

The use of the Rotunda of the Capitol is controlled by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **V,** section **7313.**

The House Office Building Commission is charged with control of the Capitol power plant. Volume **VIII,** section **3657.**

The Capitol power plant and its service, like the House Office Building, are under the control of the Architect of the Capitol subject to the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Volume **VIII,** section **3656.**

The Postmaster superintends the post office in the Capitol and House Office Building and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of mail. Volume **VI,** section **34.**

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(2) Control of the House Wing of.

The care, preservation, and orderly keeping of the House wing of the Capitol devolve on the Superintendent under regulations prescribed by the Speaker. Volume **V,** section **7312.**

The Speaker has general control of the hall, corridors, and unappropriated rooms in the House wing of the Capitol. Volume **II,** section **1354.**

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(2) Control of the House Wing of—Continued.

The Speaker has general control of the Hall corridors and unappropriated rooms in the House wing of the Capitol. Volume **VI,** section **261.**

The control of the Speaker extends only to the "unappropriated rooms" of the House wing, and the House itself controls the disposition of the other rooms. Volume **V,** sections **7273–7281.**

Instances wherein changes in the House wing of the Capitol were authorized by law. Volume **V,** section **7280.**

The electrician and laborers connected with the lighting, heating, and ventilating of the House are under the direction of the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Speaker. Volume **V,** section **7312.**

(3) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.

The acceptance of works of art for the Capitol and control of the Botanic Garden are vested in the Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4337.**

Subjects relating generally to the Capitol building, especially the House wing, have been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4238.**

The assignment of committee and other rooms in the House wing, custody of documents, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4330.**

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported legislative propositions relating to the buildings and grounds of the Botanic Garden, the Capitol, and the Bureau of Standards. Volume **VII,** section **1965.**

(4) As Related to Questions of Privilege.

An assault upon a Member within the walls of the Capitol, when the House was not in session, was deemed a breach of privilege, although it arose from a cause not connected with the Member's representative capacity. Volume **II,** section **1624.**

An assault upon the clerk of a committee within the walls of the Capitol was held to be a breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

A proposition to investigate alleged unnecessary violence of policemen toward citizens on the Capitol grounds was ruled not to present a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2643.**

A newspaper correspondent who violated the privileges of the House was, by resolution, excluded from that portion of the Capitol under the jurisdiction of the House for a period of 10 days. Volume **VI,** section **553.**

The Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Superintendent of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in the law library have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3634.**

Instance wherein a Member delegated to another not in the service of the House the use of his frank and the occupancy of a room in the Capitol. Volume **VI,** section **397.**

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(2) Floor Leaders and Whips.
(3) Disciplinary action by.
(4) Steering Committees.
(5) Patronage, distribution of.

(1) Organization, Rules, etc.
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A discussion of the organization and functions of the party caucus. Volume **VIII,** section **3607.**

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Explanation of caucus procedure requiring two-thirds vote to bind members and exemption constitutional questions, matters of conscience, and pledges to constituents. Volume **VIII,** section **3605.**

Nominations for assignments to the standing committees are made by the committee on committees which reports them to the caucus for approval and ratification. Volume **VIII,** section **3617.**

Instance wherein the chairman of the committee on committees of the majority caucus, by direction of the caucus, proposed changes in the rules and the election of members to committees which were agreed to by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3619.**

An instance in which a party caucus ranked those nominated for membership on a committee in the order of the respective vote received. Volume **VIII,** section **2179.**

The standing committees and the floor leaders are ordinarily authorized by resolution to order necessary official printing, including printing for party conferences. Volume **VIII,** section **3660.**

The Hall of the House is used only for the legislative business of the House, caucus meetings of its Members, and ceremonies in which the House votes to participate. Volume **V,** section **7270.**

(2) Floor Leaders and Whips.

A discussion of the duties and methods of selection of the party whips. Volume **VIII,** section **3615.**

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Under the recent practice the selection of floor leaders is announced in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3611–3613.**

(3) Disciplinary Action by.

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(4) Steering Committees.

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The majority steering committee in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses consisted of five members. Volume **VIII,** section **3625.**

The majority steering committee in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **3626.**

A majority steering committee was created in the Seventy-third Congress consisting of 15 elective Members elected by geographical groups sitting separately and voting by zones. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

Provision for steering committee to be nominated by the committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3621.**

The steering committee was nominated by the majority committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3625.**

The Speaker floor leader chairman of the caucus and ranking member on the rules committee are ex officio members of the steering committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

The membership of the steering committee is subject to recall whenever the conference determines it is not representative of party sentiment in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3625.**

CAUCUS—Continued.

(4) Steering Committees—Continued.

The steering committee is not responsible to the caucus and the election of its members, individually or collectively, is not subject to caucus ratification or rejection. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

Members of the steering committee are directly responsible to the membership of the zone from which elected and are subject to recall at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

The leader serves as Chairman of the steering committee which meets on call. Volume **VIII,** section **3625.**

The floor leader is ex-officio chairman of the steering committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3621.**

The chairman of the steering committee is elected by the committee and is ineligible to succeed himself. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

The steering committee meets at the call of the chairman or on the call of three members of the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3622.**

Differences of opinion as to party policies are submitted to the steering committee for determination. Volume **VIII,** section **3623.**

The steering committee frequently holds hearings before reaching a decision on questions of policy. Volume **VIII,** section **3623.**

(5) Patronage, Distribution of.

The patronage of the House is distributed through a patronage committee nominated by the committee on committees and elected by the majority caucus. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

The patronage of the House, exclusive of the committee assignments, is divided as equitably as may be among the majority members exclusive of chairmen, the amount assigned to the individual member varying with the size of the party majority. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

Employees designated for appointment shall be competent, and are subject to removal by the committee for cause, or by the members appointing them, at will. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

Chairman of committees control the patronage of their respective committees and do not participate in the general distribution. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

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The Maryland election case of Reed v. Causden in the Seventeenth Congress. Volume **I,** section **775.**

CAUSE.

The Speaker supervises the work of the official reporters and stenographers, and may remove for cause. Volume **V,** section **6958.**

The House library is under the control and direction of the Librarian of Congress, and the House librarian and his assistants are removable only for cause and with the approval of the Committee on Rules. Volume **V,** section **7269.**

In the Watrous case the House discussed whether or not ascertainment of probable cause justified proceeding in impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2498.**

Clerks designated by Member are placed upon the roll of employees of the House, and are subject to removal by the Member, with or without cause. Volume **VI,** section **206.**

A resolution of inquiry asking for "reason" and "cause" was held to ask for opinions rather than facts. Volume **VIII,** section **2310.**

The statute limiting the time within which notice of contest of election may be served is merely directory and may be disregarded for cause. Volume **VI,** section **98.**

CAVALRY.

The subject of improving the breed of horses, even with the improvement of the cavalry as an object, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4158.**

CAVALRY—Continued.

The subject of improving the breed of horses, even with the improvement of the cavalry as an object, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **1865.**

An amendment providing for 10 Cavalry regiments when the existing law provided for 15 was held to retrench expenditures within the provisions of the rule, although the exact amount of the reduction could not be accurately determined. Volume **VII,** section **1491.**

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A resolution requesting the President to invite foreign nations to participate in a national celebration was held not to require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2398.**

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Legislation relating to the national cemeteries within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4186.**

A bill granting public lands for the establishment of a military park and cemetery was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1905.**

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(2) Of Members.—For disorderly words.
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(12) Of Executive and other officers.
(13) Of persons not Members or officers of Government.

(1) Of Members.—Principles of, in Relation to Disorderly Conduct.

The Constitution provides that the House may punish its Members for disorderly behavior and expel a Member by a two-thirds vote. Volume **II,** section **1236.**

If any Member in speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, it is the duty of the Speaker and the privilege of any Member to call him to order, and he may be punished by censure or otherwise. Volume **V,** section **5175.**

The Speaker may not pronounce censure except by order of the House. Volume **VI,** section **237.**

The Speaker represses a Member who is out of order, but, except naming him, may not otherwise censure or punish him. Volume **II,** section **1345.**

CENSURE—Continued.

(1) Of Members.—Principles of, in Relation to Disorderly Conduct—Continued.

When a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate the words are to be taken down at once, and he shall not be held to answer or be subject to censure if debate or business intervene. Volume **V,** section **5177.**

The words of a Member having been excepted to, but not taken down when delivered, and having afterwards been investigated by a committee, it was held in order to propose censure of the Member. Volume **II,** section **1655.**

A member having used words insulting to the Speaker, the House on a subsequently day and after other business had intervened censured the offender. Volume **II,** section **1248.**

It has been held in order to censure a Member for words alleged to be treasonable, even though they were not taken down at the time they were uttered. Volume **II,** section **1252.**

It is not in order as a question of privilege in the House to propose censure of a Member for disorderly words spoken in Committee of the Whole, but not taken down or reported therefrom. Volume **V,** section **5202.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported language alleged to be unparliamentary, a resolution of censure was held to be in order without a prior decision of the Speaker that the words were in fact out of order. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

A proposition in the Senate to censure a Member of the House for conduct in the joint meeting to count the electoral vote. Volume **III,** section **1950.**

The House considered but did not act on propositions to expel or censure a Member who had published in a newspaper an article alleged to be in violation of the privileges of the House. Volume **II,** section **1245.**

(2) Of Members.—For Disorderly Words.

For defying and insulting the chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the House declared Sherrod Williams in contempt and liable to censure. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

A Member who had used offensive words against the character of the House, and who declined to explain when called to order, was censured by order of the House. Volume **II,** section **1247.**

For unparliamentary language in Committee of the Whole, William D. Bynum was censured by the House. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

A member in debate having declared the words of another Member "a base lie," the Speaker declared the words out of order and the House inflicted censure on the offender. Volume **II,** section **1249.**

A declaration by a Member in debate that another Member has knowing stated that which is false is unparliamentary and censurable. Volume **II,** section **1305.**

After abandoning a proposition to expel, the House arrested and censured a Member for gross personalities aimed at another Member, and for deception of the Speaker when the latter had proposed to prevent the utterances. Volume **II,** section **1251.**

A Delegate who had used insulting language in debate and declined to retract it was by order of the House arrested, brought to the bar, and censured by the Speaker. Volume **II,** section **1305.**

Members who had indulged in unparliamentary language in Committee of the Whole escaped the censure of the House by making apologies. Volume **II,** sections **1257, 1258.**

A Member having explained that by disorderly words which had been taken down he had intended no disrespect to the House, a resolution of censure was withdrawn. Volume **II,** section **1250.**

For words alleged to be treasonable, the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **II,** section **1254.**

After considering the question of expulsion the House censured a Member for words alleged to be treasonable. Volume **II,** section **1253.**

For abuse of the leave to print, the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

CENSURE—Continued.

(3) Of Members.—For Assault.

The House, after declining to expel, censured a Member for contempt in assaulting another Member for words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

The House censured a Member for being concerned in an assault on a Senator. Volume **II,** section **1621.**

The House in 1836 neglected to punish, be expulsion or censure, the surviving principal and his seconds in a duel arising over words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1644.**

For unparliamentary language and an assault two Senators were declared in contempt and later were censured. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

(4) Of Members.—For Insult to the House, etc.

A Member was censured for presenting a resolution insulting to the House. Volume **II,** section **1246.**

A proposition to censure a Member for presenting a petition purporting to come from slaves, failed after long discussion. Volume **IV,** section **3342.**

An attempt to censure a Member for presenting a petition alleged to be treasonable, failed after long debate. Volume **II,** section **1255.**

The House censured Joshua R. Giddings for presentation of a paper deemed incendiary and without hearing him in defense. Volume **II,** section **1256.**

A Member who had abused the leave to print, apologized to the House and thereupon a proposition to censure was withdrawn. Volume **V,** section **7006.**

(5) Of Members.—For Corrupt Acts.

The censure of James Brooks and Oakes Ames for acts done in connection with the Credit Mobilier. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

Members being charged with bribery committed several years before the election of the then existing House, the House preferred censure to expulsion, but declined to express doubt as to the power to expel. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

The House refused to expel, but censured, a Member who had accepted money for appointing a cadet at the Military Academy. Volume **II,** section **1274.**

The attempt to expel and the censure of B. F. Whittemore in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II,** section **1273.**

A Senator who had employed an official of a manufacturing association as a clerk in the formulation of a tariff bill was censured by the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **239.**

(6) Of Members.—After Resignation.

A Member for whom the House had voted censure announced that he had sent his resignation to the governor of his State, but the House nevertheless voted to inflict the punishment. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

A Member having resigned, and expulsion therefore not being proposed, the House adopted a resolution censuring his conduct. Volume **II,** section **1239.**

A Member threatened with expulsion having resigned, the House ceased the proceedings of expulsion and censured him. Volume **II,** section **1273.**

A Member threatened with expulsion having resigned, the House nevertheless adopted resolutions censuring his conduct. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

Whether or not it was proper to censure a Member who had resigned was held to be a question for the House and not the Chair. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

(7) Of Members.—Procedure for Privileged.

A proposition to censure a Member presents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2649, 2650.**

A proposition to censure a Member for violating the rules of the House involves a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2651.**

A proposition for the censure of a Senator was entertained as privileged.

CENSURE—Continued.

(8) Of Members.—Method of Procedure.

Discussion as to whether or not the principles of the procedure of the courts should be followed in action for censure. Volume **II,** section **1255.**

A Member against whom a resolution of censure was pending addressed the House without permission being asked or given. Volume **II,** section **1253.**

A Member against whom a resolution of censure was pending participated in the debate. Volume **II,** section **1246.**

A Senator against whom a resolution of censure was pending addressed the Senate without permission being asked or given. Volume **VI,** section **239.**

A Member against whom a resolution of censure was pending was asked by the Speaker if he desired to be heard. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

Pending consideration of a resolution to censure a Member the Speaker informed the Member that he should retire. Volume **II,** section **1366.**

The House having ordered a Member to be censured he was allowed by unanimous consent to make explanation before the execution of the order. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

A Member having been subjected to censure, the Speaker, after deliberation, laid before the House a letter of explanation and apology from the Member. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

The House having agreed to a resolution of censure, and the Member being brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms to be censured, it was held that he might not then be heard. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

The question on agreeing to resolutions of expulsion having been decided adversely, the Speaker recognized a Member of the opposition to offer resolutions of censure. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

On a resolution in the Senate censuring two Senators the names of both were called, but neither voted. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

The Speaker having censured a Member by order of the House, the censure appears in full in the Journal. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

Form of censure administered by the Speaker to a Member by order of the House. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

The Speaker having censured a Member by order of the House, the words of censure appeared in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1251.**

Form of censure administered by the Speaker to a Member by order of the House. Volume **VI,** section **236.**

Form of proceedings at the arraignment and censure of Charles C. Glover. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

The Speaker having by order of the House censured a Member the words of censure were spread on the Journal. Volume **II,** section **249.**

Censure inflicted on a Member by the Speaker, by order of the House, appears in full in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

A proposition to censure is not germane to a proposition to expel. (Contra V, 5923.) Volume **VI,** section **136.**

A Member having introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation of charges made by himself and proven by the investigation to be unfounded, the committee of investigation reported conclusions censuring the Member, and the House by resolution adopted the report and approved the conclusions. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

(9) Of Members.—Procedure as to Motions, etc.

A resolution of censure should not apply to more than one Member. Volume **II,** section **1240.**

The House declined to censure two Members in one resolution, taking such action as enabled a vote to be taken as to each. Volume **II,** section **1621.**

CENSURE—Continued.

(9) Of Members.—Procedure as to Motions, etc—Continued.

The previous question may be moved on a proposition to censure a Member, although the effect of it might be to prevent him from making explanation or defense. Volume **V,** section **5459.**

An amendment to censure a Member has been held germane to a resolution for his expulsion. Volume **V,** section **5923.**

A committee having general authority to examine and recommend in relation to an assault between two Members was held to have authority also to recommend censure of other Members implicated. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

It is not essential that a resolution authorizing an investigation of the conduct of Senators shall specify censure or expulsion in order that the Senate may constitutionally compel testimony. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

A committee of investigation appointed by the House, having declared a Member guilty of conduct of grave impropriety and warranting censure, the Member resigned and the House discontinued the proceeding. Volume **VI,** section **398.**

(10) Of Members.—Where Speaker is Concerned.

Instance wherein the Speaker retained the Chair and ruled as to a resolution which in effect proposed a censure of a decision made by him as Speaker. Volume **III,** section **2621.**

When the House was considering a resolution censuring a Member for an alleged insult to the Speaker, the Speaker called another Member to the Chair. Volume **II,** section **1248.**

During consideration of a resolution to censure a Member for disrespect to the Speaker the member likewise assailed the Speaker pro temore, whereupon the Speaker resumed the Chair while the House acted on the latest breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1366.**

(11) Of Members.—Reversal of House's Action.

An instance wherein, after a Member had explained, the House reconsidered its vote of censure. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

The House expunged from the Journals of preceding Congresses its censure of Simon Cameron and John Young Brown. Volume **IV,** sections **2792, 2793.**

(12) Of Executive and Other Officers.

While the House in some cases has bestowed praise or censure on the President or a Member of his Cabinet, such action has at other times been held to be improper. Volume **II,** sections **1569–1572.**

Instance wherein a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring a judge for acts not shown to be with corrupt intent. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring Judge Ricks. Volume **III,** section **2520.**

(13) Of Persons not Members or Officers of Government.

For attempting to bribe a Member John Anderson was censured by the Speaker at the bar of the House. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

For assaulting a Member for words spoken in debate Samuel Houston was censured by the House in 1832. Volume **II,** sections **1616–1619.**

For attempted intimidation and assault upon a Member, A.P. Field was arrested and censured at the bar of the House for breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1625.**

A citizen having assaulted a Member for words spoken in debate, the House arrested, arraigned, and censured him. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

Censure inflicted by the Speaker on a citizen and his apology to the House appear in full in the Journal. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

CENSUS.

(1) Constitutional and legislative provisions.

(2) As creating presumptions in election contests.

CENSUS—Continued.

(1) Constitutional and Legislative Provisions.

The enumeration to fix the basis of representation is to be made once in every ten years (footnote). Volume **I,** section **301.**

The constitutional provision authorizing an apportionment act based upon each succeeding census is not mandatory, but such enactments are discretionary with Congress. Volume **VI,** section **54.**

Discussion of census and apportionment law of 1850, which applied to succeeding censuses and apportionments. Volume **I,** section **314.**

Methods of apportioning the existing number of Representatives among the several States in accordance with the census. Volume **VI,** section **41.**

The rule confers on the Committee on the Census jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives." Volume **IV,** section **4351.**

Bills providing for the collection or publication of general statistics have been considered by the Committee on the Census. Volume **VII,** section **2061.**

A bill relating to the taking of the census was formerly held to be privileged because of the constitutional requirement. Volume **VI,** section **49.**

A bill relating to the taking of the census was held to be privileged because of the constitutional requirement. Volume **I,** section **306.**

Bills relating to the census or apportionment, though privileged, held subject to the rules of the House providing for the consideration of privileged questions. Volume **VI,** section **48.**

The House decided that a joint resolution relating to the taking of the census was not in order for consideration on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **889.**

(2) As Creating Presumptions in Election Contests.

Fraud will not be presumed simply from an unusual ratio between votes and population. Volume **II,** section **892.**

The returns of the regularly constituted authorities will not be disturbed by presumptions raised by a census of voters by races. Volume **II,** section **966.**

No illegal vote being shown, the polls were not rejected because of presumptions created by a census and arithmetical calculations. Volume **I,** section **804.**

Discussion of the validity of census tables as creating presumptions in a case involving a constituency divided politically on the color line. Volume **II,** section **973.**

Evidence showing that a county was divided politically on the color line, incompatibility between the returns and the census was admitted to impeach the election and the returns. Volume **II,** section **969.**

Instance wherein votes of previous elections and nature of population were cited to establish a presumption as to the political preferences of the districts. Volume **II,** section **965.**

Instance wherein the census and returns of previous elections were referred to as creating a presumption against a return. Volume **II,** section **984.**

Evidence tending to show intimidation may be disproved by the ratio of votes cast to population. Volume **II,** section **891.**

The reports of the census taken for a city directory, produced from the archives of the city and proven by the takers, were admitted as prima facie evidence as to qualifications of voters, Volume **I,** section **843.**

The House declined to reject the poll of a precinct whereof the registration was impeached by a police census of doubtful weight. Volume **II,** section **1067.**

As to the validity of census returns and a canvass in proving a registration to be fraudulent. Volume **II,** section **1123.**

CENSUS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Census, section 59 of Rule XI. Volume **IV,** section **4351.**

CENSUS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

Recent history of the Committee on the Census, section 37 of Rule XI. Volume **VII,** section **2060.**

The rule confers on the Committee on the Census jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives." Volume **IV,** section **4351.**

The abridgment of the elective franchise with reference to apportionment as well as the collection of general statistics have been considered by the Committee on the Census. Volume **IV,** section **4352.**

CEREMONIES.

(1) Visits to the Senate.
(2) Thanks to the Speaker, expressions of sympathy, felicitations, etc.
(3) Reception on messages.
(4) The President's speech.
(5) Notifications to President and Senate of the organization of the House.
(6) Notification to the President that Congress is about to adjourn.
(7) In procedure of the House.
(8) Forms and practice as to sessions of.
(9) Celebrations, etc., in the Hall of the House.
(10) Attendance on public exercises without the Hall.
(11) Presentation of portraits, statues, etc.
(12) Observance of birthday of Washington.
(13) Reception of distinguished persons in joint meeting.
(14) Reception of embassies, military officers, and others by the House.
(15) Deaths of Speaker and other officers.
(16) Deaths of Members and Senators.
(17) Rare observances of deaths of ex-Speakers and ex-Members.
(18) Funerals of deceased Members and Senators.
(19) Eulogies of deceased Members.
(20) Deaths of Presidents of the United States.
(21) Deaths of ex-Presidents of the United States.
(22) Deaths of Vice-Presidents and other civil officers.
(23) Deaths of officers of the Army and Navy.
(24) Deaths of persons not Members of the House or officers of the Government.
(25) Adjournment in recognition of calamities.
(26) The joint meeting for the electoral count.
(27) The inauguration of President of the United States.
(28) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during Blount's trial.
(29) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during Pickering's trial.
(30) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during Chase's trial.
(31) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during Peck's trial.
(32) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during Humphrey's trial.
(33) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of the House during the trial of the President.
(34) In impeachment trials.—House did not attend during the Belknap trial.
(35) In impeachment trials.—House orders impeachment to be carried to the Senate.
(36) In impeachment trials.—A committee carries impeachment to Senate.
(37) In impeachment trials.—Declarations, form, etc., on presenting in Senate.
(38) In impeachment trials.—House directs managers to exhibit articles.
(39) In impeachment trials.—Senate prescribes forms, etc., for receiving managers.
(40) In impeachment trials.—Managers read the articles.
(41) In impeachment trials.—Sitting of the Senate for trial.

CEREMONIES—Continued.

(42) In impeachment trials.—Regulations of forms, etc.
(43) In impeachment trials.—Inducting the Chief Justice at the trial of the President.
(44) In impeachment trials.—The demand that process issue.
(45) In impeachment trials.—Return of writ of summons.
(46) In impeachment trials.—Appearance and answer of respondent.
(47) In impeachment trials.—Presentation of the replication.
(48) In impeachment trials.—In general.

(1) Visits to the Senate.

Ceremonies attending a visit of the House to the Senate. Volume **V,** section **7045.**

When the House attends in the Senate the Sergeant-at-Arms does not bear the mace. Volume **V,** section **7045.**

(2) Thanks to the Speaker, Expressions of Sympathy, Felicitations, etc.

Form of resolution thanking the Speaker at the adjournment of a Congress. Volume **V,** sections **7046–7048.**

Form of resolution thanking the Speaker at the adjournment of Congress. Volume **VIII,** sections **3509, 3513.**

References to divisions on the resolution of thanks to the Speaker (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7046.**

The farewell address of the Speaker appears in full in the Journal. Volume **I,** section **233.**

The Speaker being absent at adjournment sine die, the House transmitted to him a resolution of sympathy. Volume **VIII,** section **3513.**

The House has extended its sympathies to a city of the United States on the occasion of a notable local catastrophe. Volume **VIII,** section **3599.**

The House has on rare occasions transmitted messages of felicitation to foreign countries. Volume **VIII,** section **3544.**

Instances wherein Members of the House, by private subscription, made presentations to colleagues and others. Volume **VIII,** section **3519.**

Exceptional occasions on which Members of the House have paid tribute to colleagues retiring to accept other offices. Volume **VIII,** section **3516.**

(3) Reception of Messages.

Messengers are saluted by the Speaker for the House. Volume **V,** section **6590.**

The ceremony of receiving a messenger from the President of the United States in the House. Volume **V,** section **6591.**

Practice as to the reception in the House of messages from the Senate as founded on former joint rules. Volume **V,** section **6592.**

Forms of messages in use by the Clerk of the House in transmitting business from the House to the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6596.**

(4) The President's Speech.

In early years the President made a speech to the Congress and the House attended the Speaker in presenting the address in reply. Volume **II,** section **1139.**

Ceremonies at the delivery of an annual speech of the President of the United States to Congress. Volume **V,** section **6629.**

Ceremonies at the delivery of a speech of the President of the United States to Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **3333.**

In response to the President's annual speech, the Speaker, attended by the House, used to deliver an address. Volume **V,** section **6629.**

The House has discussed, but not settled, the question as to its power to compel a Member to accompany it without the Hall on an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II,** section **1139.**

CEREMONIES—Continued.

(5) Notifications to President and Senate of the Organization of the House.

The Senate and President are informed of the presence of a quorum and the organization of the House. Volume **I,** sections **198–203.**

In recent years all the officers have been elected before the President and Senate have been informed of the organization. Volume **I,** sections **194–196.**

In the earlier practice the messages announcing the organization were sent immediately after the election of Speaker, and did not refer to the election of Clerk. Volume **I,** sections **198–203.**

In 1880 the House decided that it might inform the Senate and President of its organization and election of a Speaker before it had elected a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **240.**

The Speaker being elected to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, the Senate, but not the President, was notified of the fact. Volume **I,** sections **231, 232.**

(6) Notification of the President that Congress is About to Adjourn.

At the adjournment of the last session of a Congress, even at the expiration of the constitutional term of the House, the two Houses sent a joint committee to inform the President. Volume **V,** section **6724.**

Instance wherein the President of the United States was not notified of the expiration of a session of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6692.**

(7) In Procedure of the House.

The Clerk appoints the committee to escort the newly elected Speaker to the Chair. Volume **I,** section **220.**

Modern forms and ceremony of the report by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and the reception thereof by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4898.**

(8) Forms and Practice as to Sessions of.

The Hall of the House is used only for the legislative business of the House, caucus meetings of its Members, and ceremonies in which the House votes to participate. Volume **V,** section **7270.**

The rule relating to admission to the floor is construed broadly on the occasion of ceremonies. Volume **V,** section **7290.**

Forms of receiving public bodies on the occasion of ceremonies in the House. Volume **V,** sections **7148, 7178–7180.**

Question raised as to the reception and seating of the diplomatic corps at ceremonies in the Hall of the House (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7180.**

Ceremonies of removing from the old to the new halls of the House and Senate. Volume **V,** section **7271.**

Joint committees of ceremony are provided for by simple and not concurrent resolution. Volume **V,** section **7176.**

A committee sometimes makes a report prescribing ceremonies in report from simply, in which case it is acted on by the House and appears in full in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7177.**

The Speaker having been ordered by the House to communicate a resolution to the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid before the House a copy of the letter and it was entered in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7088.**

Correspondence submitted as part of a President's message and relating to a ceremonial of The House, was printed in full in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7176.**

(9) Celebrations, etc, in the Hall of the House.

Ceremonies at a joint meeting of the two Houses in celebration of the centennial of the Capitol. Volume **V,** section **7058.**

The completion of the Washington Monument was celebrated by exercises in the Hall of the House. Volume **V,** section **7059.**

CEREMONIES—Continued.

(9) Celebrations, etc., in the Hall of the House—Continued.

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington was observed by exercise at a joint session of the two House. Volume **V,** section **7060.**

Chief Justice Fuller received the thanks of Congress for his oration at the centennial of the inauguration of Washington (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7060.**

Washington's Farewell Address was read at a joint session of the two Houses in 1862. Volume **V,** section **7070.**

(10) Attendance on Public Exercises Without the Hall.

The House sometimes accepts invitations to attend public exercises, but does not go as an organized body. Volume **VIII,** sections **7061–7064.**

The House sometimes accepts invitations to attend public exercises, but does not go as an organized body. Volume **V,** section **3528.**

The House accompanied by its officers attended the exercises in celebration of the founding of the Capitol. Volume **V,** section **7057.**

The House accepted an invitation to attend and participate in ceremonies in celebration of the first inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States without making provision for adjournment or representation. Volume **VIII,** section **3531.**

The Speaker sometimes by unanimous consent lays before the House invitations for it to participate in public ceremonies. Volume **V,** section **7052.**

The House sometimes appoints committees to represent it at public ceremonies. Volume **V,** section **7055, 7056.**

The House sometimes appoints committees to represent it at public ceremonies. Volume **VIII,** section **3527.**

The House and Senate appointed a joint committee to attend the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Volume **V,** section **7054.**

The House authorized the appointment of a committee to attend an exposition. Volume **VIII,** section **3524.**

The House and Senate being invited to attend the Jamestown Exposition appointed a joint committee to attend at a date after the expiration of the term of the Congress. Volume **V,** section **7053.**

Instance wherein a joint committee was authorized and appointed to attend a ceremony occurring after the final adjournment of a Congress. Volume **V,** section **7054.**

(11) Presentation of Portraits, Statues, etc.

Ceremonies at the presentation of portraits of ex-Speakers. Volume **V,** sections **7065–7069.**

Under the later practice portraits of the Speakers are painted by order of the House in the course of their incumbency and are hung without ceremony. Volume **VIII,** section **3530.**

Ceremonies in accepting statues for Statuary Hall. Volume **V,** sections **7089–7099.** Volume **VIII,** section **3545.**

The sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin were presented to Congress, with addresses by Members. Volume **V,** section **7100.**

The House by resolution accepted the gift of a flag made of American silk. Volume **V,** section **7105.**

A letter from a foreign artist presenting the Congress a bust of Lafayette was communicated to the House by message from the President, and, with that message, appears in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7106.**

Ceremonies at the presentation of various gifts to Congress. Volume **V,** sections **7101–7104.**

(12) Observance of Birthday of Washington.

In honor of the centennial birthday of George Washington the two Houses, by concurrent action, adjourned from February 21 to 23, 1832. Volume **V,** section **7075.**

The House authorized a special program in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. Volume **VIII,** section **3533.**

CEREMONIES—Continued.

(12) Observance of Birthday of Washington—Continued.

By concurrent action an invitation was extended to the President of the United States to address a joint session of the two Houses on the subject of the birth of George Washington. Volume **VIII,** section **3532.**

Commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Georgia Washington. Volume **VIII,** section **3534.**

(13) Reception of Distinguished Persons in Joint Meeting.

Ceremonies at the reception of General Lafayette by the House in the presence of the Senate. Volume **V,** section **7082.**

Form used in presenting Lafayette to the House. Volume **V,** section **7082.**

The Congress, by joint resolution approved by the President, invited Lafayette to visit America (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7082.**

The House and Senate in joint session received the King of Hawaii. Volume **V,** section **7087.**

Ceremonies at the joint session to receive General Pershing. Volume **VIII,** section **3535.**

(14) Reception of Embassies, Military Officers, and Others by the House.

The embassies of China and Japan were received by the House. Volume **V,** sections **7085, 7086.**

The address of the ambassador of Japan to the House on the occasion of the reception of the embassy was ordered to be entered on the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7085.**

Eminent foreign statesmen have been received informally by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3537.**

Eminent Americans have been received informally by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3536.**

Eminent American soldiers have been received informally by the House. Volume **V,** sections **7076–7079.**

A newly appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was received informally by the House. Volume **V,** section **7080.**

Ceremonies at the reception of Louis Kossuth by the House. Volume **V,** section **7083.**

The entry in the Journal recording the reception of Louis Kossuth by the House. Volume **V,** section **7083.**

The House formally extended the privileges of the floor to the widow of President Madison. Volume **V,** section **7081.**

At a special session of the House Charles Stuart Parnell was introduced by the Speaker and addressed the House. Volume **V,** section **7084.**

(15) Deaths of Speaker and Other Officers.

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The Jurisdiction of the subject of the issue of silver certificates as currency was given to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** sections **4087, 4088.**

(5) Electoral.—Transmittal to Congress.

The statutes provide for transmitting the certificates of the action of the electors in each State to the President of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1916.**

The statutes provide for transmitting the certificates of the action of the electors in each State to the President of the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **440.**

The Secretary of State is required to transmit to Congress copies of certificates received from the State executives relating to the appointment of presidential electors. Volume **VI,** section **439.**

The Secretary of State having failed to receive from a State a separate certificate of the final ascertainment of electors, transmitted in lieu thereof a photostat copy which had been appended to the certificate of the electors; and subsequent to the counting of the electoral vote forwarded to the Senate the missing certificate which was substituted for the photostat copy on file. Volume **VI,** section **445.**

Certificates of the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President are transmitted to the President of the Senate, who may in case of delay send for them. Volume **III,** section **1917.**

The executive of each State is charged with the duty of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the appointment of electors and the names and votes, and of delivering a similar certificates to the electors. Volume **III,** section **1915.**

The executive of each State is charged with the duty of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the appointment of electors and the names and votes; and of delivering a similar certificates to the electors. Volume **VI,** section **439.**

The Secretary of State is required to transmit to Congress copies of certificates received from the State executives relating to the appointment of Presidential electors. Volume **III,** section **1915.**

It is the duty of the executive of any State wherein there may be a controversy as to the appointment of electors to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the determination thereof. Volume **III,** section **1915.**

It is the duty of the executive of any State wherein there may be a controversy as to the appointment of electors to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the determination thereof. Volume **VI,** section **1439.**

CERTIFICATES.—Continued.

(6) Electoral—Objections to, at Electoral Count.

In case of objection to an electoral certificate, or in case of conflicting certificates, the Senate retires and the two Houses consider the matter separately. Volume **III,** section **1918.**

It was held not to be competent to go behind the official certificates and papers to prove the alleged disqualifications of certain Louisiana members of the electoral college of 1877. Volume **III,** section **1972.**

When, during the electoral count of 1873, the two Houses, separated to consider objections, the Vice-President, who had custody of the documents, left with the House duplicates of electoral certificates. Volume **III,** section **1951.**

(7) Electoral.—Defective.

At the electoral count of 1809 an informality in a certificate from one of the States was noticed, but no action was taken in relation to it. Volume **III,** section **1933.**

In 1873 objections were made to the electoral vote of Texas, on the ground of a defective certificate and because less than an assumed quorum of the electors had acted, but the vote was counted. Volume III, section 1970.

In 1873 objection was made both to the substance and form of the electoral certificate of Arkansas, and the two HouseS disagreeing the vote was not counted. Volume **III,** section **1969.**

In 1873 there was objection to the electoral vote of Mississippi because of alleged informalities and deficiencies in the certificate, but the vote was counted. Volume **III,** section **1966.**

(8) Electoral.—Conflicting.

There being conflicting electoral certificates from Oregon in 1877, the Electoral Commission decided in favor of the electors whom the secretary of State legally certified as having the highest number of votes, although the governor had issued a certificate to others. Volume **III,** section **1975.**

Conflicting electoral certificates being presented from Florida in 1877 a decision was reached that the regularly signed certificate from the governor, acting at the time the vote were cast, should stand. Volume **III,** section **1971.**

In 1873 the electoral vote of Louisiana was rejected, objections having been made because of conflicting certificates and on other grounds. Volume **III,** section **1968.**

(9) To State of Representation to Which Entitled.

On failure of the Congress to apportion, the Clerk certifies to each State executive the number of Representatives to which the State is entitle under the law. Volume **VI,** section **43.**

Form of the first certificate of notification under the law of 1929. Volume **VI,** section **43.**

CERTIFIED COPIES.

When leave is given for the withdrawal of a paper from the files of the House a certified copy of it is to be left in the office of the Clerk. Volume **V,** section **7526.**

CESSION OF TERRITORY.

In 1820 the House considered, but without result, its constitutional right to a voice in any treaty ceding territory. Volume **II,** section **1507.**

CESSNA, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Pennsylvania election case of Cessna v. Myers in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II,** sections **885, 886.**

CESSNA, JOHN, of Pennsylvania, Speaker Pro Tempore.

On an uncontradicted assertion that a Member recorded as voting had not been present and had not voted the Chair directed the name to be stricken from the list of those voting. Volume **V,** section **6097.**

CHAIRMAN.
(1) Of the House during organization.
(2) Of a standing or select committee.—Selection of.
(3) Of a standing or select committee.—Usually submits the reports.
(4) Of a standing or select committee.—Prior recognition for debate and motions.
(5) Of a standing or select committee.—Administers oaths.
(6) Of a standing or select committee.—In general.
(7) Of select committee.—Mover of, not necessarily appointed.
(8) Of select committee.—Rare instance of appointment of a Delegate as.
(9) Of joint select committee.—Designation of.
(10) Of managers of an impeachment.—Selection of.
(11) Of managers of an impeachment.—General duties.
(12) Of Committee of the Whole.—Appointment of.
(13) Of Committee of the Whole.—Authority to preserve order.
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(15) Of Committee of the Whole.—In relation to recognition for debate.
(16) Of Committee of the Whole.—Authority in relation to rising.
(17) Of Committee of the Whole.—Reports of, generally.
(18) Of Committee of the Whole.—Reports after attending impeachment trials.
(19) Of Committee of the Whole.—Administers oaths.
(20) Of Committee of the Whole.—In relation to vote by tellers.
(21) Of Committee of the Whole.—In relation to quorum.

(1) Of the House During Organization.

The Clerk of the last House having declined to put any motions except the motion to adjourn during organization of the new House, the Members-elect chose one of their number chairman. Volume **I,** section **67.**

In 1837 a proposition was made that the Members-elect choose one of their number preside during organization, but it was laid on the table and the Clerk of the last House continued to act. Volume **I,** section **66.**

(2) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—Selection of.

The chairmanship of a committee is determined by seniority, by election by the committee, or, in case of the death of the chairman, by appointment by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4513.**

The House elects as chairman of each standing committee one of the members thereof at the commencement of each Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **2201.**

The chairman of a committee having resigned his seat in the House the committee elected a chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4529.**

The chairman of a committee having resigned his seat in the House, the Speaker, by consent of the House, appointed a chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4530.**

In event of a permanent vacancy in the chairmanship of a committee the House elects a successor. Volume **VIII,** section **2201.**

In filling vacancies in chairmanships of committees the House has usually, but not invariably, followed the rule of seniority and elected the next ranking member of the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2202.**

It has been decided that it is not necessary for a committee to report to the House the election of a chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4526–4528.**

A committee having elected a chairman has sometimes reported that fact to the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4524, 4525.**

The chairman of a committee, with the permission of the House, may resign as chairman, still remaining a member of the committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4531, 4532.**

In the temporary absence of the chairman the member next in rank acts as chairman without special authorization from the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2204.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(3) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—Usually Submits the Reports.

A committee may order its report to be made by the chairman or by any other of its members. Volume **IV,** section **4669.**

The chairman of a committee, acting as its organ, sometimes submits a report in which he has not concurred. Volume **IV,** sections **4670, 4671.**

The chairman of a committee having made a report to the House in accordance with the instruction of his committee may not withdraw it except by consent of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4690.**

Instructions to report "forthwith" accompanying a motion to recommit must be complied with, and the chairman of the committee or one for him must actually report the bill back to the House as instructed. Volume **VIII,** section **2730.**

The committee to which a bill is recommitted with instructions to report "forthwith" takes no action thereon, and the chairman or some Member acting for him immediately reports the bill to the House as instructed. Volume **VIII,** section **2732.**

A motion to recommit with instructions to report forthwith having been agreed to, the chairman of the committee to which referred at once reports the bill in conformity with the instructions and the report is before the House for immediate consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2735.**

(4) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—Prior Recognition for Debate and Motions.

The chairman of the committee in charge of a bill is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for allowable motions intended to expedite the bill. Volume **II,** sections **1457, 1458.**

The chairman of the committee which reported a bill is entitled to prior recognition when the Senate amendments thereto are debated. Volume **II,** section **1452.**

The question as to the extent to which the chairman of the committee reporting a bill should be recognized to offer amendments to perfect it in preference to other Members. Volume **II,** section **1450.**

The chairman of a committee having in committee opposed a bill must in the House yield prior recognition to a member of his committee who has favored the bill. Volume **II,** section **1449.**

In the Committee of the Whole House the chairman of the standing committee reporting business in order on the current day is entitled to prior recognition to offer motions relative to the order of business, but such motions being rejected, the right to recognition passes to the leading Member in opposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**

While the motion to lay on the table is not debatable, the chairman of a committee rephrting a proposition to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table is entitled to recognition for debate before moving to lay on the table. Volume **VI,** section **412.**

(5) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—Administers Oaths.

The Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, or any other committee, or any Member may administer oaths to witnesses in any case under examination. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

An instance wherein the chairman of an investigating committee administered the oath to himself and testified. Volume **III,** section **1821.**

Instance where the House by resolution proposed to authorize a chairman of a subcommittee to administer oaths. Volume **IV,** section **4548.**

(6) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—In General.

A charge that the chairman of an investigating committee had suppressed evidence was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1786.**

An instance where the chairman of a select committee complained that the majority of his committee had adjourned and thereby were failing to perform the duty assigned them by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4518.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(6) Of a Standing or Select Committee.—In General—Continued.

Clerks of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **IV, section 4533.**

Clerks and other employees of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **VIII,** section **2206.**

As to the allowances for clerk hire to the chairman of the temporary Committee on Accounts. Volume **V,** section **7237.**

The chairman of the temporary committee on accounts is authorized to appoint and dismiss clerks or other employees of his committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2207.**

Where not otherwise provided, committees meet at the call of the chairman, and in his absence, or inability to serve, at the call of the ranking member acting under his authorization. Volume **VIII,** section **2214.**

In the temporary absence of the chairman the member next in rank in the order named in the election of the committee serves as acting chairman. Volume **VIII,** section **2201.**

Where a committee has a fixed date of meeting a quorum of the committee may convene on such date without call of the chairman and transact business regardless of his absence. Volume **VIII,** section **2214.**

A committee may act when together only, but having convened at a regularly constituted meeting may delegate to its chairman or to members of the committee duties to be performed within their discretion. Volume **VIII,** section **2210.**

Prior to adjudication by the courts, the House took no note of criminal proceedings brought against a Member, and retained him in his position as a chairman of a committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2205.**

A member under criminal indictment retained his position as chairman of a committee but refrained from active participation in legislative proceedings pending judicial determination. Volume **VIII,** section **2205.**

Where chairmen are defeated or where they voluntarily vacate, their successors may move into committee rooms at once. Volume **VIII,** section **3655.**

Ex-chairmen who remain Members of the House are not required to move until the new chairman is confirmed. Volume **VIII,** section **3655.**

Assignment of a new room to a Member on his request, or his appointment as chairman of a committee having a committee room, shall operate as a relinquishment of any room previously assigned to him. Volume **VIII,** section **3648.**

Rooms of newly appointed chairmen of committees do not become vacant until their appointment is confirmed by the House at the opening of Congress and Members assigned to their rooms on March 4 are not entitled to possession until the new chairman vacates. Volume **VIII,** section **3655.**

The patronage of the House, exclusive of the committee assignments, is divided as equitably as may be among the majority members exclusive of chairmen, the amount assigned to the individual member varying with the size of the party majority. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

Chairmen of committees control the patronage of their respective committees and do not participate in the general distribution. Volume **VIII,** section **3627.**

(7) Of Select Committee.—Moreover of, not Necessarily Appointed.

It was the earlier usage of the House that the Member moving a select committee should be appointed its chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4515–4516.**

The inconvenience of the usage that the proposer of a committee should be its chairman has caused it to be disregarded in modern practice. Volume **IV,** sections **4517–4519.**

In appointing committees of investigation it is obviously necessary to disregard the former usage that the proposer of the committee should be its chairman. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(7) Of Select Committee.—Mover of, not Necessarily Appointed—Continued.

In appointing committees of investigation it is evidently necessary to disregard the former usage that the proper of the committee should be its chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4520–4523.**

An illustration of the inconvenience of the former practice of making the Member proposing a select committee its chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4671.**

A Member who had moved an investigation requested that he be not appointed one of the committee, as he would have to appear as a witness. Volume **III,** section **1827.**

Instance wherein the Member proposing a committee of investigation was appointed chairman. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

The Member proposing the committee to investigate the Bank of the United States in 1832 was appointed chairman of the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4474.**

Mr. John Randolph, who had moved the Chase investigation, was made chairman of the committee. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

Instance wherein the appointment of the mover of an investigation as chairman of the committee caused debate. Volume **II,** section **1596.**

(8) Of Select Committee.—Rare Instance of Appointment of a Delegate as.

A Delegate has been appointed chairman of a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1299.**

A Delegate was appointed chairman of a committee to inquire into the conduct of a judge, and was authorized by the House to cause testimony to be taken. Volume **II,** section **1303.**

(9) Of Joint Select Committee.—Designation of.

The first named of the Senate Members acted as chairman of the Joint Committee on Conduct of the War. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

An instance wherein a joint select committee elected its chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4447.**

(10) Of Managers of an Impeachment.—Selection of.

Usage of the House in the selection of chairman of the managers of an impeachment (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that when managers of an impeachment were elected by ballot the managers and not the House chose the chairman. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Method of designating the chairman of the managers in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

The chairman of managers on an impeachment having ceased to be a Member, the next in order succeeded to the chairmanship. Volume **III,** section **2306.**

(11) Of Managers of an Impeachment.—General Duties.

Form of declaration of the chairman of the managers of their readiness to present to the Senate the articles impeachment President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2420.**

Announcement of the chairman of the House managers in presenting to the Senate the articles against William Blount. Volume **III,** section **2301.**

The article of impeachment in the Peck case was read by the chairman of the managers and appears in full on the Journal of the trial. Volume **III,** section **2370.**

The articles impeaching President Johnson were read by the chairman of the managers and delivered at the table of the Secretary. Volume **III,** section **2420.**

The articles of impeachment, signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk, after being read by the chairman of the managers, were handed to the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **501.**

The chairman of the managers having read the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap, laid them on the table of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2449.**

The replication in the Chase case was read to the Senate by the chairman of the managers. Volume **III,** section **2352.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(12) Of Committee of the Whole.—Appointment of.

In forming a Committee of the Whole the Speaker leaves the chair after appointing a chairman to preside. Volume **IV,** section **4704.**

Instance wherein one not a member of the majority party was called to preside in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VI,** section **264.**

Women presiding in the House or in the Committee of the Whole are properly addressed as "Madam Speaker" and "Madam Chairman" respectively. Volume **VI,** section **284.**

(13) Of Committee of the Whole.—Authority to Preserve Order.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may cause the galleries or lobby to be cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct therein. Volume **IV,** section **4704.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms attends the sittings and, under direction of the Speaker of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, maintains order. Volume **I,** section **257.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms attends the sitting of the House, and under direction of the Speaker or Chairman maintains order. Volume **VI,** section **29.**

A Member having defied and insulted the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the chairman left the chair and, on the chair being taken by the Speaker, reported the facts to the House. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

A Member having defied the authority of the Chairman in Committee of the Whole, the latter directed the committee to rise, and after the Speaker had taken the chair, reported the occurrence to the House. Volume **II,** section **1350.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen and reported that its proceedings had been disturbed by disorder, the Speaker restored order and the committee resumed its sitting. Volume **II,** section **1351.**

Members who had committed an assault in Committee of the Whole apologized to the House, although the chairman of the committee had made no report of the occurrence. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

In 1844 the Speaker took the chair to quell disorder which had arisen in Committee of the Whole, whereupon the Chairman stated to the House the facts as to the disorder. Volume **II,** section **1651.**

While the Committee of the Whole does not control the Record, the Chairman, in the preservation of order, may direct the exclusion of disorderly words spoken by a Member after he has been called to order. Volume **V,** section **6987.**

A Member persisting in irrelevant debate in Committee of the Whole House on state of the Union after being called to order by the Chairman was required to relinquish the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **2594.**

(14) Of Committee of the Whole.—Decides Questions of Order.

Questions of order relating to procedure (as distinguished from cases of disorder or contempt) arising in Committee of the Whole are decided by the Chairman, and the Speaker has declined to consider them. Volume **V,** sections **6927, 6928.**

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has declined to consider a question of order arising in the House just before the committee began to sit. Volume **IV,** sections **4725, 4726.**

On an appeal from a decision of the chairman in a committee the Chair voted to sustain his ruling, thereby producing a tie, and so the decision was sustained. Volume **IV,** section **4569.**

It is within the discretion of the Chairman as to whether he will vacate the chair on an appeal from his decision. Volume **VIII,** section **3101.**

Debate on an appeal from the decision of the Chair in the Committee of the Whole proceeds under the five-minute rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2375.**

Debate on appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the five-minute rule, and is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VIII,** section **2347.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(14) Of Committee of the Whole.—Decides Questions of Order—Continued.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair is debatable both in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, but debate may be closed in the House by a motion to lay on the table and in the Committee of the Whole by a motion to close debate or to rise and report. Volume **VIII,** section **3453.**

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole having taken an active part in the discussion of a point of order, the question was by unanimous consent passed over to be later raised in the House. Volume **VII,** section **1527.**

It is for the House and not for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to determine the privileges of a Member under general leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6988.**

It is not within the province of the Chairman to decide on the parliamentary character of words taken down on demand in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2533.**

Reflection upon the motives actuating the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in rendering a decision constitutes a breach of order. Volume **VIII,** section **2515.**

The Committee of the Whole declined to heed an appeal that it overrule its Chairman in order to place legislation urged as desirable on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3820.**

Instances wherein decisions of a Chairman of the Committee of the Whole have been overruled. Volume **IV,** sections **3968, 4748.**

(15) Of Committee of the Whole.—In Relation to Recognition for Debate.

Under the rules only the Speaker or Chairman may recognize for debate, but by unanimous consent the time is sometimes controlled by the two Members in charge of the contentions on the floor. Volume **V,** section **5003.**

Time for general debate in Committee of the Whole having been fixed by the House without provision for its control is dispensed under the rules governing debate in the House and each Member recognized by the Chairman is entitled to one hour. Volume **VIII,** section **2549.**

Under a special order providing for equal division of time for debate between those favoring and those opposing a bill, without designating who should control the time, it was held to be within the discretion of the Chair to recognize a Member supporting and a Member opposing the measure, each of whom should respectively control half of the time. Volume **VII,** section **785.**

When, after a speech in favor of an amendment under the five-minute rule, no one claimed the floor in opposition, the Chairman recognized another Member favoring the amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2557.**

When time for debate under the five-minute rule is limited in Committee of the Whole without provision for its control, the Chairman divides the time, where practicable, between those favoring and those opposing the proposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2558.**

The committee having voted to close debate at a stated hour the Chair announces the close of debate at that time notwithstanding intervening time has been consumed without debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2325.**

In recognizing for debate under the Calendar Wednesday rule, preference is given Members of the committee reporting the bill; if no Member of the committee claims the time in opposition, the Chair may recognize any Member for that half of the time. Volume **VII,** section **959.**

Debate in the Committee of the Whole on District day properly alternates between those favoring and those opposing the pending proposition and to insure alternation the chairman sometimes ascertains the attitude of members seeking recognition. Volume **VII,** section **875.**

Debate on an appeal from the decision of the Chair in the Committee of the Whole proceeds under the five-minute rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2375.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(15) Of Committee of the Whole.—In Relation to Recognition for Debate—Continued.

Debate on appeal in the Committee of the Whole in under the five-minute rule, and is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VIII,** section **2347.**

In recognizing for debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole the Chairman alternates between those favoring and those opposing. Volume **VIII,** section **3455.**

Debate on a point of order is for the information of the Chair, and therefore within his discretion. Volume **VIII,** section **3446.**

The rule forbidding the Speaker to entertain requests for the suspension of the rule relating to admission to the floor is held to apply also to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **7285.**

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which last reports a bill does not thereby become entitled to prior recognition in debate. Volume **II,** section **1453.**

(16) Of Committee of the Whole.—Authority in Relation to Rising.

The Committee of the Whole being in session at the hour fixed for the daily meeting of the House it rests with the committee and not the Chairman to determine whether or not it will rise. Volume **V,** sections **6736, 6737.**

The hour previously fixed for the adjournment of the House arriving while the Committee of the Whole is still in session the Chairman may direct the committee to rise and make its report as though the committee had risen on motion in the regular way. Volume **IV,** section **4785.**

It is in order for any member of the Committee of the Whole to move to rise and the Chairman is constrained to recognize for that purpose. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

The hour fixed by the House for termination of the consideration of a bill in the Committee of the Whole having arrived, the Chairman directs the committee to rise and makes his report as if the committee had risen in the regular way. Volume **VIII,** section **2376.**

Under provisions of a special rule for the consideration of a bill, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole declared the committee in session from day to day without the House having adjourned, recessed, or convened, and without the Speaker appearing in the chair. Volume **VIII,** section **3360.**

(17) Of Committee of the Whole.—Reports of, Generally.

Form of report of Chairman of Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4898.**

A Committee of the Whole has directed its Chairman to report not only the bill under consideration, but a resolution describing and proposing action in relation to an alleged breach of privilege. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

A Committee of the Whole having reported not only what it had done, but by whom it had been prevented from doing other things, the Speaker held that the House might not amend the report, which stood. Volume **IV,** section **4909.**

A matter alleged to have arisen in Committee of the Whole but not reported by the Chairman may not be brought to the attention of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2429.**

The Speaker has no official knowledge of proceedings in Committee of the Whole save as reported by its Chairman. Volume **VIII,** section **2429.**

A Committee of the Whole having overruled its Chairman and originated a new legislative proposition the Chairman made no mention of the new proposition in his report, and in this was sustained by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4708.**

(18) Of Committee of the Whole.—Reports After Attending Impeachment Trials.

Forms of reports made by a Chairman of a Committee of the Whole after attending an impeachment trial (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2384.**

The judgment of the court in the Humphreys trial was communicated to the House by the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2397.**

The report to the House of the presentation of articles impeaching President Johnson was made by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2420.**

CHAIRMAN—Continued.

(18) Of Committee of the Whole.—Reports After Attending Impeachment Trials—Continued.

The acquittal of President Johnson was announced in the House through the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2443.**

(19) Of Committee of the Whole.—Administers Oaths.

The Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole or any other committee, or any Member may administer oaths to witnesses in any case under examination. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

(20) Of Committee of the Whole.—In Relation to Vote by Tellers.

There is no appeal from the count by the chair of the number rising to demand tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3105.**

On a vote by tellers the Chair announces the vote as reported by the tellers and does not inquire as to the correctness of such report. Volume **VIII,** section **3098.**

Representation being made before announcement of the result that the count by tellers was incorrect, on a close vote, the Chairman ordered a recount. Volume **VIII,** section **3099.**

The report of the tellers having been announced by the Chair, it is too late to raise a question as to the correctness of the report. Volume **VIII,** section **3098.**

On a vote by tellers the Chair may be counted without passing between the tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3100.**

The Chairman may be counted on a vote by tellers without passing between the tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3101.**

The count by tellers becoming uncertain by reason of confusion the Chair ordered the vote taken again. Volume **V,** section **5991.**

(21) Of Committee of the Whole.—In Relation to Quorum.

The Chairman's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

The Chairman's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **2436.**

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum on a vote by tellers in Committee of the Whole the Chairman notes those present and not voting. Volume **VI,** section **641.**

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum in the Committee of the Whole the Chairman counts members in the Chamber failing to vote on an incidental motion to rise. Volume **VI,** section **671.**

The Chairman having announced the absence of a quorum in Committee of the Whole, a motion to rise is in order and if a quorum develops on the vote by which the motion is rejected the roll is not called and the committee proceeds with its business. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

In 1836 it seems to have been customary for the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to count the committee to ascertain as to the presence of a quorum. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

Instance wherein a chairman disregarding the vote of the Committee of the Whole rose and reported the absence of a quorum (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **2977.**

CHALLENGE.

(1) To a duel a breach of privilege.

(2) As to competency of a Member to sit in a trial at the bar of the House.

(3) As to competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial.

(4) Of Member's right to take the oath.—Basis for challenge.

(5) Of Member's right to take the oath.—Speaker does not decide.

(6) Of Member's right to take the oath.—May Speaker direct him to stand aside?

(7) Of Member's right to take the oath.—Procedure on.

(8) Of Member's right to take the oath.—Of a Senator's right to take the oath.

(9) At the polls in election by the people.

CHALLENGE—Continued.

(1) To a Duel a Breach of Privilege.
Challenge of a Member by a Senator in 1796 was determined to be a breach of the privileges of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2677.**

(2) As to Competency of a Member to Sit in a Trial at the Bar of the House.
The House declined to permit Samuel Houston, on trial at its bar for contempt, to challenge the right of a Member to sit in the trial. Volume **II,** section **1617.**

(3) As to Competency of a Senator to Sit in an Impeachment Trial.
Reference to a discussion as to the right to challenge the competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2062.**
A question as to the time when the competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial should be challenged for disqualifying personal interest. Volume **III,** section **2061.**
A Senator related to President Johnson by family ties voted on the final question of the impeachment without challenge. Volume **III,** section **2061.**

(4) Of Member's Right to Take the Oath.—Basis for Challenge.
In 1899 a Member who challenged the right of a Member-elect to be sworn did so on his responsibility as a Member, and on the strength of documentary evidence. Volume **I,** section **474.**
In 1867 Members who challenged the right of a Member-elect to take the oath did so, one on his responsibility as a Member and the other on the strength of affidavits. Volume **I,** section **448.**
An objection to a Member-elect's qualifications being sustained neither by affidavit nor on the personal responsibility of the Member objecting, the House declined to entertain it. Volume **I,** section **455.**
The fact that a Member-elect has not taken the oath does not debar him from challenging the right of another Member-elect to be sworn. Volume **I,** section **141.**

(5) Of Member's Right to Take the Oath.—Speaker Does not Decide.
Objection being made to the administration of the oath to a Member-elect, the Speaker held that the question should be decided by the House and not by the Chair. Volume **I,** section **519.**
The Speaker possesses no arbitrary power in the administration of the oath, and if there be objection the majority of the House must decide. Volume **I,** section **134.**
The Members-elect having denied to certain of their number a right to participate in the organization, the Speaker declined, without instruction of the House, to administer the oath to those thus debarred, although they presented certificates in proper form. Volume **I,** section **140.**

(6) Of Member's Right to Take the Oath.—May Speaker Direct Him to Stand Aside?
It has been held, although not uniformly, that in cases where the right of a Member-elect to take the oath is challenged, the Speaker may direct the Member to stand aside temporarily. Volume **I,** sections **143–146.**
In 1899 a Member-elect, challenged as he was about to take the oath, stood aside on the request of the Speaker. Volume **I,** section **474.**
When the right of a Member-elect to take the oath is challenged the Speaker has requested the Member to stand aside temporarily. Volume **VI,** section **9.**
The right of a Member elect to take the oath being challenged, the Speaker directed him to stand aside temporarily. Volume **VI,** section **174.**
When the right of a Member elect to take the oath is challenged, the Speaker directs him to stand aside until the call of the roll is completed. Volume **VIII,** section **3386.**

(7) Of Member's Right to Take the Oath.—Procedure on.
The credentials of a Member elect having been challenged, the Speaker submitted the question the the House. Volume **VI,** section **89.**

CHALLENGE—Continued.

(7) Of Member's Right to Take the Oath.—Procedure on—Continued.

When Members-elect are challenged at the time of taking the oath, motions and debate are in order on the questions involved in the challenge; and in a few cases other business has intervened by unanimous consent. Volume **I,** sections **149, 150.**

When, at the organization of the House, several Members-elect are challenged and stand aside, the question is first taken on the Member-elect first required to stand aside. Volume **I,** sections **147, 148.**

In 1861 it was held that the House might direct contested names on the roll to be passed over until the other Members-elect were sworn in. Volume **I,** section **154.**

A Member-elect challenged as he is about to take the oath is not thereby deprived of any right, and the determination of his case has priority of those of persons claiming seats, but not on the Clerk's roll. Volume **I,** section **155.**

In 1869 John M. rice, challenged on account of alleged disloyalty, was permitted by the House to take the oath pending examination of the charges. Volume **I,** section **460.**

A Member-elect, who was about to be sworn, was challenged for disloyalty, whereupon the House denied him the oath and referred the credentials. Volume **I,** section **455.**

(8) Of a Senator's Right to Take the Oath.

In 1862 a Senator who challenged the right of a Senator-elect to be sworn substantiated his objection with ex parte affidavits. Volume **I,** section **443.**

In 1867 the Senate, upon the statement by a Member that there were rumors affecting the loyalty of a Member-elect, referred the credentials before permitting the oath to be taken. Volume **I,** sections **457, 458.**

A Senator elect, challenged as he was about to take the oath, stood aside upon the suggestion of the Vice President. Volume **VI,** section **180.**

(9) At the Polls in Election by the People.

Conduct of unauthorized challengers supplemented by the acts of partisan election officers may contribute to taint a return. Volume **II,** section **1074.**

Although the court refused to appoint challengers for both parties as required by law, and challengers attempting to serve were driven from the polls, the absence of challengers is not of itself sufficient to establish fraud. Volume **VI,** section **134.**

CHALMERS.

The Mississippi election case of Lynch v. Chalmers in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II,** sections **959, 960.**

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Manning in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I,** section **44.**

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Morgan in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II,** section **1035.**

CHAMBER.

The preparations in the Senate Chamber for an impeachment trial are directed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

An instance wherein, owing to inclemency of the weather, the President elect took the oath and delivered his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber. Volume **VI,** section **447.**

Proceedings on the occasion of the death of a Member in the chamber. Volume **VIII,** section **3559.**

CHANDLER.

The Virginia election cases of Chandler and Legar in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I,** section **375.**

The Oklahoma election case of Davenport v. Chandler in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI,** section **149.**

The New York election case of Chandler v. Bloom, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI,** section **160.**

CHANGE OF EXISTING LAW.

(1) Forbidden on general appropriation bills.
(2) Definition of.
(3) Occasionally authorized by special action of the House.
(4) When proposed by the other House.
(5) Amending a legislative paragraph which is permitted by general consent.
(6) Examples of propositions ruled to be.
(7) Limitation of the discretion of executive officers.
(8) As related to appropriations for salaries.
(9) Limits of cost and contracts on public works.
(10) The former "retrenchment" rule and its results.
(11) In general.
(12) Indication of, in Reports of Committees (Ramseyer Rule).

(1) Forbidden on general Appropriation Bills.

A rule forbids any legislative provision in a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3578.**

A provision changing existing law is not in order in any general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3810.**

A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3579.**

The House established many years ago the practice of striking out of an appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole such portions as contained legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3811.**

The river and harbor bill not being one of the general appropriation bills, the rule relating to legislation on such bills does not apply to it. Volume **IV,** sections **3897–3903.**

While the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction to report appropriations, the power to report legislation authorizing appropriations belongs to other committees. Volume **IV,** section **4033.**

(2) Definition of.

A provision proposing to construe existing law is in itself a proposition of legislation and therefore not in order on an appropriation bill as a limitation. Volume **IV,** sections **3936–3938.**

The fact that a paragraph on an appropriation bill would constitute legislation for only a year does not make it admissible as a limitation. Volume **IV,** section **3936.**

The reenactment from year to year of a law intended to apply during the year of its enactment only does not relieve the provision from the point of order. Volume **IV,** section **3822.**

The enactment of positive law where none exists is construed as a "provision changing existing law," such as is forbidden in an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3812, 3813.**

An existing law being repeated verbatim in an appropriation bill, the slightest change, as substituting "may" for "shall," is out of order. Volume **IV,** section **3817.**

A proposition which would, in effect, change a rule of the House was held to be a change of existing law and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3819.**

A proposition to authorize an investigation by a committee of the House is not in order on a general appropriation bill, even though it relate to an appropriation therein contained. Volume **IV,** sections **3820, 3821.**

(3) Occasionally Authorized by Special Action of the House.

The House sometimes, by agreeing to a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, authorizes on a general appropriation bill legislative provisions. Volume **IV,** sections **3839–3843.**

Forms of special orders authorizing legislative provisions on general appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** sections **3260–3263.**

CHANGE OF EXISTING LAW—Continued.

(3) Occasionally Authorized by Special Action of the House—Continued.

Pending the engrossment of a general appropriation bill, an amendment proposing legislation may be authorized by the adoption of a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **3844.**

Instance wherein, on a motion to suspend the rules, the House ordered the Clerk to incorporate in the engrossment of a general appropriation bill already passed a provision embodying legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3845.**

(4) When Proposed by the Other House.

The principle seems to be generally accepted that the House proposing legislation on a general appropriations bill should recede if the other House persist in its objection. Volume **IV,** sections **3906–3908.**

In 1898 a Senate committee reported against a proposition to add to a general appropriation bill legislation on an important public question, holding it not proper to attempt thus to coerce the House of Representatives. Volume **IV,** section **3904.**

Instance of the loss of an appropriation bill through adherence of both Houses to their attitudes of disagreement over a section containing legislation. Volume **V,** section **6325.**

Where a Senate amendment proposes on a general appropriation bill an expenditure not authorized by law or legislation it is in order in the House to perfect it by germane amendments. Volume **IV,** sections **3913–3916.**

A proposition germane, but involving legislation, has sometimes been admitted as an amendment to a Senate amendment to an appropriation bill, and sometimes ruled out. Volume **IV,** sections **3909–3912.**

(5) Amending a Legislative Paragraph Which is Permitted by General Consent.

A legislative paragraph which remains in an appropriation bill without objection may be perfected by any germane amendment which does not add more legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3862.**

A paragraph which proposes legislation in a general appropriation bill being permitted to remain, it may be perfected by any germane amendment. Volume **IV,** sections **3823–3835.**

(6) Examples of Propositions Ruled to be.

A treaty with Indians is not in order for ratification on an Indian appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3882.**

Under the present rule a proposition to regulate the public service, as by transfer of a portion of it from one department to another, may not be included in an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3872, 3873.**

An amendment proposing a change in the organization of the Navy Department was ruled out of order on the naval appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3875.**

An amendment proposing a reorganization of the Agricultural Department was ruled out of order on the agricultural appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3876.**

Where the law limits appropriations to two years a provision that an appropriation shall remain available until expended is in violation of existing law. Volume **IV,** section **3716.**

It is in order to provide, on an appropriate bill as a deficiency, for the payment of an account audited under authority of law, but it is not in order to provide for such auditing. Volume **IV,** sections **3636, 3637.**

A proposition that payments for interest and sinking fund for the debt of the District of Columbia should be paid out of the revenues of the District was held to be a change of law and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3883.**

CHANGE OF EXISTING LAW.—Continued.

(6) Examples of Propositions Ruled to be—Continued.

Overruling an interpretation formerly observed, it was held that a proposition to make payments for interest and sinking fund from the revenues of the District and the Federal Treasury jointly was a change of law and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1454.**

The policy of making no more appropriations for sectarian schools having been declared by law, an amendment authorizing appropriations for contract schools was held to involve a change of law. Volume **IV,** section **3582.**

The number of enlisted men in the Marine Corps being fixed, it was held not in order to provide for additional ones on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3585.**

By an exceptional ruling a legislative provision increasing the enlisted force of the Navy was admitted on an appropriation bill (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3723.**

An amendment authorizing the President to employ an emergency fund in payment for personal services in the District of Columbia was held to be a change of existing law. Volume **VII,** section **1457.**

A proposition to print Government publications outside the Government Printing Office was held to be a change of law. Volume **VII,** section **1465.**

(7) Limitation of the Discretion of Executive Officers.

A limitation on the discretion exercised under law by a bureau of the Government is a change of law. Volume **IV,** sections **3848–3852.**

A proposition to establish affirmative directions for an executive officer constitutes legislation and is not in order on a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3854–3859.**

A proposition directly taking away from a department officer an authority conferred by law is not in order on a general appropriation bill, being in the nature of legislation. Volume **IV,** sections **3846, 3847.**

Although a law may give an executive officer authority to do a certain thing, a provision directing him so to do is legislative in nature and not in order on a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3853.**

A direction to the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to consider the proposed establishment of a dry dock was held to be legislation and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3877.**

The law providing that the Secretary of the Navy should name battle ships, a proposition to name one in an appropriation bill was held to be legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3862.**

Where an executive officer has general discretion as to the application of an appropriation for a public work an appropriation limited to a specific detail has been held to involve legislation. Volume **IV,** sections **3860, 3861.**

Where a proposition might be construed by the executive officer as a modification of a statute it may not be held such a limitation of appropriation as is permissible on a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3984.**

(8) As Related to Appropriations for Salaries.

Where the law fixes the amount of a salary a proposition to increase the amount is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3676–3679.**

A proposition increasing rate of compensation fixed by law is legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1458.**

A motion to strike from an appropriation bill a provision for a salary authorized and fixed by law is not subject to the objection that it proposes legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3699.**

The appropriation of a less sum than the amount fixed by law for a salary is not a change of law, even though a legislative provision in another portion of the bill may give it the practical effect of a reduction of the salary. Volume **IV,** sections **3681–3685.**

CHANGE OF EXISTING LAW—Continued.

(8) As Related to Appropriations for Salaries—Continued.

A specific appropriation for designated officials of an exposition at stated salaries, there being no prior legislation establishing such position or salaries, was held out of order, although a general appropriation for the exposition was authorized by law. Volume **IV,** section **3878.**

A proposition to increase the number of employees fixed by law was held to be legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1456.**

A change of the amount of compensation received by Government employees under the law was held to be legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1455.**

(9) Limits of Cost and Contracts on Public Works.

It is not in order on a general appropriation bill to increase the limit of cost established by law for a public work. Volume **IV,** section **3581.**

It is not in order on a general appropriation bill to establish a limit of cost on a public building. Volume **IV,** section **3761.**

A limit of cost on a public work may not be made or changed in an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1472.**

Provision in an appropriation bill limiting cost of a public work, though expiring at the end of the fiscal year, is nevertheless current law, and a proposition to increase the limit so provided is legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1499.**

While a proposition to change a limit of cost is legislation, any provision of cost within that limit is not subject to that point of order. Volume **VII,** section **1448.**

A proposition to authorize a contract for future expenditures on public works was held to propose legislation. Volume **IV,** sections **3868–3870.**

(10) The Former "Retrenchment" Rule and Its Results.

The old form of rule which admitted on appropriation bills legislation intended to retrench expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **3578.**

Under the former rule admitting legislation on appropriation bills if it were germane and retrenched expenditures, questions used to arise over propositions to regulate the public service. Volume **IV,** sections **3885–3888.**

Interpretations of the former rule which admitted legislation to a general appropriation bill when germane and effecting retrenchment of expenditures. Volume **IV,** sections **3889–3891.**

A ruling in which are discussed the principles of the former rule admitting to appropriation bills legislative provisions reducing expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **3927.**

An instance of the method of admitting legislation to an appropriation bill under the old rule permitting retrenchment legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3602.**

(11) In General.

A provision returning an unexpended balance to the Treasury was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3594.**

The appointment of managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers being vested by law in Congress, a paragraph making such appointment was held in order on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **4052.**

(12) Indication of, in Reports of Committees (Ramseyer Rule).

Present form and history of paragraph 2a of Rule XIII. Volume **VIII,** section **2234.**

Committee reports on measures repealing or amending a statute shall include the text of such statute and a comparative print of the measure showing by typographical devices the omissions or insertions proposed. Volume **VIII,** section **2234.**

In order to fall within the purview of the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law by typographical device, a bill must repeal or amend a statute in terms, and general reference to the subject treated in a statute without proposing specific amendment is not sufficient. Volume **VIII,** section **2235.**

CHANGE OF EXISTING LAW—Continued.

(12) Indication of, in Reports of Committees—Continued.

Under clause 2a of Rule XIII the committee report of a bill amending existing law by the addition of a proviso should quote in full the section immediately preceding the proposed amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2237.**

Although a bill proposed but one minor and obvious change in existing law, the failure of the report on the bill to indicate this change by typographical device, was held to be in violation of the rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2236.**

Under the rule requiring committee reports to indicate proposed changes in existing law, the statute proposed to be amended must be quoted in the report and it is not sufficient that it is incorporated in the bill. Volume **VIII,** section **2238.**

A bill is not subject to the rule requiring comparative prints unless it specifically amends existing law. Volume **VIII,** section **2240.**

In construing the rule requiring reports to show proposed changes in existing law, the bill as originally introduced governs, and committee amendments striking out such proposals are not considered. Volume **VIII,** section **2242.**

The rule requiring reports to show proposed changes in existing law by typographical device applies to bills amending statutory law only and is not applicable to bills amending public resolutions. Volume **VIII,** section **2239.**

The rule requiring comparative prints in reports on measures repealing existing law, while effective as to substantive legislative provisions reported in general appropriation bills, is not otherwise applicable to reports from Committee on Appropriations and does not extend to changes in paragraphs merely carrying stated appropriations. Volume **VIII,** section **2241.**

The point of order that a report fails to comply with the requirement that proposed changes in law be indicated typographically is properly made when the bill is called up in the House and comes too late after the House has resolved into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill. Volume **VIII,** section **2243.**

The point of order that a report violates the rule requiring typographical specifically of proposed changes in existing law may not be raised against a special providing for consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2244.**

Special orders providing for consideration of bills, unless making specific exemption, do not preclude the point of order that reports on such bills fail to indicate proposed changes in existing law. Volume **VIII,** section **2245.**

When a bill is considered under a special resolution, the point of order that the report does not indicate proposed changes in law is properly raised when the motion is made to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2245.**

When a point of order is raised that a report is in violation of the rule providing for the quotation of statutes sought to be amended, and requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, it is incumbent on the proponent to cite the specific statute which will be amended by the pending bill. Volume **VIII,** section **2246.**

Objection being made that a report failed to comply with the rule requiring indication of proposed changes in existing law, Chair, in the absence of any citation to statutes which would be amended by the pending bill, overruled the point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **2246.**

Bills reported without indication of changes proposed in existing law are automatically recommitted to the respective committees reporting them. Volume **VIII,** section **2237.**

Failure of a committee report to comply with the rule requiring indication of statutory amendments by typographical device may be remedied by supplemental report. Volume **VIII,** section **2247.**

CHANGE OF NAME.

A Senator having changed his name the Senate instructed its Secretary to use the new name. Volume **II,** section **1141.**

CHANGE OF VOTE.

(1) By a Member in the House.
(2) By voter in election by the people.

(1) By a Member in the House.

Before the decision of the Chair on a vote has been pronounced finally and conclusively a Member may change his vote. Volume **V,** sections **6093, 6094.**

Before the result of a vote has been finally and conclusively pronounced by the Chair, but not thereafter, a Member may change his vote. Volume **V,** sections **5931–5933.**

A Member may change his vote at any time before its announcement. Volume **VIII,** section **3123.**

Before the result of a vote has been finally and conclusively pronounced by the Chair, but not thereafter, a Member may change his vote. Volume **VIII,** section **3070.**

A Member who has voted on a roll may change his vote before the announcement of the result. Volume **VIII,** section **3160.**

After a vote has been announced by the Speaker it is not in order for a Member to change or withdraw his vote even though inadvertently cast in violation of a pair. Volume **VIII,** section **3069.**

A Member may not change his vote on recapitulation if the result of the vote has been announced prior to recapitulation. Volume **VIII,** section **3124.**

On a vote for the election of an officer a Member may change his vote at any time before the announcement of the result. Volume **V,** section **5934.**

A Member may not have the record of his vote changes on the statement that he voted on a misapprehension of the question, and a motion relating thereto is not a matter of privilege. Volume **V,** sections **6082, 6083.**

(2) By Voter in Election by the People.

The House in 1834 reversed the decision of its committee that recorded votes on the poll book could not be changed by oral testimony. Volume **I,** section **55.**

A vote being given viva voce at an election for Congressman, the voter may not afterwards change it or vote for additional officers. Volume **I,** section **781.**

CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain opens each day's sitting with prayer. Volume **I,** section **272.**

The Chaplain was not originally an officer of the House, but has been such for many years. Volume **I,** sections **275–279.**

The elective officers of the House, in addition to the Speaker, are the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain. Volume **I,** section **187.**

At first the Chaplain did not take the oath prescribed for the officers of the House. Volume **I,** sections **280–282.**

The Chaplain takes the oath prescribed for the officers of the House. Volume **VI,** section **31.**

The practice of electing a Chaplain was suspended during the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** section **274.**

Although in earlier years the Chaplain was not strictly an officer of the House his election was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **I,** section **273**

Prayer by the Chaplain at the opening of the daily session is not business requiring the presence of a quorum, and the Speaker declines to entertain a point of no quorum before prayer is offered. Volume **VI,** section **663.**

The election of a Chaplain emeritus. Volume **VI,** section **31.**

The House appointed a committee to attend the funeral of its deceased Chaplain. Volume **V,** section **7172.**

CHAPMAN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The election case of Bennet v. Chapman from the Territory of Nebraska in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I,** section **829.**

The election case of Chapman v. Ferguson from the Territory of Nebraska in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** section **834.**

CHAPMAN, ELVERTON R.

The Senate case of Elverton R. Chapman, a contumacious witness, in 1894. Volume **II,** sections **1612–1614.**

In 1894 Elverton R. Chapman was convicted by the court and committed for contempt of the United States Senate in declining as a witness to anser a pertinent question. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

CHARACTER WITNESSES.

In the Archbald trial it was held that while witnesses might testify as to the general reputation of the respondent, and as to his reputation for judicial integrity in particular, it was not competent to introduce evidence as to his reputation for ability and industry; and in no event was the personal opinion of a witness on questions of character or reputation admissible. Volume **VI,** section **495.**

Instances wherein the Senate by order restricted the number of character witnesses which might be called to testify. Volume **VI,** section **510.**

CHARGES.

(1) Against Members.—Indictments, accusations, etc.
(2) Against Members.—As questions of privilege.
(3) Against Members.—For offenses at a time preceding the existing term of service.
(4) Against Members.—Not related to representative capacity.
(5) Against Members.—By newspapers.
(6) Against Members.—As developed by inquiries by committees.
(7) Against Members.—Resignation pending.
(8) Against Members.—Answers and explanations.
(9) Against Members.—Forms of resolutions of investigation.
(10) Against Members.—As related to prima facie title.
(11) Against Members.—In general.
(12) Against the Speaker.
(13) Against other officers of the House or of the Senate.
(14) Against the House or a Committee.
(15) Against the election of a Senator.
(16) Against the President and Vice-President.
(17) Against persons not officers of the Government.
(18) Against judicial and executive officers.
(19) Related to impeachment.—Presented in memorials.
(20) Related to impeachment.—Presented on the responsibility of a Member.
(21) Related to impeachment.—Arising from inquiry by a committee.
(22) Related to impeachment.—Arising from common fame, action of legislatures, etc.
(23) Related to impeachment.—Decision to investigate, without examination of.
(24) Related to impeachment.—Examination of, before ordering inquiry.
(25) Related to impeachment.—Authorization of inquiry.
(26) Related to impeachment.—Rules of evidence in conducting inquiry.
(27) Related to impeachment.—Ex parte inquiries.
(28) Related to impeachment.—Accused presents evidence during inquiry.
(29) Related to impeachment.—Explanations by the accused to the House or committee.
(30) Related to impeachment.—Counsel for accused during inquiry.
(31) Related to impeachment.—Powers of inquiry delegated to a subcommittee.

CHARGES—Continued.

(32) Related to impeachment.—Evidence justifying the House to proceed.
(33) Related to impeachment.—Nature of, as required under the Constitution.
(34) Related to impeachment.—Investigations of judges.
(35) Related to impeachment.—Investigations of other officers.
(36) Related to impeachment.—Against Senators sitting in the trial.
(37) Committee methods in examining.—Ex parte inquiry not favored.
(38) Committee methods in examining.—Rules of evidence, etc.
(39) Or taxes on the people.

(1) Against Members.—Indictments, Accusations, etc.

Prior rights of the House when a Member is accused of treason, felony, or breach of the peace. Volume **II,** section **1260.**

A Member indicted for felony remains a Member of the House until convicted. Volume **II,** section **1260.**

A Member being charged with the crime of manslaughter the House declined to determine whether or not a question of privilege was raised and did not investigate. Volume **II,** section **1277.**

Members-elect, unofficially known to be under indictment or actually convicted after indictment, an appeal being pending, were yet appointed on committees. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

Instance wherein a Senator accused of crime was omitted from committees at his own request. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

Instance wherein a Member-elect, being convicted in the courts on indictment, did not take his seat during the Congress (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4484.**

A Senator, being indicted for fraud, made a personal explanation and withdrew from the Senate pending the trial. Volume **II,** section **1278.**

A Senator, having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1839.**

A Senator having been indicted in the United States district court, the Senate, prior to the trial investigated the charges and exonerated him. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

A Senator, convicted in the courts, resigned after the Senate had ordered an inquiry. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

A committee which had been empowered to investigate charges of corruption against Members recommended that action by the House be delayed pending trial in the courts. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

It is the custom of the House to defer final action against Members under criminal charges pending disposition in the court of last resort. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

It is the uniform practice of the House not to investigate charges of crime against a member when denied by him and subject to prosecution in the courts. Volume **VI,** section **137.**

Two unnamed Members having been implicated in a report by a Federal grand jury, the House directed the Attorney General to transmit the names of the Members implicated and the nature of the charges against them. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

Charges having been preferred by a Member of the House, the committee to which the matter was referred reported a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee of investigation. Volume **VI,** section **551.**

A Member having introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation of charges made by himself and proven by the investigation to be unfounded, the committee of investigation reported conclusions censuring the Member, and the House by resolution adopted the report and approved the conclusions. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

Instance of examination by a House committee of charges of bigamy and treason against a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **526.**

Published charges of corruption, sustained by declaration of a Member, caused the House to investigate its membership. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(1) Against Members.—Indictments, Accusations, etc.—Continued.

Certain petitioners against the right of a returned Member to his seat having impugned his personal conduct in the election the House rendered a decision thereon. Volume **I,** section **763.**

An instance in which the Committee of the Whole declined to permit the reading of a letter written by one not a member of the House charging a Member with having made "false statements." Volume **VIII,** section **2596.**

Various instances of investigations by the House. Volume **III,** sections **1747–1849.**

Discussion of the decision of the Senate in the matter of charges against Humphrey Marshall, a Senator. Volume **II,** section **1264.**

Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

The investigation of charges against L.F. Grover, a Senator from Oregon. Volume **III,** section **1838.**

The investigation of charges against Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

The investigation of charges against John W. Langley, of Kentucky, and Frederick N. Zihlman, of Maryland. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

(2) Against Members.—As Questions of Privilege.

Propositions to investigate charges against Members have been presented as questions of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **1828–1830.**

A proposition to investigate charges against Members was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

A contention that common fame was sufficient basis for the House to entertain a proposition relating to its privileges. Volume **III,** section **2701.**

A resolution to investigate the charge that Member had improperly abstracted papers from the files of an Executive Department was entertained as privileged (Speaker overruled). Volume **III,** section **2655.**

An employee of the House having in a newspaper charged a Member with falsehood in debate, resolution relating thereto was entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2718.**

In presenting a case of personal privilege arising out of charges made against him the Member must confine himself to the charges. Volume **V,** section **5077.**

In presenting a case of personal privilege arising out of charges made against him, the Member must confine himself to the charges and may not take advantage of the privilege to prefer charges against others. Volume **VIII,** section **2481.**

A charge of general corruption in the Government made in the Senate does not so reflect on the House as to raise a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2658.**

The House declined to entertain as a question of privilege a resolution to investigate a charge made by a Cabinet Officer that Members of Congress, not named, had made a corrupt proposition to the Executive. Volume **III,** section **2654.**

An accusation in a newspaper that certain Members had received an excess of mileage pay was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2704.**

A newspaper allegation that a certain number of Representatives whose names were not given had entered into a corrupt speculation was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2709.**

A general charge of violation of law by Members, although not specifying the offense as within the existing term of service, was held to present a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2710.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(2) Against Members.—As Questions of Privilege—Continued.

A resolution charging that a Member's action in his representative capacity had been influenced by support received in his election to the House was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **582.**

Charges that a Member serves interests conflicting with his official duties involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **603.**

A telegram reprinted in a newspaper charging that a Member had been influenced in his official acts by unworthy motives was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI,** section **576.**

Charges implying disloyalty were held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **608.**

A resolution providing for an investigation of charges that Members of the House and Senate had profited in the stock market by the use of official information was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

A resolution charging conspiracy to influence Members of Congress improperly was considered as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **580.**

Charge that a Member has used his immunity as Representative to circulate libels was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **606.**

Statements in the Record that a Member charged with absenteeism was thereby "defrauding the Government" were held to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **602.**

A statement in the Record charging a Member with class discrimination was held to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **597.**

Statements charging falsehood in debate involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **607.**

A pamphlet charging falsehood in connection with statements made in debate was held to support a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI,** section **618.**

Inferences charging treason present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **596.**

The charge that a Member introduced a resolution for the purpose of gratifying revenge was held to present a question of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **2216.**

A charge that a Member has "violated the rules of the House" was held not to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3469.**

Charges that Members do not vote in accordance with their personal views do not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **583.**

Charges that a Member has employed unworthy men without intimation that he did so knowingly do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **592.**

Charges that Members of a committee were holding secret meetings or excluding other Members from the committee conferences were held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **578.**

(3) Against Members—For Offenses at a Time Preceding the Existing Term of Service.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee concluded that a Member might not be tried or punished by the House for an offense alleged to have been committed against a preceding Congress. Volume **II,** section **1283.**

The Speaker has questioned the right of a Member to discuss as privileged charges relating to his conduct at a period before he became a Member. Volume **II,** section **1287.**

A proposition to investigate the propriety merely of a citizen's conduct at a time before he became a Member may not be presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2725.**

A charge made outside the House of disreputable conduct on the part of a Member before he became a Member has been held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2691.**

A Member may not bring before the House as a question of privilege charges of disreputable conduct on his part before he became a Member. Volume **III,** section **2723.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(3) Against Members.—For Offenses at a Time Preceding the Existing Term of Service— Continued.

Review of precedents relating to investigations of charges in regard to conduct of a Member at a time preceding the existing term of service. Volume **III,** section **2725.**

Members being charged with bribery committed several years before the election of the then existing House, the House preferred censure to expulsion, but declined to express doubt as to the power to expel. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

In the Irwin case the House asserted its authority, as grand inquest of the nation, to investigate, with the attendant right of punishment for contempt, in case of offenses in a preceding Congress. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

The Senate did not pursue inquiry as to the charge that Senator John Smith has sworn allegiance to a foreign power, the said oath having been taken before his election as Senator. Volume **II,** section **1264.**

The Senate held in 1796 that for a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, but for which the courts has not held him to answer, a Senator should not be tried by the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1288.**

In the case of Humphrey Marshall, accused of committing a crime before his election, the Senate declined to proceed in the absence of prosecuting action from the constituency. Volume **II,** section **1288.**

In the case of William N. Roach, charged with a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, the Senate discussed its power in such a case, but took no action. Volume **II,** section **1289.**

(4) Against Members.—Not Related to Representative Capacity.

Charges against a Member not connected with his representative capacity do not involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **612.**

In discussing a question of privilege a Member is confined to charges reflecting on him in his capacity as a Representative and may not digress to charges reflecting on him in a business capacity. Volume **VI,** section **606.**

One Member having in a newspaper article made charges against another Member in the latter's individual and not his representative capacity, a committee of the House found no question of privilege involved. Volume **III,** section **2691.**

In order to afford a basis for a question of personal privilege, a newspaper charge against a Member should present a specific and serious attack upon his representative character. Volume **III,** sections **2692, 2693.**

A Member is not entitled to raise a question of personal privilege on account of a newspaper charge relating to his conduct while a Member, but not as a Member. Volume **III,** section **2724.**

A Member being charged with a crime entirely disconnected with his representative capacity, the House declined to hold that a question of privilege was involved. Volume **I,** section **466.**

Summary of protest against Reed Smoot as a Senator, and his answer thereto. Volume **I,** section **482.**

(5) Against Members.—By Newspapers.

A Member who had been defamed in his reputation as a Representative by a newspaper article presented the case as one of privilege and the House ordered an investigation. Volume **III,** section **1832.**

The House has entertained as a question or privilege and ordered the investigation of newspaper charges against a Member in his representative capacity. Volume **III,** sections **2696–2699.**

A newspaper charge that a Member of the House had been influenced by Executive patronage was submitted as privileged, but the House declined to investigate. Volume **III,** section **2701.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(5) Against Members.—By Newspapers—Continued.

Newspaper charges impugning the veracity of a Member in statements made on the floor support a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **613.**

The supposed author of an anonymous newspaper charge against a Member not named was arrested and interrogated at the bar of the House. Volume **II,** section **1633.**

A distinction has been drawn between charges made by one Member against another in a newspaper and the same made in debate on the floor. Volume **III,** section **2691.**

Charges made through the newspapers by a Member reflecting on the efficiency of another Member in his representative capacity do not support a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **605.**

A newspaper article vaguely charging Members of Congress generally with corruption may not be brought before the House as involving a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2711.**

A newspaper article charging Members of the House generally with abuse of the franking privilege was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2705.**

Newspaper charges that a Member had used departmental employees while in the service of the Government in a political campaign were held to reflect on him in his representative capacity. Volume **VI,** section **615.**

Newspaper charges attributing to a Member dishonorable action in connection with matters not related to his official duties were held to sustain a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI,** section **619.**

The House has sometimes ordered investigations on the basis of general and more or less vague newspaper charges. Volume **III,** sections **1833, 1834.**

Vague charges in newspaper articles have not been entertained as questions of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **570.**

In 1846 the Senate investigated a general newspaper charge of corruption. Volume **III,** section **1835.**

Instance wherein the Senate proceeded to an investigation of charges made in general terms against its membership by newspapers. Volume **II,** section **1612.**

In discussing a question of personal privilege based upon newspaper charges personal letters refuting such charges were admitted as relevant. Volume **III,** section **2479.**

(6) Against Members.—As Developed by Inquiries by Committees.

Proceedings when it is necessary to put a Member under arrest or when, on public inquiry, matter arises affecting a Member. Volume **II,** section **1238.**

Provisions of the parliamentary law in cases when charges arise against a Member from report of a committee or examination of witnesses in the House. Volume **II,** section **1237.**

When testimony elicited by a committee involves a Member the committee is to report to the House that the Member may be heard and special authority be given to inquire concerning him. Volume **III,** section **1840.**

When an inquiry by a committee involves a Member the committee may only report to the House, whereupon the Member is heard or the committee is given authority to inquire concerning him. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

Charges against a Member having developed during examination by a committee, a resolution directing the committee to report them was offered as of privilege, and agreed to by the House. Volume **III,** section **1843.**

Method of procedure where testimony before an investigating committee implicates Members of the House. Volume **III,** section **1845.**

An examination before a committee disclosing that a Member was implicated the committee informed him of the fact in order that he might attend. Volume **III,** section **1831.**

Instance wherein testimony taken before a committee and relating to the conduct of a member was not reported to the House at once. Volume **III,** section **2637.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(6) Against Members.—As Developed by Inquiries by Committees—Continued.

Examinations by committees into alleged corrupt practices having implicated Members the committees reported recommendations without first seeking the order of the House. Volume **III,** section **1844.**

A committee being directed to investigate the death of a Member in a duel, they reported resolutions for punishment of other Members concerned, although not directed by the House to proceed against them. Volume **II,** section **1644.**

A committee selected to investigate charges against Members generally did not ask special authority to proceed against one who was found to be implicated. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

Testimony taken by the Senate having implicated a Member of the House ordered an investigation, although the testimony had not been transmitted. Volume **III,** section **1853.**

A committee of the House having reported that it had taken testimony which inculpated a Senator the House directed that it be transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1850.**

An investigating committee of the House having taken testimony affecting a Member of the Senate the House transmitted the same to the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1276.**

(7) Against Members.—Resignation Pending.

A Member threatened with expulsion having resigned the House nevertheless adopted resolutions censuring his conduct. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

Members accused of corruption having resigned proceedings to expel them were discontinued. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

(8) Against Members.—Answers and Explanations.

The previous question may be moved on a proposition to censure a Member, although the effect of it might be to prevent him from making explanation or defense. Volume **V,** section **5459.**

A Member charged with acceptance of an incompatible office was heard in his own behalf during the debate. Volume **I,** section **486.**

In speaking to a question of privilege, a Member is restricted to discussion of those specific charges on which his question is based and may not discuss collateral issues. Volume **VI,** section **608.**

While the Member must confine himself to the question under debate, a certain latitude is permitted in the refutation of charges reflected upon him in his representative capacity. Volume **VIII,** section **2479.**

In speaking to a question of personal privilege a Member is required to confine his remarks to the question involved, but is entitled to enter into a discussion of related matters showing motives which prompted the charges giving rise to the question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **619.**

Instance in which a Member rising to a question of privilege was permitted in refutation of charges made against him to detail happenings in committee not reported to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2495.**

The House having agreed to a resolution of censure, and the Member being brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms to be censured, it was held that he might not then be heard. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

A Member whose expulsion was proposed was permitted to present a written defense, but not to depute another Member to speak in his behalf. Volume **II,** section **1273.**

The House provided that a Member whom it was proposed to expel should be heard in his own defense. Volume **II,** section **1273.**

Members indicted by the report of a committee were allowed to file written statements to be printed with the reports. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(8) Against Members.—Answers and Explanations—Continued.

A citizen who, while a Member of the Senate had been subject to investigation, was allowed to submit a paper to be filed and printed with the report. Volume **II,** section **1276.**

The Senate declined to permit an ex-Member to print in the Journal or Record a defense of his conduct. Volume **II,** section **1276.**

The written answer of a Senator to charges made against him was returned by the Senate because it contained irrelevant matter. Volume **II,** section **1264.**

The Senate ordered a Senator to attend in his place when a report relating to charges against him was to be presented. Volume **II,** sections **1263, 1264.**

The Senate having allowed a Member to be heard by counsel exercised the power of approving his selections. Volume **II,** section **1264.**

(9) Against Members.—Forms of Resolutions of Investigation.

Form of resolution for investigating charges of corruption among Members. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

Form of resolution authorizing investigation of published statements that Members had entered into corrupt combinations in relation to legislation. Volume **III,** section **1669.**

Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate. Volume **I,** section **481.**

Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

A resolution creating a select committee to investigate charges involving Members of the House was referred to a standing committee with instructions to conduct the investigation. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

Dicta to the effect that a resolution and preamble proposing investigation of charges of corruption against the membership of a committee or a Member of the House is privileged. Volume **VIII,** section **2316.**

Form of resolution of the House creating, empowering, and instructing the select committee which investigated charges that Members have been improperly influenced in their official capacity. Volume **VI,** section **396.**

(10) Against Members.—As Related to Prima Facie Title.

A question being raised as to the loyalty of a Member-elect the House has exercised its discretion about permitting him to take the oath at once. Volume **I,** sections **444–446.**

The House decided that the oath should be administered to a Member-elect, although a Member charged that he was personally disqualified. Volume **I,** section **447.**

A Senator-elect took the oath on his prima facie right without challenge, although charges of bribery in his election were presented immediately thereafter. Volume **I,** section **692.**

Before its committee had reported on conflicting credentials, the Senate took one set of credentials from the committee and seated a claimant whose prima facie and final right and personal conduct were assailed. Volume **I,** section **628.**

(11) Against Members.—In General.

A Member having under leave to print made charges against another Member the House ordered the speech stricken from the Record. Volume **V,** section **7004.**

Members have been summoned before committees to testify as to statements made by them in debate, but in one case a Member formally protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **III,** sections **1777, 1778.**

A committee having general authority to examine and recommend in relation to an assault between two Members, was held to have authority also to recommend censure of other Members implicated. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

The House, when advised by the Attorney General that certain charges against Members were under investigation by the Department of Justice, did not insist on its request for information relative thereto. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(11) Against Members.—In General—Continued.

Conclusion reached by a committee of investigation condemning the formulation and prosecution of groundless charges against a Member of the House. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

A committee which had been empowered to investigate specific charges against certain Members recommended general legislation dealing with such offenses. Volume **VI,** section **398.**

In directing an investigation of charges against certain of its Members the House provided that all meetings of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony or hearing arguments should be open to the public. Volume **VI,** section **396.**

Charges against Members of the House and Senate being unsubstantiated, the resolution and report thereon were laid on the table. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

(12) Against the Speaker.

Charges being made by a Member against the official conduct of Mr. Speaker Clay he appealed to the House for an investigation, which was granted. Volume **II,** section **1362.**

Charges being made against the Speaker he called a Member of the minority party to the Chair during their consideration. Volume **II,** section **1363.**

Charges having been made against the Speaker he called another Member to the chair and from the floor moved a committee of investigation. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

A newspaper having made certain charges against the official character of the Speaker he called a Member to the chair and moved an investigation, which was voted. Volume **II,** section **1364.**

The Speaker being implicated by certain charges a Speaker pro tempore selected from the minority party was empowered to appoint a committee of investigation. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

A select committee being authorized to investigate the conduct of the Speaker they were appointed by the Member called to the chair as Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II,** section **1364.**

A charge by a Member that the Journal of the House had been mutilated by the Speaker was made a question of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1363.**

(13) Against Other Officers of the House or of the Senate.

Certain charges being made against an officer of the House he petitioned for an investigation. Volume **I,** section **294.**

A newspaper charge against the Clerk was, at the request of that officer, investigated by the House. Volume **I,** section **295.**

A charge affecting the character of an elected officer of the House was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2644.**

The request of an officer of the House for an investigation of newspaper charges against his administration is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2645.**

A newspaper charge that an officer of the House had conspired to influence legislation was considered as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2628.**

A proposition to investigate the conduct of certain officers of the House, while they were officers of the preceding House was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2647.**

A resolution for the investigation of the conduct of an employee of the House may be presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2646.**

Charges being made against the Chief Clerk by a Member the House ordered an investigation (footnote). Volume **I,** section **294.**

In response to charges made in open session, an officer of the Senate appeared voluntarily at the bar and being arraigned declined counsel. Volume **VI,** section **37.**

An officer of the Senate being charged with authorship of a magazine article prejudicial to the reputations of Members of Congress, was suspended pending an investigation. Volume **VI,** section **37.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(14) Against the House or a Committee.

The publication by a Member of alleged false and scandalous charges against the House and its Members, which he also reiterated in debate, was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2637.**

The House took action as to a Member who reiterated on the floor certain published charges against the House, although other business had intervened. Volume **III,** section **2637.**

A newspaper article making general charges concerning the proceedings of the House was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2639.**

Charges published as newspaper advertising that "Bad bills pass without reading" and "Steals are attempted" were held so to reflect upon the integrity of the proceeding of the House as to support a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **576.**

A charge of unfair and improper action on the part of a committee has been held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2605.**

A committee of the House having been charged with improper conduct a Member of the committee was recognized on a question of personal privilege. Volume **III,** section **2606.**

A charge that a committee has been inactive in regard to a subject committed to it does not constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **2316.**

(15) Against the Election of a Senator.

A memorial to justify an investigation of the title of a Senator to his seat should state the charges and indicate with certainty the character of the evidence. Volume **I,** section **696.**

A memorial having set forth specifically charges of bribery, and specified evidence in support thereof, the Senate decided to examine a Senator's title to his seat. Volume **I,** section **692.**

In order to invalidate election of Senator on charge of bribery, it must be shown: (1) That the person elected participated in the bribery or sanctioned it. (2) That by such bribery enough votes were obtained to change the result of the election. Volume **VI,** section **104.**

The Senate decided to investigate the election of one of its Members on the strength of a memorial formulating specific charges and accompanied by evidence relating thereto. Volume **I,** section **690.**

A memorial having been filed charging conspiracy and excessive expenditure of money in the election of a Senator, the Senate by resolution authorized an investigation. Volume **VI,** section **165.**

Charges that the election of a Senator was secured through corrupt practices, investigated and held not to be sustained by evidence. Volume **VI,** section **106.**

The Senate declined on vague and indefinite charges of corruption to investigate the election of duly returned Members. Volume **VI,** section **87.**

Charges that corrupt practices were resorted to in procuring election of Senators being retracted and withdrawn, the Senate did not consider it necessary to order an investigation. Volume **VI,** section **87.**

Discussion as to the extent to which probable cause should be shown to justify the Senate in investigating charges that an election had been procured by bribery. Volume **I,** section **691.**

Charges made by the bodies of a State legislature were not considered sufficient ground to justify the Senate in investigating the election of one of its Members. Volume **I,** section **691.**

On the ground that the memorials and accompanying papers presented no allegations that proof existed to support the charges the Senate declined to investigate the election of a Senator. Volume **I,** section **691.**

Criticism and discussion as to latitude of inquiry permitted in a committee's investigation of the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **I,** section **693.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(16) Against President and Vice-President.

In 1837 a committee took the view that the House might inquire into alleged corrupt violations of duty by the Executive only with impeachment in view. Volume **III,** section **1740.**

The Senate declined to investigate charges against the Vice-President, it being urged that he was subject to impeachment proceedings only. Volume **II,** section **1242.**

Vice-President Calhoun asked the House, as the grand inquest of the nation, to investigate certain charges made against his conduct as Secretary of War, and the House granted the request. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

Remarks in debate charging the President with "persistent defamation" of an officer was held by the House to constitute a breach of order. Volume **VIII,** section **2497.**

(17) Against Persons not Officers of the Government.

On the evidence of Members, who in their places gave information of attempts to bribe them, the House issued an order for the arrest of the person charged with the offense. Volume **II,** section **1599.**

A person being on trial for contempt, both the information given by Members and their testimony were required to be under oath. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

Instance wherein the House amended its charges against a person already arraigned for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1600.**

In 1795 the House decided to hear the case of a person arrested for contempt at the bar rather than by a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

Form of arraignment of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II,** section **1600.**

The House permitted a person arraigned for contempt in 1795 to be represented before the House by counsel. Volume **II,** section **1601.**

In 1812 the opinion of the House seems to have been against permitting counsel to a contumacious witness arraigned at bar of the House (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1666.**

The proceedings of an investigating committee having brought out statements reflecting on the character of a person not directly involved in the inquiry and not a Member of either House, the House refused to incorporate his explanation in the report. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

By direction of the House, the Speaker issued and the Sergeant at Arms served a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with contempt of the House. Volume **VI,** section **532.**

In 1929 a Senate committee recommended the denial of the privilege of the floor to a newspaper reporter charged with publication of proceedings of an executive session. Volume **VI,** section **334.**

(18) Against Judicial and Executive Officers.

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4062.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring Judge Ricks. Volume **III,** section **2520.**

Instance wherein a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring a judge for acts not shown to be with corrupt intent. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

An official against whom charges were pending having resigned his office, the House committee to which they had been referred made no report. Volume **VI,** section **539.**

Members of the President's Cabinet whose reputations and conduct have been assailed on the floor of the House have sometimes asked for an investigation. Volume **III,** sections **1734, 1735.**

The House in 1824 investigated, on application of the United States minister to Mexico, a controversy on a public matter between him and the Secretary of the Treasury. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

The House declined to ask of the Executive the removal of an officer whom a committee had found delinquent. Volume **III,** section **2501.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(18) Against Judicial and Executive Officers—Continued.

The Speaker has considered it his duty to lay before the House a communication from a suspended consul-general who asked an investigation. Volume **III,** section **1749.**

In 1807 the House, after mature consideration, declined to investigate charges against the Chief of the Army, but requested the President to make such an inquiry. Volume **III,** section **1726.**

In 1810 the House, after mature consideration, determined that it had the right to investigate the conduct of General Wilkinson, although he was not an officer within the impeaching power of the House. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

In 1861 the two Houses, by concurrent action, assumed without question the right to investigate the conduct of the war. Volume **III,** section **1728.**

the House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

A letter from an individual charging an officer of the Army with corruption was considered and an investigation was ordered. Volume **III,** section **1742.**

While a committee of the House reported it inexpedient for the House to investigate the charges of a subordinate against a captain in the Navy they expressly asserted the power of the House so to do. Volume **III,** section **1743.**

Form of resolution authorizing a general investigation of the Departments of the Government in 1876. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

(19) Related to Impeachment.—Presented in Memorials.

The impeachment proceedings in the case of Judge Peck were set in motion by a memorial. Volume **III,** section **2364.**

The investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck was revived by referring to a committee a memorial presented in a former Congress. Volume **III,** section **2364.**

Form of memorial praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck. Volume **III,** section **2364.**

The investigations into the conduct of Judge Thruston were set in motion by memorials. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

The memorials submitting the charges against Judge Watrous in 1856 were accompanied by a large amount of documentary evidence. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

In 1857 memorials before the House in a preceding Congress were reintroduced as a basis for investigation of the conduct of Judge Watrous. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

The Watrous investigation of 1857 was limited in its scope by the withdrawal from the Judiciary Committee of a memorial containing certain charges. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

Memorials which had been before preceding Congresses were reintroduced as a basis of the Watrous investigation of 1860. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

The proceedings in the case of Judge Lawrence were set in motion by a memorial setting forth specific charges. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

The House referred the charges made against Judge Lawrence in 1839 to a select committee instead of to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

In the case of Judge Blodgett the House ordered an investigation upon the presentation of a memorial specifying charges. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

The Bradford investigation was set in motion by a memorial in which charges were preferred. Volume **III,** section **2515.**

The Seward investigation was set in motion by a memorial. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

On receipt of a petition containing charges against a judge, the House in 1796 instituted an investigation. Volume **III,** section **2486.**

Instance wherein the Speaker presented a petition in which were preferred charges against a Federal judge. Volume **III,** section **2030.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(19) Related to Impeachments.—Presented in Memorials—Continued.

A petitioner who preferred charges against a Federal judge furnished the certificate of a notary to his signature (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2030.**

A memorial addressed to the Speaker and setting forth charges against a civil officer was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which recommended an investigation. Volume **VI,** section **543.**

(20) Related to Impeachment.—Presented on the Responsibility of a Member.

The impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was set in motion on the responsibility of one Member of the House sustained by the statement of another Member. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

On January 7, 1867, President Johnson was formally impeached in the House on the responsibility of a Member. Volume **III,** section **2400.**

Form of impeachment of a civil officer by a Member on the floor of the House. Volume **III,** section **2398.**

A Member having impeached the President and presented a resolution of investigation, the Speaker admitted it as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2400.**

A motion to refer impeachment charges was entertained as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VI,** section **549.**

The House refused in 1843 to impeach John Tyler, President of the United States, on charges preferred by a Member. Volume **III,** section **2398.**

In debating a proposition to impeach the President of the United States a wide latitude was permitted to a Member in preferring charges. Volume **V,** section **5093.**

A member proposing impeachment is required to present definite charges before proceeding in debate. Volume **VI,** section **536.**

A Member on his authority as a Member of the House impeached Judge Hanford and offered a resolution providing for investigation of charges. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

(21) Related to Impeachment.—Arising from Inquiry by a Committee.

The impeachment of President Johnson was set in motion by a resolution authorizing a general investigation as to the execution of the laws. Volume **III,** section **2408.**

The impeachment of President Johnson was first proposed indirectly through general investigations. Volume **III,** section **2399.**

The first attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III,** sections **2399–2407.**

A committee empowered to investigate generally reported a resolution for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

The impeachment of Secretary Belknap was set in motion through the findings of a committee empowered to investigate generally. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

A Member of the House presented specific charges against Judge Boarman to the Judiciary Committee, which had been empowered to investigate the judiciary generally. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Jenkins was suggested by a resolution offered by a Member and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

A special committee having been created to investigate charges, a member supplemented the proceedings by rising to a question of privilege in the House and proposing impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **550.**

(22) Related to Impeachment.—Arising from Common Fame, Action of Legislatures, etc.

In instituting impeachment proceedings it is necessary first to present the charges on which the proposal is based. Volume **VI,** section **549.**

Instance wherein the House ordered an investigation of the conduct of a judge without a statement of charges, but in a case wherein common fame had made the facts known. Volume **III,** section **2506.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(22) Related to Impeachment.—Arising from Common Fame, Action of Legislatures, etc.— Continued.

In response to a resolution of the House, the President transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of the House charges filed against Judge Archbald and all papers relating thereto with a message suggesting that they be not laid before the House until examined by the committee. Volume **VI,** section **498.**

English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

It being declared by common fame that Judge Humphreys had joined the foes of the Government the House voted to investigate his conduct. Volume **III,** section **2385.**

The House, on the strength of a newspaper statement, ordered an investigation looking toward the impeachment of a Justice of the Supreme Court. Volume **III,** section **2503.**

The inquiry as to Judge Toulmin was set in motion by action of a grand jury forwarded by a Territorial legislature. Volume **III,** section **2488.**

The investigation of Judge Bruin's conduct was set in motion by charges preferred by a Territorial legislature. Volume **III,** section **2487.**

Charges of impeachment may not be denied presentation because of generality in statement. Volume **VI,** section **536.**

Instance wherein charges were presented against a judge in three Congresses. Volume **III,** section **2490.**

(23) Related to Impeachment.—Decision to Investigate Without Examination of.

Discussion as to the degree of definiteness of charges required to justify the House in ordering an investigation. Volume **III,** section **2469.**

In the case of Mr. Justice Chase the House after long debate and a review of precedents decided to order investigation, although Members could give only hearsay evidence as to the facts. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

The House declined to state by the way of preamble its reason for investigating the conduct of Justice Chase and Judge Peters. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

The House voted to investigate the conduct of President Johnson on the strength of charges made by a Member on his own responsibility only. Volume **III,** section **2400.**

The House in 1852, on the strength of a memorial setting forth charges, investigated the conduct of Judge Watrous with a result favorable to him. Volume **III,** section **2495.**

In the investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee made a report favoring impeachment on the strength of memorials and without the power to compel testimony being given by the House. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

The House ordered an investigation of the conduct of Judge Ricks on the strength of charges preferred in a memorial. Volume **III,** section **2520.**

The House declined to have the impeachment of Judge Swayne considered by a committee before ordering an investigation. Volume **III,** section **2469.**

The House decided to investigate the conduct of Judge Smith on assurance of a Territorial Delegate that the person making the charges was reliable. Volume **III,** section **2490.**

(24) Related to Impeachment.—Examination of, Before Ordering Inquiry.

The House sometimes refers for preliminary inquiry a memorial praying impeachment, and sometimes orders investigation at once. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

The House decided formally to investigate the conduct of Judge Peck only after the Judiciary Committee had examined the memorial. Volume **III,** section **2364.**

In 1825 the House preferred that charges against a judge should be investigated by a committee. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

The House in the Bruin case declined to impeach before it had made an investigation by its own committee. Volume **III,** section **2487.**

The memorial setting forth charges against Judge Lawrence was referred for examination before an investigation was ordered. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(24) Related to Impeachment.—Examination of, Before Ordering Inquiry—Continued.

In the case of Judge Conkling the memorial preferring charges was referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination before an investigation was ordered. Volume **III,** section **2492.**

The House voted to investigate the conduct of Judge Delahay after the Judiciary Committee had examined the charges in a memorial. Volume **III,** section **2504.**

Memorials containing charges against Judge Store were referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination before the House voted a formal investigation. Volume **III,** section **2513.**

In Judge Toulmin's case the House, after investigating in a preliminary way, declined to order a formal investigation. Volume **III,** section **2488.**

The House declined to order an investigation of Consul West on evidence presented by a member and referred the subject to a committee. Volume **III,** section **2502.**

(25) Related to Impeachment.—Authorization of Inquiry.

The House declined to institute impeachment proceedings before a committee had examined specially whether or not there was ground for impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2501.**

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2408.**

In 1892 the House referred to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken in the Boarman investigation of 1890 as material in a new investigation. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

Form of resolutions authorizing the Chase and Peters investigation in 1804. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

Form of resolution authorizing the investigation into the conduct of Judge Jenkins. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

Form of resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Swayne. Volume **III,** section **2469.**

Two of the seven members of the committee for the Chase investigation were from the number opposing the investigation. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

(26) Related to Impeachment.—Rules of Evidence in Conducting Inquiry.

Discussion of the proper mode of examination in an investigation with view to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

In the Peck case to the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

The rule as to the pertinency of evidence to the charges was enforced in the investigation of Judge Swayne's conduct. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

The most liberal latitude was allowed in the examination of witnesses before the committee which investigated the conduct of Judge Blodgett. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

The inquiry of 1890 into the conduct of Judge Boarman was conducted according to the established rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

In the first investigation of the conduct of President Johnson the committee relaxed the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee, following precedents, reported the evidence, but made no specific charges. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

An opinion of the Judiciary Committee that a person under investigation with a view to impeachment may not be compelled to testify. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

Following the Chase precedents the committee refrained from giving their reasons for concluding that Judge Peck should be impeached. Volume **III,** section **356.**

(27) Related to Impeachment.—Ex Parte Inquires.

Discussion of precedents in relation to ex parte investigation with a view to impeachment including the case of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2511.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(27) Related to Impeachment.—Ex Parte Inquires—Continued.

The Watrous report of 1856 led to a debate as to the propriety of ex parte investigations, and to a citation of English and American precedents. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

It does not appear that President Johnson sought to be represented before the Committee making the first investigation. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

The investigation which resulted in the impeachment of Justice Chase was entirely ex parte. Volume **III,** section **2343.**

In Judge Peck's case the committee proceeded on the theory of an ex parte inquiry. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

Judge Peck was not permitted to bring witnesses before the House committee, but cross-examined and filed a statement. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

After an ex parte investigation the House voted to impeach Judge Humphreys. Volume **III,** section **2385.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee proceeded ex parte. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Watrous in 1856 was conducted entirely ex parte, but the evidence was documentary and voluminous. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

(28) Related to Impeachment.—Accused Presents Evidence During Inquiry.

The committee which ascertained questionable facts concerning the conduct of Secretary Belknap gave him opportunity to explain, present witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses. Volume **III,** Section **2445.**

The committee investigating Judge Watrous in 1857 appears to have informally permitted the accused to adduce testimony. Volume **III,** Section **2497.**

In investigating charges of an impeachable offense the committee permitted the accused to be represented by counsel and have process to compel testimony. Volume **III,** Section **1736.**

The Durell investigation was postponed in the Forty-Second Congress because there was no time to permit Judge Durell to present testimony. Volume **III,** Section **2507.**

In the investigation into the conduct of Judge Delahay he was permitted to present testimony. Volume **III,** Section **2504.**

At the investigation of 1892 Judge Boarman testified and was cross-examined before the committee. Volume **III,** Section **2518.**

In the investigation of Judge Ricks the respondent made a statement before the committee and offered testimony in his own behalf. Volume **III,** Section **2520.**

In investigating the conduct of Judge Swayne both complainants and accused were permitted to introduce sworn testimony. Volume **III,** Section **2470.**

The committee investigating Judge Swayne took testimony in the judge's district as well as in Washington. Volume **III,** Section **2470.**

In the second investigation Judge Swayne testified on his own behalf and was cross-examined. Volume **III,** Section **2471.**

In the investigation of Judge Blodgett both the complainants and the respondent were represented by counsel and produced testimony before the committee. Volume **III,** Section **2516.**

(29) Related to Impeachment.—Explanations by the Accused to the House or Committee.

The House declined to vote the impeachment of the judge who had not been heard before the investigating committee. Volume **III,** Section **2511.**

In the investigation of Judge Peck the respondent cross-examined witnesses and addressed the committee. Volume **III,** Section **2365.**

In the investigation of 1857 the committee formally permitted Judge Watrous to file a written explanation and cross-examine witnesses in person or by counsel. Volume **III,** Section **2497.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(29) Related to Impeachment.—Explanations by the Accused to the House or Committee— Continued.

Judge Boarman made a sworn statement or answer to the committee investigating his conduct in 1890, but did not testify. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

During the investigation of Judge Thurston with a view to impeachment he was present and cross-examined. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

Judge Peck, threatened with impeachment, transmitted to the House a written argument, which was ordered to be read. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

Judge Peck, threatened with impeachment, was permitted to make to the House a written or oral argument. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

After the report on his conduct by a committee Judge Watrous presented to the House a memorial embodying his defense, and it was ordered printed and laid on the table. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

The House declined to print with the evidence in the Peck investigation the memorial or the address of respondent. Volume **III,** section **2365.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1857 the written explanation of the accused was printed as part of the report. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

An official against whom charges of impeachment were pending asked leave and was allowed to file an answer. **VI,** section **537.**

(30) Related to Impeachment.—Counsel for Accused during Inquiry.

It is for the House to say whether or not a person whose conduct is being investigated shall be allowed to appear before the committee by counsel. Volume **III,** section **2501.**

In the investigation of 1852 Judge Watrous, the accused, was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2495.**

In the Seward investigation the respondent was represented by counsel and in person before the committee. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

In the investigation of the conduct of Judge Swayne the accused was present in person with counsel and argued his own case. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

(31) Related to Impeachment.—Power of Inquiry Delegated to a Subcommittee.

A subcommittee visited Louisiana and took testimony against and for Judge Boarman. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The Member who lodged charges against Judge Boarman conducted the case against him before the subcommittee. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The closing arguments in the Swayne investigation were heard before the subcommittee which had taken the evidence. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

The Judiciary Committee was empowered in the Delahay case to take testimony in Kansas through a subcommittee. Volume **III,** section **2504.**

A subcommittee with power to send for persons and papers was sent to Louisiana to investigate the conduct of Judge Durell. Volume **III,** section **2508.**

A minority of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to take testimony in the Watrous case. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

(32) Related to Impeachment.—Evidence Justifying the House to Proceed.

The Commons, in impeaching, usually pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused and direct a Member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

In the Watrous case the House discussed whether or not ascertainment of probable cause justified proceeding in impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2498.**

After the investigation of 1857 the House decided that the evidence did not justify the impeachment of Judge Watrous. Volume **III,** section **2498.**

In reporting in favor of impeaching Judge Peck the committee submitted transcripts of testimony. Volume **III,** section **2365.**

Charges—Continued.

(32) Related to Impeachment.—Evidence Justifying the House to Proceed—Continued.

The Thirty-ninth Congress having expired during investigation of President Johnson's conduct, the House in the next Congress directed the Judiciary Committee to resume the investigation. Volume **III,** section **2401.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee, without special leave, considered the evidence and reports in preceding Congresses relating to this case. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the investigation was made by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2400.**

An instance wherein a committee charged with the investigation reported articles with the resolution of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to resume an investigation with a view to an impeachment was held to be privileged. Volume **III,** section **2401.**

A question as to whether a vice consul-general is such an officer as is liable to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2515.**

The impeachment of Judge Swayne was postponed to the next session of Congress for further investigation. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

In the first inquiry the House decided not to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2407.**

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person, or by writing, or by attorney. Volume **III,** section **2120.**

A committee, after investigation of impeachment charges referred to it by the House, recommended that no further action be taken thereon. Volume **VI,** section **533.**

(33) Related to Impeachment.—Nature of, as Required Under the Constitution.

Review of impeachments in Congress showing the nature of charges upon which impeachments have been brought and judgments of the Senate thereon. Volume **VI,** section **466.**

Although the charges in the articles impeaching President Johnson were at first narrowed to a few charges, there was a protest against the theory that only an indictable offense was impeachable. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

The question whether impeachment must be confined to indictable offenses was in issue as to the second report favoring impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

The committee reporting the second proposition to impeach President Johnson disagreed as to the grounds thereof. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

As reported from the committee the articles impeaching President Johnson were confined to a few facts chiefly concerning Secretary Stanton. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

The full report justifying the proposition to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2409.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the minority of the Judiciary Committee held that an indictable offense must be charged. Volume **III,** section **2406.**

Whether or not an offense must be indictable under a statute in order to come within the impeaching power was discussed fully in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2405.**

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson was based on the salient charge of usurpation of power, with many specifications. Volume **III,** section **2404.**

The impeachment of Judge Peck was only for "high misdemeanors in office." Volume **III,** section **2367.**

In 1890 the Judiciary Committee concluded that Judge Boarman should be impeachment for an act in violation of the statute. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee recommended the impeachment of Judge Busteed principally for nonresidence. Volume **III,** section **2512.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(33) Related to Impeachment.—Nature of, as Required Under the Constitution—Continued.

A statement as to the sentiments of the House on the nature of the power of impeachment during the first and second attempts to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

(34) Related to Impeachment.—Investigations of Judges.

A judge against whom impeachment proceedings were instituted refrained from the exercise of judicial functions from the date of the filing of the charges. Volume **VI,** section **550.**

The investigation into the conduct of Aleck Boarman, United States judge for the western district of Louisiana. Volume **III,** sections **2517, 2518.**

The inquiry into the conduct of J. G. Jenkins, United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

The investigation into the conduct of William Storey, United States judge for the western district of Arkansas. Volume **III,** section **2513.**

The investigation into the conduct of Charles T. Sherman, district judge of the United States for the northern district of Ohio. Volume **III,** section **2511.**

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The investigation of the conduct of Edward H. Durell, United States district judge for Louisiana. Volume **III,** sections **2506–2509.**

The impeachment of Mark H. Delahay, United States district judge for Kansas. Volume **III,** sections **2504, 2505.**

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Thomas Irwin in 1859. Volume **III,** section **2500.**

The investigation into the conduct of John C. Watrous, United States judge for the district of Texas. Volume **III,** sections **2495–2499.**

The conduct of Judge Watrous was the subject of reports, favorable and unfavorable, in four Congresses. Volume **III,** sections **2495–2499.**

The investigation into the conduct of Judge P. K. Lawrence, 1839. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

The investigation of the conduct of Benjamin Johnson, a judge of the superior court of the Territory of Arkansas, in 1833. Volume **III,** section **2493.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Peter B. Bruin in 1808. Volume **III,** section **2487.**

The investigation into the conduct of Augustus J. Ricks, United States judge for the northern district of Ohio. Volume **III,** section **2520.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Harry Toulmin in 1811. Volume **III,** section **2488.**

The investigations into the conduct of Judge Joseph L. Smith in 1825 and 1826. Volume **III,** section **2490.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judges William P. Van Ness, Mathias B. Tallmadge, and William Stephens in 1818. Volume **III,** section **2489.**

The investigations into the conduct of Judge Buckner Thruston in 1825 and 1837. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

The investigation of the conduct of Richard Peters, United States district judge for Pennsylvania, in 1804. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

The investigation of the conduct of Henry W. Blodgett, United States judge for the northern district of Illinois. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

The impeachment and trial of Robert W. Archbald. Volume **VI,** sections **498–512.**

The impeachment and trial of Harold Louderback. Volume **VI,** sections **513–524.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Lebbeus R. Wilfley, Judge of United States Court for China. Volume **VI,** section **525.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, United States Circuit judge for the western district of Washington, in 1912. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

The investigation into the conduct of Judge Emory Speer. Volume **VI,** section **527.**

The investigation into the conduct of Daniel Thew Wright, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Volume **VI,** section **528.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(34) Related to Impeachment—Investigations of Judges—Continued.

The investigation into the conduct of Alston G. Dayton, United States district judge for the northern district of West Virginia in 1915. Volume **VI,** section **529.**

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Volume **VI,** section **535.**

The investigation into the conduct of William E. Baker, United States district judge for the northern district of West Virginia. Volume **VI,** section **543.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge George W. English, United States judge for the eastern judicial district of Illinois. Volume **VI,** section **544–547.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Frank Cooper, in 1927. Volume **VI,** section **549.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Francis A. Winslow, judge of the southern district of New York, in 1929. Volume **VI,** section **550.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Harry B. Anderson, judge of the western district of Tennessee, in 1930. Volume **VI,** section **551.**

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The inquiry into the conduct of Harry B. Anderson, United States judge for the western district of Tennessee, in 1931. Volume **VI,** section **542.**

(35) Related to Impeachment.—Investigation of Other Officers.

The inquiry as to the conduct of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. Volume **III,** section **2510.**

The investigation into the conduct of George F. Seward, late consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

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The investigation into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI,** sections **530–534.**

The investigation of charges against Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty. Volume **VI,** sections **536–538.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Clarence C. Chase, collector of customs at the port of El Paso. Volume **VI,** section **539.**

The investigation into the conduct of Frederick A. Fenning, a commissioner of the District of Columbia, in 1926. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

Proposed inquiry into the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1932. Volume **VI,** section **540.**

A proposal to investigate the official conduct of the President of the United States judge (President Hoover) with a view to impeachment was laid on the table. Volume **VI,** section **541.**

(36) Related to Impeachment.—Against Senators Sitting in the Trial.

The House determined to investigate an allegation that the decision of the Senate in an impeachment case had been determined by improper influences. Volume **III,** section **1744.**

An attempt of the House to investigate alleged corruption in connection with the vote of Senators during the Johnson trial was the subject of discussion and investigation in the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2064.**

(37) Committee Methods in Examining.—Ex Parte Inquiry Not Favored.

At the first investigation of charges against General Wilkinson the proceedings were ex parte, but at the second inquiry the House voted that he should be heard in his defense. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

CHARGES—Continued.

(37) Committee Methods in Examining.—Ex Parte Inquiry Not Favored—Continued.

The committee investigating charges against Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

In the investigation of the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee permitted his presence and suggestions during discussion of the plan and scope of the inquiry. Volume **I,** section **475.**

Witnesses were examined under oath and in the presence of Brigham H. Roberts during the committee's investigation of his qualifications. Volume **I,** section **475.**

In considering the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee tendered to him the opportunity to testify in his own behalf. Volume **I,** section **475.**

A Member whose qualifications were questioned was permitted to be present before the committee, cross-examine, and offer counter proofs. Volume **I,** section **420.**

A person who had assaulted a Member was permitted to be present at the investigation by a select committee and cross-examine witnesses. Volume **II,** section **1620.**

Members testifying in the case of Mathew Lyon, who was threatened with expulsion, were sworn and cross-questioned by Mr. Lyon. Volume **II,** section **1643.**

Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio, was sworn and examined before a Senate committee appointed to investigate his conduct. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

(38) Committee Methods in Examining.—Rules of Evidence, etc.

Discussion as to the rules which should govern the admission of evidence before a legislative committee of investigation. Volume **III,** section **1838.**

(Investigating committees do not always confine themselves within the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

Complaint in the Smoot investigation that the rules of evidenced were not adhered to by the Senate committee. Volume **I,** section **481.**

Instance wherein a Member of the House not a member of the committee was permitted to examine a witness. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

Latitude permitted by an investigating committee to the counsel of an executive officer who had been implicated by the terms of the resolution creating the committee. Volume **III,** section **1788.**

A Member making charges which result in an investigation, the committee usually call upon him first to present the facts within his knowledge. Volume **II,** section **1362.**

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(39) Or Taxes on the People.

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The election case of Owen G. Chase, claiming a seat as Delegate from the Territory of Cimarron in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I,** section **412.**

CHASE, JUSTICE, IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment and trial of Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1804. Volume **III,** sections **2342–2363.**

CHASE, SALMON P., of Ohio, Chief Justice Presiding at the Trial of the President.

(1) Time of taking his seat.
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(3) Decisions by.—On general questions of order.
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(1) Time of Taking His Seat.

In the Johnson trial the articles of impeachment were presented before the Chief Justice had taken his seat, although he had filed his written dissent from such procedure. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

Written dissent of the Chief Justice from views taken by the Senate as to its constitutional functions in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

(2) Gives a Casting Vote.

During the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase gave a casting vote on incidental questions, and the Senate declined to declare his incapacity to vote. Volume **III,** section **2067.**

(3) Decisions by.—On General Questions of Order.

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice felt constrained to submit to the Senate for decision a question of order affecting the organization. Volume **III,** sections **2100–2102.**

An order for postponement of an impeachment was held in order after the organization of the Senate for the trial. Volume **III,** section **2077.**

The Chief Justice held, in the Senate sitting for the trial of President Johnson, that the Journal should be read before other proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that one point of order might not be made while another was pending. Volume **III,** sections **2100–2102.**

The Chief Justice ruled during the Johnson trial that a proposed order should, under the Senate practice, lie over one day before consideration. Volume **III,** section **2135.**

The hour of meeting of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial being fixed, a motion to adjourn to a different hour is not in order. Volume **III,** section **2071.**

In the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial no debate is in order pending a question of adjournment. Volume **III,** section **2073.**

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice held that the motion to adjourn took precedence of a motion to fix the day to which the Senate should adjourn. Volume **III,** section **2072.**

According to the best considered practice the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial does not obtain the use of Senate archives without an order made in legislative session. Volume **III,** sections **2111, 2112.**

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson impeachment that both managers and counsel might be heard on a motion of a Senator to fix the time for the trial to begin. Volume **III,** section **2426.**

After elaborate investigation it was held that the opening and closing arguments on incidental questions in impeachment trials belong to the side making the motion or objection. Volume **III,** sections **2136–2139.**

On an order presented by a Senator in the course of an impeachment trial it was held that Senators might debate only in secret session. Volume **III,** section **2207.**

(4) Decisions by.—As to Methods of Presenting Testimony.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice held that evidence might be introduced during final arguments only by order of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2166.**

Chief Justice Chase finally held in the Johnson trial that the mangers might object to a witness answering a question put by a Senator. Volume **III,** sections **2182, 2183.**

The presentation and reading of a document during introduction of evidence in an impeachment trial was held not to preclude an objection as to its admissibility. Volume **III,** section **2200.**

CHASE, SALMON P., of Ohio, Chief Justice Presiding at the Trial of the President— Continued.

(4) Decisions by.—As to Methods of Presenting Testimony—Continued.

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that offer of documentary proof should state its nature only, but that the Senate might order it to be read in full before acting on the objection. Volume **III,** section **2202.**

Decisions as to the extent to which a witness in an impeachment trial may use memoranda to refresh his memory. Volume **III,** sections **2203, 2204.**

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that a witness recalled to answer a question by a Senator might be reexamined by counsel for respondent. Volume **III,** section **2214.**

The Chief Justice declined to rule finally that cross-examination of a witness in an impeachment trial should be concluded before his dismissal. Volume **III,** section **2214.**

(5) Decisions by.—On Questions of Evidence Sometimes Overruled.

In the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase held that the managers might not appeal from a decision of the Presiding Officer as to evidence. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

Instances in the Johnson trial wherein the decisions of the Chief Justice on questions of evidence were overruled. Volume **III,** sections **2222, 2338.**

Instances of decisions by the Chief Justice on questions of evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** sections **2232, 2282, 2287–2291.**

(6) Decisions by.—On Questions of Evidence Generally.

By a majority of one of the Senate in the Johnson trial sustained the Chief Justice, ruling that evidence as to the respondent's declaration of intent made at the time of the act was admissible. Volume **III,** section **2240.**

In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as showing intent, on the principle of res gestae, evidence of respondent's verbal statement of the act to his Cabinet. Volume **III,** section **2242.**

Comment of the Chief Justice on the Senate's decisions on evidence as to respondent's declarations at or near the time of the act. Volume **III,** section **2244.**

The Chief Justice was sustained in admitting during the Johnson trial evidence of an act after the fact as showing intent. Volume **III,** section **2246.**

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that an official message transmitted after the act was not admissible as evidence to show intent. Volume **III,** section **2245.**

The Chief Justice admitted during the Johnson trial as showing intent a question as to action by the respondent, although taken after impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2247.**

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice was sustained in admitting as evidence the warrant and papers in a legal proceeding to which respondent was related but not a party directly. Volume **III,** sections **2272, 2273.**

In the Johnson trial, the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as evidence of a general practice tabular statements of documents relating to particular instances. Volume **III,** section **2258.**

(7) Decisions by.—As to Final Question and Judgment.

Views of the Chief Justice on form of final question in the Johnson trial and on division of the articles for voting. Volume **III,** section **2439.**

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, decided that a motion to adjourn over was in order during the voting on the articles in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2441.**

Before announcing the adjournment voted by the Senate the Chief Justice directed the Clerk to enter a judgment of acquittal of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2443.**

CHAVES.

The New Mexico case of Chaves v. Clever in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **541, 542.**

CHEATHAM.

The North Carolina election case of Cheatham v. Woodard in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1083.**

CHECKS.

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4266.**

CHEESE.

While the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of revenue legislation affecting oleo-margarine, the Ways and Means Committee has retained jurisdiction as to revenue bills affecting tobacco, lard, cheese, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4022.**

CHEESEBOROUGH.

The New York election case of Cheeseborough v. McClellan from New York in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I,** section **743.**

CHESTER.

In 1857 the House arrested and arraigned at its bar Joseph L. Chester, a contumacious witness. Volume **III,** section **1670.**

CHIEF CLERK.

The Clerk being incapacitated the House authorized the chief assistant clerk to attest a warrant and exercise the other functions of the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The Clerk having died, the House at once elected a successor, declining to have the Chief Clerk fill the vacancy temporarily. Volume **I,** section **236.**

Charges being made against the Chief Clerk by a Member the House ordered an investigation (footnote). Volume **I,** section **294.**

CHIEF JUSTICE.

(1) Reception of, by the House and ceremonies in House at death of.
(2) In impeachment trials.—Functions, title, etc.
(3) In impeachment trials.—Attendance of.
(4) In impeachment trials.—Duty and authority as presiding officer.
(5) In impeachment trials.—Takes and administers the oath when presiding.
(6) In impeachment trials.—Sometimes administers oath when not presiding.
(7) In impeachment trials.—Decisions as to questions of order.
(8) In impeachment trials.—Decisions and appeals as to questions of evidence.
(9) In impeachment trials.—Decisions as to evidence to show intent, etc.
(10) In impeachment trials.—The vote of.

(1) Reception of, by the House and ceremonies in House at death of.

A newly appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was received informally by the House. Volume **V,** section **7080.**

Ceremonies on the occasions of the deaths of a Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Volume **VIII,** section **3586.**

(2) In Impeachment Trials.—Functions, Title, etc.

When the President of the United States is impeached the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides. Volume **III,** section **2082.**

The Constitution requires the Chief Justice to preside when the President of the United States is tried before the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

Title by which the Chief Justice is addressed while presiding at an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2065.**

Written dissent of the Chief Justice from views taken by the Senate as to its constitutional functions in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

The Senate, as a Senate and not as a court, adopted rules for the Johnson trial, but on the insistence of the Chief Justice adopted them when organized for the trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

Having disagreed as to the form of final question in the Johnson trial the Senate left it to the Chief Justice. Volume **III,** section **2438.**

CHIEF JUSTICE—Continued

(3) Impeachment Trials.—Attendance of.

When the Chief Justice is to preside at an impeachment trial the Presiding Officer of the Senate is requested by rule to give him notice of time and place and request his attendance. Volume **III,** section **2082.**

Resolution providing for introduction of the Chief Justice and the organization of the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2421.**

The ceremonies of inducting the Chief Justice and organizing the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2422.**

The notice to the Chief Justice to meet the Senate for the trial of President Johnson was delivered by a committee of three Senators, who were his escort also. Volume **III,** section **2421.**

During the trial of the President the chief Justice was escorted to the chair by the chairman of the committee of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2427.**

The Senate by rule have implied that the Chief Justice attend and presides only after the article of impeachment have been presented. Volume **III,** section **2082.**

In the Johnson trial the articles of impeachment were presented before the Chief Justice had taken his seat, although he had filed his written dissent from such procedure. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

(4) In Impeachment Trials.—Duty and Authority as Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate announces the hour for sitting in an impeachment trail, and the presiding officer on the trial directs proclamation to be made and the trial to proceed. Volume **III,** section **2069.**

In impeachments the Presiding Officer of the Senate is empowered by rule to make and issue by himself or by the Secretary authorized orders, writs, precepts, and regulations. Volume **III,** section **2083.**

During an impeachment trial the presiding officer on the trial directs all forms not otherwise specially provided for. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

In impeachment trials all motions made by the parties or counsel are addressed to the presiding officer, and must be in writing if required. Volume **III,** section **2131.**

The presiding officer in an impeachment trial is the medium for putting questions to witnesses and motions and orders to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2176.**

A question put by a Senator to a witness in an impeachment trial is reduced to writing and put by the Presiding Officer. Volume **III,** section **2176.**

The Presiding Officer at an impeachment trial exercises authority to call to order counsel using improper language. Volume **III,** sections **2140, 2141.**

By direction of the Senate the Chief Justice announced the result after the vote on each article in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2440.**

Before announcing the adjournment voted by the Senate the Chief Justice directed the Clerk to enter a judgment of acquittal of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2443.**

(5) In Impeachment Trials.—Takes and Administers Oath When Presiding.

The Senate declined to require that the Chief Justice be sworn when about to preside at an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2080.**

The Senate in its rules has refrained from prescribing an oath for the Chief Justice when he presided at an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2079.**

On taking the chair to preside at the trial of President Johnson the Chief Justice had the oath administered by an Associate Justice. Volume **III,** section **2422.**

Having taken the oath himself the Chief Justice administered it to the Senators sitting for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2422.**

(6) In Impeachment Trials.—Sometimes Administers Oath When not Presiding.

At the organization of the Senate for the Belknap trial the oath was administered by the Chief Justice. Volume **III,** section **2450.**

CHIEF JUSTICE—Continued

(6) In Impeachment Trials.—Sometimes Administers Oath When not Presiding—Continued.

In the Belknap trial the oath to Senators was administered by the Chief Justice until by law authority was conferred on the Presiding Officer of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2081.**

The Chief Justice administered the oath to the Sergeant-at-Arms on the return of the writ of summons in the Belknap case. Volume **III,** section **2452.**

The oath to the Senators for the Swayne trial was administered by the Chief Justice. Volume **III,** section **2477.**

(7) In Impeachment Trials.—Decisions as to Questions of Order.

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice felt constrained to submit to the Senate for decision a question of order affecting the organization. Volume **III,** sections **2100–2102.**

Instance of an appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice on a question of order arising during the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** sections **2100–2102.**

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, held in order a motion to rescind its rule governing the voting on the articles of impeachment in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2442.**

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, decided that a motion to adjourn over was in order during the voting on the articles in the Johnson trail. Volume **III,** section **2441.**

The Chief Justice held, in the Senate sitting for the trial of President Johnson, that the Journal should be read before other proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

(8) In Impeachment Trials.—Decisions and Appeals as to Questions of Evidence.

Discussions of the functions of the Chief Justice in decisions as to evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

The Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial may make preliminary rulings on questions of evidence and incidental questions, or may submit such question to the Senate at once. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

The Presiding Officer during an impeachment trial sometimes rules preliminarily on evidence, and cautions or interrogates witnesses. Volume **III,** sections **2085–2087.**

In the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase held that the managers might not appeal from a decision of the Presiding Officer as to evidence. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

Instances in the Johnson trial wherein the decisions of the Chief Justice on questions of evidence were overruled. Volume **III,** sections **2222, 2238.**

Discussion of the propriety of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment making a preliminary decision on questions of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

Instances of decisions by the Chief Justice on questions of evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** sections **2232, 2282, 2287–2291.**

The preliminary rulings of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial stand as the judgments of the Senate unless some Senator requires a vote. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

(9) In Impeachment Trials.—Decisions as to Evidence to Show Intent, etc.

By a majority of one the Senate in the Johnson trial sustained the Chief Justice's ruling that evidence as to the respondent's declaration of intent made at the time of the act was admissible. Volume **III,** section **2240.**

In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as showing intent, on the principle of res gestae, evidence of respondent's verbal statement of the act to his Cabinet. Volume **III,** section **2242.**

Comment of the Chief Justice on the Senate's decisions on evidence as to respondent's declarations at or near the time of the act. Volume **III,** section **2244.**

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice rules that an official message transmitted after the act was not admissible as evidence to show intent. Volume **III,** section **2245.**

The Chief Justice was sustained in admitting during the Johnson trial evidence of an act after the fact as showing intent. Volume **III,** section **2246.**

The Chief Justice admitted during the Johnson trial as showing intent a question as to action by the respondent, although taken after the impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2247.**

CHIEF JUSTICE—Continued.

(9) In Impeachment Trials.—Decisions as to Evidence to Show Intent, etc.—Continued.

In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as evidence of a general practice tabular statements of documents relating to particular instances. Volume **III,** section **2258.**

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice was sustained in admitting as evidence the warrant and papers in a legal proceeding to which respondent was related but not a party directly. Volume **III,** sections **2272, 2273.**

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that offer of documentary proof should state its nature only, but that the Senate might order it to be read in full before acting on the objection. Volume **III,** section **2202.**

(10) In Impeachment Trials.—The Vote of.

During the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase gave a casting vote on incidental questions, and the Senate declined to declare his incapacity to vote. Volume **III,** section **2067.**

Discussion as to whether or not the Chief Justice presiding at an impeachment trial in entitled to vote. Volume **III,** section **2098.**

An anxiety lest the Chief Justice might have a vote seems to have led the Senate to drop the words "High Court of Impeachment" from its rules. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

CHIEF PAGES.

No page, except chief pages and riding pages, shall be under 12 or more than 18 years of age. Volume **V,** section **7233.**

CHILCOTT.

The Colorado election case of Hunt and Chilcott in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I,** section **599.**

CHILD LABOR.

Propositions to regulate interstate commerce in products of child labor have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII,** section **1981.**

The Committee on the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction of bills for the regulation of child labor in the District. Volume **VII,** section **2009.**

CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

A proposition for the establishment of a children's bureau was held by the House to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor rather than the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1982.**

CHILDS.

The Illinois election case of Steward v. Childs in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II,** section **1056.**

CHILTON.

The Senate election case of Horace Chifton, of Texas, in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II,** section **1228.**

The Senate election case of Clarence W. Watson and William E. Chilton, of West Virginia, in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI,** section **87.**

CHINA.

The embassies of China and Japan were received by the House. Volume **V,** sections **7085, 7088.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Lobbens R. Wilfey, Judge of United States Court for China. Volume **VI,** section **525.**

An appropriation for the transportation of officers of the United States Court for China was held to be authorized by the organic act creating the court. Volume **VII,** section **1252.**

CHINDBLOM, CARL R., OF Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **VIII,** sections **2857, 3458.**

Appropriations. Volume **VII,** sections **1149, 1151, 1338, 1356, 1419, 1434, 1604, 1619, 1641, 1682.**

Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1001.**

Debate. Volume **VII,** section **960.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2532, 2559, 2582, 2589, 3455.**

District of Columbia day. Volume **VII,** sections **873, 874.**

Germaneness. Volume **VII,** sections **1424, 1435.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2931, 2941, 2996, 3005, 3017.**

Holman rule. Volume **VII,** section **1569.**

Objection, by a Delegate. Volume **VI,** section **241.**

Point of order, by a Delegate; Motions, by a Delegate. Volume **VI,** section **240.**

Private bill. Volume **VII,** section **2131.**

Reading. Volume **VIII,** section **2352.**

Reference to Committee. Volume **VII,** section **2105.**

Substitute. Volume **VIII,** sections **2889, 2905.**

Vote by tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3096.**

CHINESE.

The subject of immigration of Chinese and Japanese is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4172.**

CHRISMAN.

The Kentucky election case of Chrisman v. Anderson in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I,** section **538.**

CHRISTY.

The Georgia case of Wimpy and Christy in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I,** section **459.**

CHURCH.

Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that united church and state, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, was held by the majority of the Senate committee a reason for vacating his seat. Volume **I,** section **482.**

CILLEY.

The question of privilege arising from the duel between Jonathan Cilley and William J. Graves. Volume **II,** section **1644.**

CIMARRON.

The election case of Owen G. Chase, claiming a seat as Delegate from the Territory of Cimarron in the Fifth Congress. Volume **I,** section **412.**

CITIZENS

In the Belknap trial the messages and counsel for respondent agreed that a private citizen, apart from offense in an office, might not be impeached. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

Questions relating to the protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4169.**

Questions relating to the protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1883.**

Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1784.**

Native Indians who had served tribal relationship held to be citizens and entitled to vote. Volume **VI,** section **148.**

Instance of an election contest originated by sundry citizens. Volume **I,** section **555.**

In rare instances the House has taken notice of the decease of eminent citizens not of its membership. Volume **V,** sections **7213–7218.**

CITIZENSHIP.

(1) As a qualification of the Member.

(2) As a qualification of the voter.

(1) As a Qualification of the Member.

The Constitution provides that a Member shall fulfill certain conditions as to age, citizenship, and inhabitancy. Volume **I,** section **413.**

As to the effect of absence from the country on the question of citizenship. Volume **I,** section **420.**

A Member who had long been a resident of the country, but who could produce neither the record of the court nor his final naturalization paper, was nevertheless retained in his seat by the House. Volume **I,** section **424.**

A native of South Carolina who had been abroad during the Revolution, and on his return had not resided in the country seven years, was held to be qualified as a citizen. Volume **I,** section **420.**

In 1794 the Senate decided that Albert Gallatin was disqualified, not having been a citizen nine years, although he had served in the War of Independence and was a resident of the country when the Constitution was formed. Volume **I,** section **428.**

The Senate decided in 1849 that James Shields was disqualified to retain his seat, not having been a citizen of the United States for the required time. Volume **I,** section **429.**

In 1870 a question was raised as to the citizenship of Senator-elect H. R. Revels, but he was seated, the Senate declining to postpone the administration of the oath in order to investigate the case. Volume **I,** section **430.**

A Delegate who, though an alien by birth, had lived in the United States from an early age and whose father had been a resident for twenty years, was not disturbed on technical objections as to his citizenship. Volume **I,** section **423.**

A committee held that under the principles of the common law an alien might not hold a seat as a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **423.**

In determining citizenship a committee ruled that the domicile of the father is considered the domicile of the son during the minority of the son, if he be under the control and direction of the father. Volume **I,** section **422.**

As to the degree of testimony required to put the burden of proof on a Member whose status as a citizen was impeached. Volume **I,** section **427.**

The House, overruling its committee, admitted parole evidence to prove the naturalization of a Member who could produce neither the record of the court nor his certificate of naturalization. Volume **I,** section **424.**

An alien naturalization by a State court not expressly empowered by the United States statute so to do was yet held to be qualified as a citizen. Volume **I,** section **421.**

The court record of naturalization may not be questioned collaterally by evidence impeaching the facts on which the certificate was issued. Volume **I,** section **472.**

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume **VI,** section **184.**

Under a decision of the Supreme Court an American-born woman married to a foreigner prior to the passage of the Cable Act and continuing residence in the United States does not lose citizenship or right to vote by such marriage. Volume **VI,** section **166.**

Residence in the District of Columbia for years as a newspaper correspondent and maintenance there of church membership were not considered to outweigh payment of poll and income taxes, ownership of real estate, and a record for consistent voting in the district from which elected. Volume **VI,** section **55.**

(2) As a Qualification of the Voter.

The Constitution defines what shall constitute citizenship of the United States and of the several States. Volume **I,** section **419.**

CITIZENSHIP—Continued.

(2) As a Qualification of the Voter—Continued.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Volume **I,** section **298.**

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I,** section **299.**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Volume **VI,** section **38.**

The House rejected votes cast by persons not naturalized citizens of the United States, although entitled to vote under the statutes of a State. Volume **I,** section **811.**

The State constitution making citizenship of the United States a requisite of the elector, persons deprived of citizenship by a Federal law for desertion were held disqualified. Volume **II,** section **865.**

Discussion of the right of Congress by legislative declaration to deprive citizens of a State of their rights as electors. Volume **II,** section **865.**

A question as to whether or not the votes of persons deprived of citizenship by an act of Congress should be rejected in a case where the State law did not require a voter to be a citizen of the United States. Volume **I,** section **451.**

Naturalization by a court whose authority was unquestioned for years was sustained by the House. Volume **II,** section **998.**

An instance of citizenship conferred by treaty stipulations. Volume **I,** section **422.**

The presence of names on a list of foreign citizens enrolled under authority of a treaty was held prima facie evidence of disqualification for voting. Volume **I,** section **830.**

CIVIL LAW.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law. Volume **IV,** section **4054.**

CIVIL OFFICERS.

(1) Liable to impeachment under the Constitution.

(2) Impeachment of, as related to term of office.

(1) Liable to Impeachment Under the Constitution.

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2001.**

A proposition to impeach a civil officer of the United States is presented as a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **VI,** sections **468, 469.**

Argument that a civil officer of the United States may be impeached for an unindictable offense. Volume **VI,** section **456.**

Elaborate argument of the question whether or not a Senator is a civil officer within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2316.**

A committee of the House by majority report held a commissioner of the District of Columbia not to be a civil officer subject to impeachment under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

William Blount pleaded that he was not, at the time of pleading, a Senator and that a Senator was not impeachable as a civil officer. Volume **III,** section **2310.**

The Senate decided that it had no jurisdiction to try an impeachment against William Blount, a Senator. Volume **III,** section **2318.**

In the Blount impeachment the managers contended, although in vain, that all citizens of the United States were liable to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2315.**

In the Backnap trial the managers and counsel for respondent agreed that a private citizen, apart from offense in an office, might not be impeached. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

In 1833 the Judiciary Committee held that a Territorial judge was not a civil officer of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2493.**

CIVIL OFFICERS—Continued.

(1) Liable to Impeachment Under the Constitution—Continued.

A question as to whether a vice-consul-general is such an officer as is liable to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2515.**

The investigation into the conduct of Oliver B. Bradford, late vice-consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III,** section **2515.**

The investigation into the conduct of George F. Seward, late consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

(2) Impeachment of, as Related to Term of Office.

Discussion as to whether or not a civil officer may be impeached for an offense committed prior to his term of office. Volume **III,** section **2510.**

Discussion as to effect of an officer's resignation after the House has investigated his conduct but before it has impeached. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

In the Blount case it was conceded that a person impeached might not avoid punishment by resignation. Volume **III,** section **2317.**

Judge Irwin having resigned before the report of an investigation the House discontinued proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2500.**

The Senate decided in 1876 that William W. Belknap was amenable to trial, notwithstanding his resignation of the office before his impeachment for acts therein. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

CIVIL SERVICE.

Recent history of the Committee on the Civil Service, section 30 of Rule XI. Volume **VII,** section **2017.**

The Committee on the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **VII,** section **2018.**

The classification of employees in the civil branches of the Government and their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service. Volume **VII,** section **2020.**

The Committee on the Civil Service exercises exclusive jurisdiction of subjects relating to the retirement of employees in the classified civil service. Volume **VII,** section **2021.**

The covering of post office departmental positions into the classified service is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **2019.**

The granting of indefinite leaves of absence to superannuated employees of the Post Office Department is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and not the Committee on the Civil Service. Volume **VII,** section **2106.**

Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **2022.**

The rule gives the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service jurisdiction of subjects relating "to reform in the civil service." Volume **IV,** section **4296.**

Matters relating to the Civil Service Commission and alleged violations of the law have been reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Volume **IV,** section **4298.**

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4297.**

Discussion as to the power of the Senate sitting on impeachment trials to command assistance of the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. Volume **III,** section **2158.**

CIVIL, SUNDRY, EXPENSES.

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of legislative, executive, judicial, and sundry civil expenses of the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

CIVIL WAR.

(1) As affecting prima facie title to a seat.—When credentials are irregular.
(2) As affecting prima facie title to a seat.—When credentials are regular.
(3) As affecting prima facie title to a seat.—During reconstruction.
(4) As affecting prima facie title to a seat.—In the Senate.
(5) As affecting final right to a seat.—General rule that vacancy should be declared.
(6) As affecting final right to a seat.—Exceptional decisions admitting claimants.
(7) As affecting final right to a seat.—In the Senate.
(8) Jurisdiction as to pensions of the.

(1) As Affecting Prima Facie Title to a Seat.—When Credentials are Irregular.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials signed by the military governor of a State lately in secession. Volume **I,** section **379.**

The House declined to give prima facie title to the bearer of informal credentials referring to a constituency notoriously paralyzed by civil war. Volume **I,** sections **363, 365.**

The House as a matter of course declined to give prima facie effect to credentials emanating from the loyal provisional Government of a State lately in secession. Volume **I,** section **380.**

The House did not permit a prima facie effect to credentials coming from a State lately in insurrection and from a Government of doubtful standing. Volume **I,** section **381.**

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in the form prescribed by a Government already suspended and referring to a district distracted by war. Volume **I,** section **374.**

The House denied prima facie title to a person enrolled by the Clerk on credentials signed by a mere claimant to the governorship in a State disrupted by civil war. Volume **I,** section **376.**

The House declined to seat on prima facie showing a claimant declared elected by the governor's proclamation, the district referred to being notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I,** section **368.**

(2) As Affecting Prima Facie Title to a Seat.—When Credentials are Regular.

Persons bearing credentials regular in form, but coming from communities disorganized by civil war, have been excluded until Congress should determine the status of the constituencies. Volume **I,** section **361.**

The House declined to honor credentials regular in form but referring to a constituency notoriously incapacitated by civil war. Volume **I,** sections **362, 371.**

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege, although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume **I,** section **361.**

(3) As Affecting Prima Facie Title to a Seat.—During Reconstruction.

In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I,** section **361.**

(4) As affecting Prima Facie Title to a Seat.—In the Senate.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State known to be kept from the duress of an armed foe only by a partial military protection. Volume **I,** section **382.**

Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials from a de facto Government in a State disturbed by civil war. Volume **I,** section **383.**

The Senate declined to admit to a seat a person bearing uncontested credentials of election by a legislature representing a small fraction of the people in a seceding State. Volume **I,** section **384.**

CIVIL WAR—Continued.

(4) As Affecting Prima Facie Title to a Seat.—In the Senate—Continued.

The two Houses of Congress having by law declared the State of Louisiana in a state of insurrection, the Senate in 1964 did not admit persons bearing credentials therefrom. Volume **I,** section **385.**

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials impeached by charges that a State was not fulfilling in good faith the conditions of reconstruction. Volume **I,** section **391.**

(5) As Affecting Final Right to a Seat.—General Rule that Vacancy Should be Declared.

The presumption that those who do not go to the polls acquiesce, does not apply where a condition of civil war prevents due notice of election. Volume **I,** sections **366, 367.**

The House declined to hold valid an election participated in by a little less than half the voters of a district divided between contending armies. Volume **I,** section **374.**

An election by one-third of the voters of a district was held invalid when the presence of an armed enemy prevented the remainder from expressing their wishes. Volume **I,** section **375.**

The House to hold valid an election informally held, and, because of civil war, participated in by only a small fraction of the voters of the district. Volume **I,** section **372.**

The House declined to hold valid an election which was entirely broken up by contending armies so that only fragmentary and informal returns could be obtained. Volume **I,** section **373.**

The House unseated a person chosen by a few votes, at an election wholly informal, in a district almost entirely under duress of civil war. Volume **I,** section **366.**

The House declined to recognize an informal election, participated in by a mere fraction of the voters, in a district entirely under military domination. Volume **I,** section **376.**

The House decided against the validity of an election informally held and participated in by only a few voters, most of the district being occupied by an armed enemy. Volume **I,** sections **367, 368.**

In time of civil war an election participated in by a small number of loyal voters was held invalid, more than two-thirds of the district being unable to participate. Volume **I,** section **369.**

The House considered invalid an election informally held wherein all but a fraction of the voters were prevented by civil war from participating. Volume **I,** section **371.**

The House declined to seat a claimant chosen by a few people at an election wholly informal because of civil war. Volume **I,** section **362.**

The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election informally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I,** section **363.**

(6) As Affecting Final Right to a Seat—Exceptional Decisions Admitting Claimants.

An instance wherein the House recognized an election legal in form, but participated in by a small fraction of the voters, the district being disturbed by civil war. Volume **I,** section **364.**

Instance of an election proven by testimony of participants, the returning officers serving a secession Government and making no return. Volume **I,** section **365.**

The House declined to seat a claimant voted for in a district established by an insurgent authority, and at an election called by that authority. Volume **I,** section **370.**

The House seated a claimant who had received a third of the votes of a district, the remainder being cast for candidates for a secessionist Congress. Volume **I,** section **365.**

The House seated a loyal claimant voted for at an election called on the legal day, but by the governor of a State in a secession. Volume **I,** section **365.**

The House sustained an election generally participated in by the voters, although the district was under martial law and the military power enforced the State requirements as to qualifications of voters. Volume **I,** section **378.**

CIVIL WAR—Continued.

(6) As Affecting Final Right to a Seat—Exceptional Decisions Admitting Claimants— Continued

In 1864 the Elections Committee were divided as to seating persons chosen under authority of a constitutional convention in a State recently in insurrection. Volume **I,** section **381.**

In 1864 the Elections Committee favored the seating of claimants coming from districts almost free from armed foes, but elected in an election called by a loyal convention and by a fraction of a normal vote. Volume **I,** section **380.**

The House overruling its committee declined to declare invalid an election because of intimidation in certain counties by State troops on duty by order of the governor. Volume **I,** section **377.**

Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume **I,** section **388.**

(7) As Affecting Final Right to a Seat—In the Senate.

The Senate declined to admit persons elected under the auspices of a State government representing a portion only of the people in a State menaced by hostile armies. Volume **I,** section **382.**

From a State distracted by civil war the Senate admitted Senators chosen by the legislature representing no more than a third or fourth of the people. Volume **I,** section **383.**

Instance wherein the Senate admitted persons chosen before Congress had admitted a reconstructed State to representation. Volume **I,** sections **389, 392.**

The Senate finally seated persons elected by a legislature in a reconstructed State, although after the intervention of Congress other persons had been elected. Volume **I,** section **391.**

A State having been in secession, the Senate admitted as Senator the person chosen after the State had conformed to conditions prescribed bylaw, and refused to admit one chosen prior to such conformity. Volume **I,** sections **389, 390.**

(8) Jurisdiction as to Pensions of the.

The rule gives the Committee on Invalid Pensions jurisdiction as "to the pensions of the civil war." Volume **IV,** section **4258.**

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions to soldiers of the civil war, but actual appropriations therefor are reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1988.**

CLAGETT.

The Senate election case of Clagett v. Dubois, of Idaho, in the Fifty-second congress. Volume **II,** section **1061.**

CLAIMANT.

A contention that the admissions of a claimant might not waive a prima facie title in which the people of the district were interested. Volume **I,** section **45.**

CLAIMS.

(1) The law for sending from the House to the Court of Claims.
(2) Bills relating to, require consideration in Committee of the Whole.
(3) Private bills relating to, referred only to certain committees.
(4) Jurisdiction of several committees over.—Claims.
(5) Jurisdiction of several committees over.—War Claims.
(6) Jurisdiction of several committees over.—Private Land Claims.
(7) Jurisdiction of several committees over.—Judiciary.
(8) Jurisdiction of several committees over.—In general.
(9) Payment of, on general appropriation bills.
(10) No officer or employee to be an agent for.
(11) Consideration of, in general.

CLAIMS—Continued.

(1) The Law for Sending From the House to the Court of Claims.

The Bowman and Tucker acts, so-called, for assisting Congress in the settlement of claims. Volume **IV,** section **3303.**

The statutes provide that the House or any one of its committees having jurisdiction may transmit a claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact, which shall be transmitted to the House through the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3303.**

Reports from the Court of Claims do not remain on the Calendar from Congress to Congress, even when a law seems so to provide. Volume **IV,** section **3298.**

Under the present practice, reports from the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act, which are also reported by a House committee and sent to the Private Calendar, do not remain on that Calendar during a succeeding Congress. Volume **IV,** sections **3299–3302.**

The right of a claims committee to report with the status of a private bill a resolution providing for sending a series of specified claims to the Court of Claims has been affirmed. Volume **IV,** section **3297.**

When an act passes for the settlement of a claim the Clerk may transmit the papers relating thereto to the officer charged with the settlement. Volume **V,** section **7256.**

Reference to the statute providing for taking testimony in private claims pending before a committee. Volume **III,** section **1826.**

A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and report on claims of Indian tribes against the United States was classed as a public bill. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

(2) Bills relating to, Require Consideration in Committee of the Whole.

All appropriations of public moneys or property, and propositions to release any liability to the United States or refer any claim to the Court of Claims are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4792.**

Formerly a bill referring a claim to the Court of Claims did not require consideration in Committee of the Whole, but a rule has changed this practice. Volume **IV,** sections **3101–3104.**

It was formerly held (before the change in section 3 of Rule XXIII) that a bill referring a claim to the Court of Claims did not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4860.**

Under the later practice, bills for the adjudication and payment of claims require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4856–4859.**

Bills for the adjudication and payment of claims require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2414.**

A bill providing for inquiry by the Court of Claims without conferring authority to render final judgment does not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

A bill releasing a lien of the government while increasing the security of the Government's claim requires consideration in Committee of the Whole and is properly referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VI,** section **746.**

Form of special order for consideration of an omnibus claims bill in the House and in Committee of the Whole, with arrangement for purging the bill of unauthorized items. Volume **IV,** section **3251.**

(3) Private Bills Relating to, Referred Only to Certain Committees.

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claims against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Claims, War Claims, Private Land Claims, Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4380.**

A bill to provide a commission to settle claims against the Government does not fall within the rule requiring private claims to be referred only to certain specified committees. Volume **IV,** section **4381.**

CLAIMS—Continued.

(3) Private Bills Relating to, Referred Only to Certain Committees—Continued.

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands, Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2129.**

Private bills and joint resolutions, and amendments thereto, carrying appropriations within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Committees on Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands and Accounts, do not fall within the rule forbidding consideration of items proposing appropriations in connection with bills reported by nonappropriating commits. Volume **VII,** section **2134.**

(4) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over.—Claims.

The Committee on Claims, in exercising its jurisdiction, reports bills which make appropriations from the Treasury. Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Claims jurisdiction of subjects relating "to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States." Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

Although proposing a direct appropriation, a bill for the adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2130.**

The Committee on Claims has jurisdiction over appropriations for the payment of claims other than war claims against the United States and items providing appropriations for such purposes in bills reported by the committee are not subject to the point of order that jurisdiction to report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1992.**

General bills providing for the consideration and adjudication of classes of claims are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2001.**

Legislative propositions relating to claims of a Territory against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1996.**

The Committee on Claims has shared in jurisdiction over public bills for adjusting accounts between the United States and the several States and Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4267.**

The Committee on Claims has reported general (as distinguished from special) bills providing for disposition of classes of claims, like the French spoilation claims, by the Court of Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4263.**

The jurisdiction of French spoilation claims belongs to the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4264.**

Appropriations for payment of French spoilation claims being included in a private bill reported by the Committee on War Claims the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House ordered them stricken out, as belonging to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4265.**

A bill providing relief for loss of property resulting from flood due to failure of an irrigation dam erected under authorization of legislation reported by the Committee on Public Lands was transferred from that committee to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2000.**

Bills relating to claims of postmasters for unavoidable losses are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1999.**

Legislative proposals relating to claims for expenses incurred under direction of the Army and claims of Army personnel belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1998.**

(5) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over.—War Claims.

The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement of classes of war claims. Volume **VII,** section **2003.**

CLAIMS—Continued.

(5) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over.—War Claims—Continued.

The rule gives to the Committee on War Claims jurisdiction of "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." Volume **IV,** section **4269.**

The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement of classes of war claims. Volume **IV,** section **4270.**

The Committee on War Claims has reported in a few instances bills relating to claims arising out of Indian hostilities. Volume **IV,** section **4272.**

The war claims of States and Territories against the United States have been considered, although not exclusively, by the Committee on War Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4271.**

(6) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over.—Private Land Claims.

The rule gives to the Committee on Private Land Claims jurisdiction as "to private claims to land." Volume **IV,** section **4273.**

The Committee on Private Land Claims has exercised jurisdiction over general as well as special bills relating to the adjudication and settlement of private claims to land. Volume **IV,** section **4275.**

(7) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over.—Judiciary.

The jurisdiction of general legislation relating to international claims has been exercised frequently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4081.**

General legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1777.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1752.**

Claims of States against the United States and the adjustment of accounts between the States and the United States have been considered by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4080.**

The Judiciary Committee has reported general legislation as to claims of laborers, Territorial and District claims, war claims, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4079.**

The Judiciary Committee has reported propositions of general legislation to regulate the adjudication of claims of various kinds against the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4078.**

Bills relating to pensioners' oaths and fraudulent claims have been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4074.**

(8) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over—In General.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation relating to claims having international relations. Volume **IV,** section **4168.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation pertaining to claims having international relations. Volume **VII,** section **1882.**

Awards of money to foreign nations in pursuance of treaties for the adjustment of claims or as acts of grace have been reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4050.**

The Committee on Labor has reported bills proposing general legislation as to classes of claims under the eight-hour law. Volume **IV,** section **4251.**

The subjects of the mineral-land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4228.**

The subjects of the mineral laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII,** section **1955.**

CLAIMS—Continued.

(8) Jurisdiction of Several Committees Over—In General—Continued.

The Committee on Public Lands has reported projects of general legislation relating to various classes of land claims, as related both to States and individuals. Volume **IV,** section **4203.**

The Committee on Indian Affairs has jurisdiction of both general and special bills as to claims which are paid out of Indian funds. Volume **IV,** section **4206.**

Bills relating to the adjudication of claims of Indians and Indian tribes against the United States comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1935.**

General and special bills as to claims to be paid out of Indian funds and the adjudication of claims arising out of Indian depredation come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1934.**

A proposition to establish a system for dealing with a certain class of claims in the Philippines was referred by the House to the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4216.**

In a few instances the Committee on Military Affairs has reported general bills providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of war. Volume **IV,** section **4188.**

Claims of Military personnel for loss of private property destroyed in the service, and bills for the relief of persons and organizations of persons who served in the Military forces of the United States have been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1898.**

Bills authorizing the payment of claims for losses of private property incident to service in the Navy have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1912.**

A bill providing for a more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States was on reconsideration referred to the Committee on Expenditures. Volume **VII,** section **2046.**

Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1817.**

While bills relating to individual claims of postmasters for reimbursement for unavoidable losses belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, general legislation providing for disposition of such claims has been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1917.**

An instance wherein, by unanimous consent, bills relating to private claims were transferred from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on Ways and Means, thereby conferring jurisdiction. Volume **VII,** section **2107.**

Control and disposition of alien property held by the United States, and the adjudication of conflicting claims of American subjects against foreign governments and foreign subjects against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1737.**

(9) Payment of, on General Appropriation Bills.

Propositions to pay private claims against the Government (except judgments of the courts or audited claims) are not in order on general appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** sections **3619–3624, 3802.**

Legislative propositions relating to private claims against the Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and items in bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations providing for reimbursement for such claims are subject to a point of order. Volume **VII,** section **1994.**

It is in order, on the deficiency bill, to appropriate for the payment of judgments of the courts certified to Congress in accordance with the law. Volume **IV,** sections **3641, 3642.**

A claim having been adjudicated under authority of a treaty an appropriation for its payment was admitted on the deficiency bill. Volume **IV,** section **3644.**

CLAIMS—Continued.

(9) Payment of, on General Appropriation Bills—Continued.

Payment of a claim from surplus funds of the Sugar Equalization Board, a corporation created by act of Congress, the assets of which are by law converted into the Treasury upon liquidation of the corporation board, was held not to be subject to a point of order under section 4 of Rule XXI. Volume **VII,** section **2158.**

Appropriations for claims arising out of the operation of the merchant marine during the war were held to be authorized by the merchant marine act of 1920. Volume **VII,** section **1162.**

Findings filed by the court under the Bowman Act do not constitute such adjudications of claims as justify appropriation in the general deficiency appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **3643.**

It is not in order to appropriate in the deficiency bill for an unadjudicated claim, even though it be transmitted to the House by an Executive message. Volume **IV,** section **3628.**

The payment of an unadjudicated claim, even though the amount be ascertained and transmitted by the head of an Executive Department, is not in order on the deficiency bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3625–3627.**

The payment of a claim for unliquidated damages is unauthorized by law and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1287.**

A proposition to pay an unliquidated claim against the Government is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1289.**

Appropriations for payment of claims, even such as have been investigated and reported on by officers of the Government, are not in order on a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3629–3631.**

A proposition to pay a claim reported on favorably by a board of officers is not in order on the deficiency bill unless the expenditure for the object has been authorized by law. Volume **IV,** section **3633.**

It is in order to provide, on an appropriation bill as a deficiency, for the payment of a claim audited under authority of law. Volume **IV,** sections **3634, 3635.**

It is in order to provide, on an appropriation bill as a deficiency, for the payment of an account audited under authority of law, but it is not in order to provide for such auditing. Volume **IV,** sections **3636, 3637.**

The fact that a Department officer has reported on a claim in accordance with a direction of law does not thereby make an audited claim for which provision may be made in an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3632, 3639, 3640.** Volume **VII,** section **1288.**

The Comptroller having ascertained the amount of a claim on appeal, an appropriation bill may not carry a larger amount found by the Auditor, who has been overruled. Volume **IV,** section **3638.**

It is in order to provide on a general appropriation bill that no part of a certain appropriation shall be expended in payment of an adjudicated claim until the said claim shall have been certified as finally adjudicated. Volume **IV,** section **3641.**

It is in order on a deficiency appropriation bill to appropriate in payment of a contract lawfully made. Volume **IV,** sections **3645, 3546.**

An appropriation to reimburse officials for services and expenses, however valid, is an appropriation for a private claim and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1184.**

(10) No Officer or Employee to Be an Agent for.

No officer or employee of the House shall be an agent for the prosecution of a claims. Volume **V,** section **7227.**

Duty of the Committee on Accounts to examine as to observance of the rule forbidding officers and employees of the House from being interested in claim against the Government. Volume **V,** section **7227.**

CLAIMS—Continued.

(11) Consideration of, in General.

An early requirement of the House was that a claimant should present a petition signed by himself as the foundation for his claim. Volume **IV,** section **3324.**

By a standing order long in force private business from the Committee on Claims and War Claims alternates on all Fridays devoted to private business, except the 2d and 4th of each month. Volume **IV,** section **3266.**

A bill authorizing one tribe of Indians to sue another in the Court of Claims was held to be a private bill. Volume **IV,** section **3290.**

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee with instructions. Volume **V,** section **6632.**

CLAIMS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Claims, section 31 of Rule XI. Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

Recent history of the Committee on Claims, section 26 of Rule XI. Volume **VII,** section **1991.**

The Committee on Claims in exercising its jurisdiction reports bills which make appropriations from the Treasury. Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

Although proposing a direct appropriation, a bill for the adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2130.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Claims jurisdiction of subjects relating "to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States." Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claims against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Claims, War Claims, Private Land Claims, Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4380.**

The Committee on Claims has reported general as distinguished from special bills providing for disposition of classes of claims, like the French spoliation claims, by the Court of Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4263.**

General bills providing for the consideration and adjudication of classes of claims are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2001.**

The Committee on Claims has shared in jurisdiction over public bills for adjusting accounts between the United States and the several States and Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4267.**

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4266.**

A private bill providing for a rehearing and a readjudication in the Court of Claims belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4268.**

Bills relating to claims of Postmasters for unavoidable losses are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1999.**

While bills relating to individual claims of postmasters for reimbursement for unavoidable losses belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, general legislation providing for disposition of such claims has been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1917.**

Bills authorizing the refund of customs duties have been reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1997.**

Legislative proposition relating to claims of a Territory against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claim. Volume **VII,** section **1996.**

The relief of Government employees for losses sustained by reason of unmerited discharge or the undeserved infliction of penalties is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims, Volume **VII,** section **1995.**

CLAIBORNE.

The Mississippi election cases of Gholson, Claiborne, Prentiss, and Ward in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** section **518.**

CLARK, CHAMP, of Missouri, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **VI,** section **673. Volume VIII,** sections **2377, 2644.**

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Amendment of a proposition already passed upon. Volume **VIII,** section **2850.**

Amendment, separate vote. Volume **VIII,** sections **2420, 3191.**

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Committee of the Whole, resolving into. Volume **VII,** sections **783, 789.**

Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII,** section **2415.**

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Committee, order to discharge. Volume **VII,** section **1818.**

Committee reports. Volume **VI,** section **386.** Volume **VIII,** section **2266.**

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Concurrent resolution for a joint meeting of the two Houses of the next session. Volume **VIII,** section **3336.**

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CLARK, JOHN B., Clerk.
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CLARK, M. ST. C., Clerk.

In earlier days the Clerk of the last House, presiding at the organization, declined to decide questions of order and referred them to the House. Volume **I,** section **68.**

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Bills relating to the classification of salaries of postal employees are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1922.**

CLAY, CLEMENT C., of Alabama, Speaker pro tempore.

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Charges being made by a member against the official conduct of Mr. Speaker Clay he appealed to the House for an investigation, which was granted. Volume **II,** section **1362.**

Rising in his place Mr. Speaker Clay addressed the House, announcing his resignation. Volume **I,** section **231.**

Mr. Speaker Clay announced to the House his resignation of the Speakership, but his resignation as a Member appears only from the credentials of his successor. Volume **II,** section **1356.**

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CLAYTON, HENRY D., of Alabama, Speaker pro tempore.
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(1) One of the Elective Officers of the House.
The elective officers of the House, in addition to the Speaker, are the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain. Volume **I,** section **187.**

(2) Acts in a New House Until a Successor is Elected.
The Clerk of the former House continues to act as Clerk of the new House until his Successor is Elected. Volume **I,** section **244.**

CLERK—Continued.

(2) Acts in a New House Until a Successor is Elected—Continued.

Discussion as to whether or not the Clerk in the former House continues until his successor is elected. Volume **I,** section **188.**

The House formerly provided by special rule that the Clerk should continue in office until another should be appointed. Volume **I,** section **187.**

The House in a rule continuing the Clerk in office until the election of his successor assumed to perpetuate its authority beyond its own existence. Volume **I,** section **235.**

(3) Election of.—As Related to the Transaction of Business at Time of Organization.

The election of the Clerk of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume **I,** section **237.**

A Speaker having been elected, the House has proceeded to legislative and other business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **244.**

It has been decided that notwithstanding the requirements of the act of 1789 the House may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **242.**

A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provision of law, may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **243.**

In 1867 the law of 1789 was considered as binding the House to elect a Clerk before proceeding to business. Volume **I,** section **241.**

The House has held, notwithstanding the law of 1789, that it may adopt rules before electing a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **245.**

In 1860 the House decided that it might inform the Senate and President of its organization and election of a Speaker before it had elected a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **240.**

(4) Election of.—To Fill a Vacancy.

The office of the Clerk becoming vacant it was held that the House would not be organized for business until a Clerk should be elected. Volume **I,** section **237.**

The Clerk having died the House at once elected a successor, declining to have the Chief Clerk fill the vacancy temporarily. Volume **I,** section **236.**

The Clerk having resigned, the House after some intervening business, elected his successor. Volume **I,** section **239.**

The Clerk having resigned the House elected his successor. Volume **I,** section **238.**

(5) Designation of Clerk pro tempore.

In the temporary absence of the Clerk the House has chosen a Clerk pro tempore. Volume **I,** section **238.**

The Clerk, desiring to be away, the House gave him leave of absence. Volume **I,** sections **246, 247.**

In case of temporary absence or disability the Clerk designates a Clerk pro tempore. Volume **VI,** section **25.**

Form of designation of a Clerk pro tempore. Volume **VI,** section **26.**

(6) Administration of Oath to.

The act of 1789 provides that at the organization of the House and previous to entering on any other business the oath shall be administered by any Member to the Speaker, and by the Speaker to the other Members and Clerk. Volume **I,** section **130.**

Administration of oath to Members and Clerk in the First Congress. Volume **I,** section **129.**

In the early days of the House two oaths were administered to the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **228.**

(7) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Law and Practice.

A statute provides that the Clerk shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, placing thereon the names of those whose credentials show election in accordance with law. Volume **VI,** section **2.**

The statutes prescribe certain duties of the Clerk as to the organization of the House and the administration of its affairs. Volume **I,** section **253.**

CLERK—Continued.

(7) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Law and Practice—Continued.

Discussion of the law relating to functions of the Clerk at the organization of the House (footnote). Volume **I,** section **78.**

The law of 1863 makes it the duty of the Clerk of the preceding House to make a roll of the Representatives-elect whose credentials show them regularly elected. Volume **I,** section **14.**

The duty of making up the roll of Members-elect in event the Clerk can not act devolves on the Sergeant-at-Arms and next on the Doorkeeper. Volume **I,** section **15.**

At the organization of the House the Clerk calls the roll of Members by States in alphabetical order. Volume **I,** section **64.**

With a single exception the call of the roll of Members at the beginning of a session has been by States and not alphabetically. Volume **I,** section **83.**

The call of the roll of Members-elect may not be interrupted, especially by one not on that roll. Volume **I,** section **84.**

At the organization of the House a person whose name is not on the Clerk's roll may not be recognized. Volume **I,** section **86.**

The House reserves to itself the right to correct the Clerk's roll of Members-elect by striking off or adding to. Volume **I,** sections **19–21.**

The House declined before organization to add to the roll the name of a Member-elect whose credential had been lost, but after organization permitted him to take the oath, Volume **I,** section **85.**

A motion to proceed to the election of Speaker has been held to be of higher privilege than a motion to correct the Clerk's roll. Volume **I,** sections **22–24.**

The Clerk's roll may be corrected during organization by reference to the credentials. Volume **I,** section **25.**

In one or two cases it has been held that the Clerk may not entertain a motion to correct the roll which he makes up under the law. Volume **I,** sections **22–24.**

The Clerk takes notice of the death or resignation of Members-elect, and informs the House thereof at the time of organization. Volume **I,** sections **26–28.**

An instance wherein at the organization of the House, before the enactment of the law as to the Clerk's roll, two claimants to a seat were present and participated in the proceedings. Volume **I,** section **53.**

It was held that under the law of 1867 the Clerk had no authority to make up the roll of Delegates. Volume **I,** section **62.**

It has been held that there is no roll of Delegates which the Speaker is obliged to recognize at the time of swearing in Members-elect at the organization of the House. Volume **I,** section **61.**

By unanimous consent, on request put through the Speaker, the Clerk was permitted to address the House on a question relating to its organization. Volume **V,** section **7297.**

A Member's name remains on the roll until the House is officially notified of his resignation or takes action respecting it. Volume **II,** section **1207.**

An inquiry of the Clerk having elicited from the State executive the fact that a Member had resigned, the Speaker directed his name to be stricken from the roll. Volume **II,** section **1209.**

Senators having withdrawn from the Senate, the Secretary was directed to omit their names from the roll. Volume **II,** section **1219.**

A resolution relating to the status of one borne on the roll of membership of the House was held to be privileged. Volume **II,** section **1207.**

In 1833 the House decided that a person bearing defective credentials should not be called on the roll call until after the election of Speaker and other officers. Volume **I,** section **53.**

CLERK—Continued.

(7) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Law and Practice—Continued.

Instance wherein a Senator's name was dropped from the roll on unofficial information of his death. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

(8) Makes the Roll at Organization.—House May Overrule.

The House has declined to permit the oath to be taken by persons whose credentials has procured their enrollment by the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **589.**

The action of the Clerk in enrolling a Member-elect does not prevent the House from questioning the prima facie force of the credentials. Volume **I,** section **592.**

The House denied prima facie title to a person enrolled by the Clerk on credentials signed by a mere claimant to the governorship in a State disrupted by civil war. Volume **I,** section **376.**

A refusal of the House to strike a Member-elect's name from the Clerk's roll and a decision to administer the oath to him were held to be a final decision of prima facie right. Volume **I,** section **615.**

An exceptional case wherein the Clerk, without sufficient evidence, enrolled a person who participated for a time as a Member. Volume **I,** section **366.**

The claim of a person to a seat may be presented as a question of privilege, although the Clerk may have enrolled another person as entitled to the seat. Volume **III,** section **2593.**

(9) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Considers Status of Constituency.

The Clerk declined to enroll a person bearing regular credentials but claiming to be a Representative in addition to the number apportioned to his State. Volume **I,** section **317.** Volume **VI,** section **54.**

In 1879 the Clerk declined to honor a regular credential for a Representative-at-large to which the State was not entitled by law. Volume **I,** section **51.**

The Clerk declined to enroll persons bearing credentials in form prescribed by a State government already suspended. Volume **I,** section **374.**

(10) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Question of Qualifications.

A Member-elect whose credentials were in due form, but whose age was not sufficient to meet the constitutional requirement, was not enrolled by the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **418.**

An instance wherein the Clerk omitted from the roll the name of a disqualified Member-elect. Volume **I,** section **29.**

A Member-elect enrolled by the Clerk on his regular credentials did not vote until his disqualifications had been removed and he had been permitted by the House to take the oath. Volume **I,** section **456.**

(11) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Question as to the Day of Election.

The Clerk declined to enroll the bearer of credentials regular in form but showing an election at a time apparently not that fixed by law. Volume **I,** section **523.**

The credentials from West Virginia in 1873 showed a doubt as to the true day of election, so the Clerk enrolled only one Member-elect, who was indisputably elected, on each day. Volume **I,** section **36.**

In 1877 the Clerk disregarded credentials issued by the governor of Colorado in due form, holding that they showed the election to have been held on a day unauthorized by law. Volume **I,** section **42.**

In 1879 the Clerk honored the regular credentials from the governor of Iowa, although papers presented in opposition thereto raised a doubt as to the lawful day of election. Volume **I,** section **50.**

In 1871 the Clerk enrolled the Tennessee delegation, although their credentials were at marked variance with the usual form and there appeared a question as to the time of holding the election. Volume **I,** section **33.**

CLERK—Continued.

(12) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Question as to Term of Service.

The Clerk declined to enroll claimants bearing credentials referring to an election by virtue of which the said claimants had already held seats in the preceding Congress. Volume **I,** section **388.**

(13) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Credentials from Governor of Doubtful Status.

In 1875 the Clerk enrolled the names of those bearing credentials signed by the recognzied de facto governor of Louisiana, although there were other conflicting credentials. Volume **I,** section **40.**

The Clerk having honored credentials from a de facto governor the House confirmed the prima facie title, although there was a conflicting certificate from an alleged de jure governor. Volume **I,** section **614.**

Conflicting credentials, signed by different persons as governor, being presented from Louisiana in 1973, the Clerk declined to enroll the bearer of either credentials. Volume **I,** section **35.**

In making up the roll the Clerk disregarded entirely credentials issued by a person claiming to be governor, but who never exercised the functions of that office. Volume **I,** section **60.**

Neither the Clerk nor the House honored credentials issued by a lieutenant governor in the temporary absence of the governor, revoking regular credentials. Volume **I,** section **59.**

(14) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Irregular Credentials.

A credential from Indiana not meeting the requirements of the law in 1873, neither claimant to the seat was enrolled. Volume **I,** section **34.**

The Clerk declined to enroll a person bearing as credentials a mere abstract of returns, although certified by the governor under seal of the State. Volume **I,** section **37.**

In 1875 a paper of unusual form was submitted to the House at the time of organziation by the Clerk, who had declined to make an enrollment on the strength thereof. Volume **I,** section **39.**

Credentials bearing on their face evidence that they were not issued in accordance with the requirements of law, the Clerk declined to enroll the bearer. Volume **I,** section **605.**

In 1871 a certificate from Arkansas, which bore on its face evidence that it was not issued within the time required by law, and concerning the proper execution of which there was doubt, was rejected. Volume **I,** section **31.**

In 1833 the House declined to sustain the action of the Clerk in enrolling a person whose credentials on their face failed to comply with the requirements of the State law. Volume **I,** section **53.**

In 1871 the Clerk accepted the credentials from Mississippi which, though irregular in form, met all the substantial requirements of the military reconstruction acts. Volume **I,** section **32.**

In 1855 the Clerk honored the Nebraska credentials which, although did not fully comply with the law, were identical in form with certificates sent from that State to former Congresses. Volume **I,** section **52.**

In 1859 the Clerk enrolled a Member-elect who had no regular certificate, but who presented an official statement from the State authorities showing his election. Volume **I,** section **597.**

Where it is not specifically stated that the bearer is elected in accordance with the law of the State and the United States, the credentials may be honored by the House, if not by the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **30.**

While the Clerk may not give prima facie effect to credentials not explicitly showing the bearers to the duly elected the House has done so after examining the returns. Volume **I,** section **328.**

CLERK—Continued.

(15) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Where the Credentials Raise Doubts.

Credentials issued by a governor raising a doubt as to election the Clerk and the House declined to allow to them prima facie effect, although positive credentials authorized by the State legislature accompanied. Volume **I,** section **522.**

Credentials which on their face implied that the one having prima facie right did not have the final right were not honored either by the Clerk or the House. Volume **I,** section **609.**

The House sometimes gives prima facie effect to credentials which are so far impeached on their face that the Clerk does not feel authorized, under the law governing his action, to enroll the bearer. Volume **I,** section **605.**

(16) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Credentials Passed on by State Courts.

Of two conflicting credentials from Florida in 1877 the Clerk honored the one issued in accordance with a decision of the supreme court of the State. Volume **I,** section **43.**

A second credential being issued by a governor because of a decision of the State court, but not showing the result called for by the rule of that court, the Clerk honored the first credential. Volume **I,** section **43.**

The Clerk and the House honored credentials regular in form and issued by a competent officer, although the fact was notorious that the State courts had found a different result. Volume **I,** section **57.**

An instance wherein the Clerk and the House honored credentials regular in form and issued legally by the proper officers but annulled by the State supreme court. Volume **I,** section **56.**

(17) Makes the Roll at Organization.—Conflicting Credentials.

In view of the existence of conflicting credentials the House declined to administer the oath to a person enrolled by the Clerk as a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **619.**

In case of conflicting credentials, one intended to revoke the other, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant. Volume **I,** section **620.**

There being conflicting credentials, issued by different occupants of the gubernatorial chair, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant. Volume **I,** section **623.**

A certificate regular in form and legally issued by a competent officer was honored by both Clerk and House, although the successor of that officer had issued conflicting credentials. Volume **I,** section **58.**

The House confirmed the action of the Clerk who had enrolled the bearers of credentials which conformed strictly to the law, although less formal credentials had been issued at an earlier date by a recognized governor. Volume **I,** section **60.**

Of three sets of credentials presented from Louisiana in 1877 the Clerk honored those which conformed to the requirements of State law. Volume **I,** section **41.**

A Member-elect having been enrolled on the strength of credentials in due form the Clerk declined to strike him from the roll on the strength of later papers. Volume **I,** sections **48, 49.**

There being two conflicting credentials, the second intended to revoke the first, the House declined to reverse the action of the Clerk in enrolling the bearer of the second credential. Volume **I,** section **615.**

Of two claimants, each having credentials in apparently due form, the House directed the administration of the oath to the one whom the Clerk had enrolled. Volume **I,** section **613.**

(18) Makes the Roll at Organization.—No Credentials.

No credentials being received for a district prior to the meeting of Congress, the Clerk placed no name on the roll for either that district. Volume **I,** section **47.**

The governor having declined to issue credentials because of unsatisfactory returns the Clerk declined to enroll either claimant, although the governor officially expressed an opinion that a certain one was elected. Volume **I,** section **559.**

CLERK—Continued

(18) Makes the Roll at Organization.—No Credentials—Continued.

Conflicting returns rendering it impossible for a governor to issue any credentials the Clerk enrolled neither claimant to the seat. Volume **I,** section **556.**

No credentials being received the Clerk declined to enroll either claimant, although one of them filed documents tending to show his election. Volume **I,** section **44.**

The House declined to order that the oath be taken by a person who had credentials perfect in form, but who has not presented them to the Clerk and did not desire to assert prima facie right. Volume **I,** section **44.**

(19) Presides at Organization.—Rule as to.

A rule which, however, is not operative at the time the House is organized, provides that the Clerk shall call the new House to order and preside until the election of a Speaker. Volume **I,** section **64.**

Discussion of the functions of the Clerk of the former House presiding at the organization of a new House. Volume **I,** section **67.**

Discussion of the functions and authority of the Clerk of the former House presiding at the organization of the new House. Volume **I,** section **73.**

Instance of thanks to the Clerk for presiding during a prolonged contest over the organization. Volume **I,** section **222.**

The House thanked its Clerk for his service in presiding during a delayed election of a Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **3671.**

(20) Presides at Organization.—Decides Questions of Order, Preserves Order, etc.

Pending the election of a Speaker or a Speaker pro tempore the Clerk preserves order and decorum and decides questions of order to appeal. Volume **I,** section **64.**

Before the completion of the organization of the House in 1923 the Clerk decided questions of order and enforced, in as far as applicable, the rules of the preceding Congress. Volume **VI,** section **623.**

In 1863, at the organization of the House, the holdover Clerk disclaimed authority to enforce the rules, but decided points of order as authorized by a rule of the last House. Volume **I,** sections **76, 77.**

In 1855 the Clerk decided questions of order at the organization. Volume **I,** section **91.**

In 1855, while the Clerk was presiding at the organization of the House, a question of order was decided by him and the decision sustained. Volume **I,** section **75.**

Clerk Forney, presiding before the organization of the House in 1856, declined to decide points of order when there was a division of opinion among the Members. Volume **V,** section **5325.**

In earlier days the Clerk of the last House, presiding at the organization, declined to decide questions of order and referred them to the House. Volume **I,** sections **68–72.**

In 1820 there arose a question as to the right of the Clerk presiding during organization to rule a motion out of order. Volume **I,** section **65.**

Before the election of a Speaker the House has empowered the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House to preserve order. Volume **I,** section **101.**

Instance wherein during the organization the Clerk of the preceding House declined to entertain an appeal from his decision. Volume **I,** sections **22–24.**

In 1867 the Clerk acting under the law of 1863, declined to entertain any proposition not consistent with the organization of the House. Volume **I,** section **80.**

The Clerk presiding at the organization has declined to entertain a protest, although it related to the organization. Volume **I,** section **80.**

(21) Presides at Organization.—General Authority of.

The House and not the holdover Clerk decides by what method it shall proceed to elect a Speaker. Volume **I,** section **210.**

CLERK—Continued

(21) Presides at Organization.—General Authority of—Continued.

In 1869 the holdover Clerk, basing his authority on the law of 1863, declined to entertain question of order or an appeal, pending the motion to proceed to election of a Speaker. Volume **I,** section **79.**

In 1860 the election of a Speaker proceeded slowing, the voting being interspersed with debate, which the Clerk did not prevent. Volume **I,** section **223.**

The Clerk while presiding at the organization declined to open a paper addressed to the Speaker, although it was supposed to inclose a missing credential. Volume **I,** section **47.**

Before the completion of the organization of the House in 1869 the Clerk refused to entertain a motion referring to a committee a subject relating to the election of a Member. Volume **I,** section **78.**

A Clerk presiding at the organization having proposed to read a paper explaining his reasons for certain acts, the Members-elect declined to permit him to do so. Volume **I,** section **67.**

Before the election of a Speaker the Clerk recognizes Members. Volume **I,** section **74.**

At the organization of the House in 1855 the Clerk ordered tellers. Volume **I,** section **90.**

The Clerk appoints the committee to escort the newly elected Speaker to the chair. Volume **I,** section **220.**

(22) Presides at Organization.—Action of Member-Elect When he has Declined to put a Question.

The Clerk presiding during organization declined to put a question, whereupon a Member-elect put the question from the floor. Volume **I,** section **67.**

(23) Presides at Organization.—Supplanted by a Chairman.

The Clerk of the last House having declined to put any motions except the motion to adjourn during organization of the new House, the Members-elect chose one of their number chairman. Volume **I,** section **67.**

In 1837 a proposition was made that the Members-elect choose one of their number to preside during organization, but it was laid on the table and the Clerk of the last House continued to act. Volume **I,** section **66.**

Discussion of a proposition to elect a Speaker pro tempore for the period of organization before the election of a regular Speaker (footnote). Volume **I,** section **223.**

The Senate having assembled and there being no Presiding Officer, by mutual consent one of the older Members took the chair. Volume **I,** section **118.**

(24) Presides in Case of Death, Resignation, or Absence of Speaker.

In the absense of the Speaker the Clerk calls the House to order. Volume **II,** sections **1386–1389.**

In the absence of the Speaker the Clerk calls the House to order. Volume **VI,** section **272.**

The Speaker having resigned, the chair remained vacant and the Clerk presided until a successor was elected. Volume **I,** section **231.**

The Speaker having died during the recess of Congress the Clerk called the House to order, ascertained the presence of a quorum, and entertained a motion to proceed to election of a Speaker. Volume **I,** section **234.**

An instance where in the Clerk did not call the House to order in the absence of the Speaker. Volume **II,** section **1411.**

The Speaker pro tempore whom the House had just elected, not being present, the Clerk held that the motion to adjourn was not business, and under the circumstances was the only motion in order. Volume **I,** section **228.**

In 1820 at the beginning of a second session the Clerk called the House to order, and after ascertaining the presence of a quorum presented a letter of resignation from the Speaker. Volume **I,** section **232.**

CLERK—Continued.

(25) Legislative Duties.—As to the Journal and Questions of Order.

The Clerk is required to note all questions of order and the decisions thereon and print the records thereof as an appendix to Journal. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms receives no fees and the Clerk receives them only for certified extracts of the Journal. Volume **I,** section **259.**

It is the duty of the Clerk to print and distribute the Journal. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The preparation and reading of the Journal is not prevented by the death of the officer having it in charge. Volume **I,** section **237.**

The Speaker's right to examine and correct the Journal after it is made up by the Clerk has always been affirmed. Volume **IV,** sections **2735–2737.**

(26) Legislative Duties.—Custodian of the Seal, and Attests Writs, etc.

The custody and use of the seal is with the Clerk, under directions of the House. Volume **I,** sections **254, 255.**

The Clerk attests and affixes the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The clerk is required to certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions. Volume **I,** section **251.**

In the Kilbourn case the subpoena was attested for the Clerk by deputy. Volume **II,** section **1608.**

The Clerk being incapacitated the House authorized the Chief Assistant Clerk to attest a warrant and exercise the other functions of the Clerk. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The articles in an impeachment are signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III,** sections **2302, 2328, 2370, 2390, 2420, 2449.**

The replication of the House to the answer in an impeachment is signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III,** sections **2311, 2352, 2432.**

The surrejoinder of the House of Representatives in the Belknap trial was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III,** section **2455.**

(27) Legislative Duties.—Messages, Inquiries, etc.

It has long been the practice for the House to direct the Clerk to take its messages to the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6594.**

Forms of messages in use by the Clerk of the House in transmitting business from the House to the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6596.**

Before the enactment of the statute the House directed the Clerk to take to the Secretary of State its bills passed over the President's veto. Volume **IV,** sections **3525–3527.**

There being an error in an engrossed House bill sent to the Senate a request was made that the Clerk be permitted to make correction. Volume **IV,** section **3465.**

Resolutions of inquiry are delivered under direction of the Clerk. Volume **III,** section **1879.**

Instructions or privileges given to a committee by the House are transmitted to the committee under the hand of the Clerk of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4574.**

(28) Legislative Duties.—Custodian of Papers.

At the time of final adjournment of a Congress the clerks of committees are required to deliver to the Clerk of the House the bills and other papers referred to the committee. Volume **V,** section **7260.**

All evidence taken by a committee under order of the House and not reported to the House shall be delivered to the Clerk at the final adjournment of the Congress. Volume **V,** section **7260.**

The House sometimes orders that testimony taken by an investigating committee be taken in charge by the Clerk to be by him delivered to the next House. Volume **III,** sections **1783, 1784.**

When an act passes for the settlement of a claim the Clerk may transmit the papers relating thereto to the officer charged with the settlement. Volume **V,** section **7256.**

CLERK—Continued.

(28) Legislative Duties.—Custodian of Papers—Continued.

The Clerk may loan to officers or bureaus of the Executive Departments papers from the files of the House taking a receipt therefor. Volume **V,** section **7256.**

When leave is given for the withdrawal of a paper from the files of the House a certified copy of it is to be left in the office of the Clerk. Volume **V,** section **7256.**

The House, in maintenance of its privilege, has refused to permit the Clerk to produce in court, in obedience to a summons, an original paper from the files, but has given the court facilities for making certified copies. Volume **III,** section **2664.**

Insance wherein permission was given the clerk of a committee and the Clerk of the House, to respond to subpoena or subpoena duces tecum and to make deposition with proviso that they should take with them none of the files. Volume **VI,** section **585.**

The Clerk of the House having been subpoenaed to produce before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia certain papers from the files, reported to the House, and failing to receive permission disregarded the order of the court. Volume **VI,** section **587.**

A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to produced papers requested in a subpoena duces tecum is presented as a matter of privilege, but such privilege is destroyed by incorporation in the resolution of extraneous and unprivileged matter. Volume **VI,** section **587.**

An instance wherein the Clerk of the House, without an order from the House, produced before a Senate committee of investigation, after the expiration of the statutory period provided for their preservation, statements filed in his office in compliance with the provisions of the Federal corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **353.**

The House by resolution authorized its Clerk to produce papers and its Members to give testimony before a court of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **1796.**

The charge that the minority views of a committee had been abstracted from the Clerk's office by a Member was investigated as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2603.**

(29) Legislative Duties.—As to Motions, Bills, etc.

When a motion is made the Speaker shall state it or cause it to be read by the Clerk before being debated. Volume **V,** section **5304.**

A motion which has been stated by the Speaker or read by the Clerk is in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment. Volume **V,** section **5304.**

Petitions, memorials, and bills are introduced by the Member delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV,** section **3364.**

While it is the practice to printed memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII,** section **1024.**

Reports of committees, except privileged reports, are submitted to the House by delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV,** section **4620.**

Nonprivileged reports are delivered to the Clerk for reference to the Calendars under the direction of the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3116.**

Privileged reports may not be submitted by filing with the Clerk through the basket but must be presented from the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **2230.**

A privileged resolution is reported from the floor and not by filing with the Clerk. Volume **VI,** section **404.**

Instance wherein a committee empowered to sit during recess was directed to file its report with the Clerk of the House. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

A committee of investigation was granted leave to file report with the Clerk of the House after adjournment of Congress in which it was appointed. Volume **VI,** section **381.**

The House sometimes orders a committee's report to be made in recess by handing it to the Clerk of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4676, 4677.**

CLERK—Continued.

(29) Legislative Duties.—As to Motions, Bills, etc.—Continued.

The amendment of the numbers of the sections of a bill is done by the clerk. Volume **IV,** section **3394.**

By concurrent resolution, the clerk was authorized to correct errors in a bill agreed to by the two Houses. Volume **VII,** section **1069.**

Instance wherein the Clerk was authorized to make such clerical changes in the table of contents, numbering and lettering, erroneous or superfluous cross references and other purely formal amendments as were required to conform to the action of the House and secure uniformity in typography, indentation, and numerical order of the text of a bill. Volume **VII,** , section **1067.**

A House bill with Senate amendments having been lost, the House agreed to an order for re-engrossment of the bill, and directed the Clerk to request from the Senate a copy of its amendment thereto. Volume **VII,** section **1074.**

Authority to correct an error in enrolling a bill was conferred on the Clerk by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1068.**

The pagination and marginal numerals are no part of the text of a bill and, after amendment, are altered, changed or transposed by the Clerk to conform to the amended text without order. Volume **VIII,** section **2876.**

When a bill passes the House the Clerk certifies the fact at the foot thereof. Volume **II,** section **3417.**

While a conference report may not be considered when the original papers are not before the House, the failure of the Clerk to certify to their authenticity may be remedied when the question is raised, and does not invalidate proceedings relating to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3302.**

The Clerk is sometimes authorized to make a merely formal amendment to a bill that has passed the House. Volume **IV,** section **3443.**

Under the modern practice the Clerk of the House accepts bills and resolutions for introduction prior to the opening day of the session. Volume **VII,** section **1027.**

Motions to discharge committees are filed with the Clerk and are not presented from the floor. Volume **VII,** section **1008.**

Any Member may file with the Clerk a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a public bill referred 30 days prior. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

(30) Legislative Duties.—Receives Testimony Forwarded in Election Cases.

The law requires the testimony taken in an election case to be transmitted to the Clerk of the House by the officer before whom it was taken. Volume **I,** section **703.**

A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case are sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I,** section **704.**

The law prescribing the method of forwarding to the Clerk of the House the testimony in an election case. Volume **I,** section **705.**

The law governing the method of transmitting the testimony in an election case to the Clerk of the House was held to be directory merely. Volume **I,** section **736.**

Law governing the duty of the Clerk of the House as to the printing of testimony in an election case. Volume **I,** section **704.**

(31) Duties as an Executive Officer.

The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certifies to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **I,** section **1156.**

The Clerk is required to pay the officers and employees of the House on the last secular day of each month. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The Clerk is required to pay the officers and employees of the House on the first secular day of each month. Volume **VI,** section **27.**

The Clerk keeps account of disbursement of the contingent fund and the stationary accounts of Members. Volume **I,** section **251.**

CLERK—Continued.

(31) Duties as an Executive Officer—Continued.

Each Member is allowed $125 annually for stationery, and the Clerk maintains a stationery room for supplying articles. Volume **II,** sections **1161, 1162.**

The Clerk furnishes stationery to the several committees and to the House. Volume **II,** sections **1161, 1162.**

Stationery, blank books, and other papers necessary to legislation are furnished to the House and Senate and their committees on requisition of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, respectively. Volume **V,** section **7322.**

It is the duty of the Clerk to have printed and delivered to each Member a list of the reports required to be made to Congress. Volume **I,** section **252.**

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House have a discretionary power to order the reprinting of bills, resolutions, documents, etc. Volume **V,** section **7319.**

The Clerk makes or approves all contracts, etc., for labor, materials etc., for the House. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The Postmaster having died it was held that contracts for carrying the mails must be made by the Clerk and not by the Assistant Postmaster. Volume **V,** section **7235.**

(32) In Relation to Employees.

The House declined to interfere with the Clerk's power of removing his subordinates. Volume **I,** section **249.**

Employees under the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster shall generally be assigned only to the duties for which they are appointed. Volume **V,** section **7232.**

Decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the employment of the index clerk. Volume **V,** section **7234.**

(33) Charges Against, and Remvoal.

It being alleged that the Clerk was guilty of official misconduct a resolution removing him from office was presented and entertained. Volume **I,** section **286.**

Pending examination of the Clerk on a charge of misappropriation of funds he was suspended from the exercise of his functions. Volume **I,** section **287.**

For misappropriation of funds the House arrested its Clerk and arraigned him at the bar. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The House by resolution dismissed its Clerk, who had been found guilty of misappropriation of public funds. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The Clerk being arraigned to answer charges, leave was given him to address the House. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The report of an investigating committee exonerating the Clerk was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **I,** section **295.**

A newspaper charge against the Clerk was, at the request of that officer, investigated by the House. Volume **I,** section **295.**

(34) Death of.

The Clerk having died in the recess of Congress the House was informed as soon as a quorum had been ascertained and new Members sworn in. Volume **I,** section **236.**

The death of the Clerk being announced the House adopted appropriate resolutions. Volume **V,** section **7171.**

CLERK PRO TEMPORE.

In the temporary absence of the Clerk the House has chosen a Clerk pro tempore. Volume **,** section **248.**

CLERKS.

(1) Of the House.—Duties of certain.

(2) Of committees.—Authorization of.

(3) Of committees.—Appointment of, and oath.

(4) Of committees.—Duties as to papers and proceedings.

CLERKS—Continued.

(5) Of Committees.—Privilege of.
(6) Of Committees.—Compensation of.
(7) Of Members.
(8) In the executive departments.
(9) As officers of election.

(1) Of the House.—Duties of Certain.

The enrolling clerks should make no change, however unimportant, in the text of a bill to which the House has agreed. Volume **III,** section **2598.**

The office of Journal Clerk and its requirements (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2644.**

Discussion of the practice of the pair clerks in pairing without authorization all Members failing to vote. Volume **VIII,** sections **3078, 3086, 3092.**

General pairs may be arranged for Members desiring to be recorded as absent without leave, and it is customary for the pair clerks to arrange such pairs without specific authorization from Members. Volume **VIII,** section **3085.**

It frequently happens that on account of the large majority vote on the pending question the pair clerks are unable to secure regular pairs and are forced to pair Members favoring the same side of the question. For this reason some Members instruct the clerks not to pair them during their absence without explicit instructions. Volume **VIII,** section **3092.**

The pair clerks decline to alter a pair unless authorized to do so by all Members signatory thereto. Volume **VIII,** section **3088.**

(2) Of Committees.—Authorization of.

The Committee on Accounts recommends to the House resolutions authorizing and assigning clerks to committees. Volume **IV,** section **4331.**

An annual clerkship of a committee is authorized by a resolution reported by the committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4534.**

Session clerks are assigned to committees by resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4535.**

The assignment of committee clerks is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4332.**

The Kansas Committee of 1856 was empowered by the House to employ or dismiss clerks and assistant sergeants-at-arms and to administer oaths to them. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

A resolution enlarging the powers and increasing the duties of a standing committee through the employment of a clerk to be paid from the contingent fund was held not to be within the privilege given the Committee on Accounts to report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2304.**

Authorization to appoint a clerk is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts and not the Committee on Rules, and its inclusion by the latter committee in a resolution providing for an order of business renders the resolution ineligible for report under the rule giving that committee the right to report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2256.**

(3) Of Committees.—Appointment of, and Oath.

Clerks of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the Committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **IV,** section **4533.**

Clerks and other employees of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **VIII,** section **2206.**

The chairman of the temporary committee on accounts is authorized to appoint and dismiss clerks or other employees of his committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2207.**

There is no legal power to fill a vacancy in the clerkship of a committee after one Congress has expired and before the next House has been organized. Volume **IV,** section **4539.**

Forms of oaths taken by clerks of committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4580–4582.**

CLERKS.—continued.

(3) Of Committees.—Appointment of, and Oath.—Continued.

The clerk of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was sworn. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

(4) Of Committee.—Duties as to Papers and Proceedings.

At the time of final adjournment of a Congress the clerks of committees are required to deliver to the Clerk of the House the bills and other papers referred to the committee. Volume **V,** section **7260.**

A committee sometimes makes its clerk custodian of its papers, allowing possession to Members only by permission of the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4578.**

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to disclose by deposition the proceedings of the committee. Volume **III,** section **2604.**

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to produce committee records in response to legal process. Volume **VIII,** section **2496.**

It is the duty of the clerk to notify members of the committee of called meetings. Volume **VIII,** section **2208.**

(5) Of Committees.—Privilege of.

Clerks of committees other than the clerk of the committee in charge of the bill under consideration are not entitled to the privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3636.**

An assault upon the clerk of a committee within the walls of the Capitol was held to be a breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

(6) Of Committees.—Compensation of.

Reference to statutes fixing the pay of session clerks of committee (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4535.**

A session clerk is entitled to compensation only from the date when he enters upon the discharge of his duties with the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4536.**

A clerk of a committee who ceased to hold office on December 21 was held not to be entitled to the salary for the remainder of the month under the terms of a resolution directing the payment of salaries of employees for that month on the 20th. Volume **IV,** section **4537.**

The clerk of a committee being appointed a postmaster was held to be entitled to his salary as clerk until his successor was appointed, although his salary as postmaster had already begun. Volume **IV,** section **4538.**

(7) Of Members.

Old and new systems of providing clerks for Members. Volume **VI,** section **206.**

The statute providing for clerks for Members does not require the designation of two clerks, but merely limits the number to not more than two. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

One person may be designated as clerk to two Members if the aggregate compensation is within the limitation prescribed by law. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

The statute prohibiting payment of two or more salaries exceeding $2,000 per annum in the aggregate applies to clerks to members. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

Compensation of clerks may be paid on the third of each month. Volume **VI,** section **211.**

Payment of clerk hire from lump sum appropriations to persons carried on the rolls in another capacity is additional compensation and prohibited by law. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

Clerks designated by Member are placed upon the roll of employees of the House, and are subject to removal by the Member, with or without cause. Volume **VI,** section **206.**

Clerk hire is paid from date of filing of credentials and not from date of election. Volume **VI,** section **206.**

A Member unseating another is not entitled to clerk hire prior to taking of oath and designation of clerks. Volume **VI,** section **212.**

Death or resignation of a Member terminates the employment of clerks designated by him. Volume **VI,** section **208.**

CLERKS—Continued.

(7) Of Members—Continued.

The old and new systems of providing clerks for Members. Volume **II,** section **1151.**

The old law as to clerk hire for Members and construction thereof. Volume **II,** section **1152.**

Bills providing clerks for Members and Senators were reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4334.**

As to the allowances for clerk hire to the chairman of the temporary Committee on Accounts. Volume **V,** section **7237.**

A Senator who had employed an official of a manufacturing association as a clerk in the formulation of a tariff bill was censured by the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **239.**

(8) In the Executive Departments.

The general law authorizing the employment in the Executive Departments of such clerks as may be appropriated for is held to authorize appropriations for clerkships not otherwise authorized. Volume **IV,** section **3675.**

Statutes authorizing the employment of such departmental clerks "as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year" or "as Congress may from time to time provide" were held to warrant appropriations for clerkships not otherwise authorized. Volume **VII,** section **1316.**

A general law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for, a provision making appropriation for clerks an employed was held to be in order. Volume **VII,** section **1322.**

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for was held to authorize clerkships not otherwise authorized. Volume **VII,** section **1321.**

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for was held to warrant an appropriation for clerks in the field force of the Civil Service Commission. Volume **VII,** section **1320.**

The statute requiring specific authorization and appropriation for clerks and other employees in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV,** section **3700.**

Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4319.**

Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government were considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **VII,** section **2043.**

A provision requiring clerks in the classified service to work an increased number of hours was held not to be in order under the exception to the rule prohibiting legislation on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1566.**

A general law authorizing the promotion of clerks from one class to another, without limitation as to number, a provision for the promotion of any number is in order. Volume **VII,** section **1328.**

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4297.**

(9) As Officers of Election.

Election judges and clerks sworn by one having no legal right to administer the oath were regarded by the House as de facto officers and the returns were counted, the State law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I,** section **558.**

It not being shown that the law required a record of the qualifications of an election officer the committee declined to assume, from absence of the record, that he was not qualified. Volume **I,** section **618.**

CLERK'S DESK.

Members may not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote. Volume **II,** section **1136.** Volume **VI,** section **190.**

CLERK'S DESK—Continued.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that Members might not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote. Volume **VI,** section **191.**

Discussion of the importance of observing the rule against remaining at the desk during roll call, and smoking in the Hall of the House. Volume **VI,** section **193.**

Officers and employees of the House may not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote unless their duties so require. Volume **VI,** section **192.**

Instance wherein a Member addressed the House from the Clerk's desk. Volume **V,** section **4981.**

Members may not personally address the clerks at the desk during roll call. Volume **VI,** section **194.**

Amendments are sometimes submitted orally, but on demand must be reduced to writing and sent to the Clerk's desk. Volume **VIII,** section **2829.**

Members sign motions to discharge committees at the Clerk's desk during the session of the House and not elsewhere. Volume **VII,** section **1008.**

Motions to discharge committees are signed at the Clerk's desk during the session of the House and not otherwise. Volume **VII,** section **1009.**

CLEVER.

The New Mexico case of Chaves v. Clever in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **541, 542.**

CLINE, CYRUS, of Indiana, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2573.**

CLOAKROOMS.

A Member in the lobby, cloakroom, or gallery is not entitled to vote even though he hears his name called. Volume **VIII,** section **3144.**

In counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum or whether a sufficient number have voted to order yeas and nays, the Chair counts all Members visible, including those in lobbies and cloakrooms. Volume **VIII,** section **3120.**

CLOPTON.

The Virginia election case of Bassett v. Clopton in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I,** section **762.**

CLOSE DEBATE.

The only motion used for closing debate in the House (as distinguished from the Committee of the Whole) is the motion for the previous question. Volume **V,** section **5456.**

When a special order prescribes limits beyond which debate may not continue, the House may, on motion, close debate at any time within such limits. Volume **VII,** section **765.**

Under a special order providing for consideration in Committee of the Whole, the House automatically resolves into the committee after voting on a motion to close debate for which the committee has risen. Volume **VII,** section **765.**

The committee having voted to close debate at a stated hour the Chair announces the close of debate at that time notwithstanding intervening time has been consumed without debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2326.**

Debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the 5-minute rule and may be closed by the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3455.**

An appeal from the decision of the Chair is debatable both in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, but debate may be closed in the House by a motion to lay on the table and in the Committee of the Whole by a motion to close debate or to rise and report. Volume **VIII,** section **3453.**

COAL.

Standards of quality and regulations for the control of interstate distribution of coal and other fuels and the procuring and publication of statistics relative thereto, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1830.**

A bill providing for agricultural entries of coal lands in Alaska was held to be privileged as a reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. Volume **VIII,** section **2290.**

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1817.**

The Committee on Naval Affairs has exercised limited jurisdiction over bills relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Volume **VII,** section **1910.**

COAST DEFENSES.

The Appropriations Committee reports the appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses, the District of Columbia, and pensions. Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

COAST GUARD.

Proposed legislation affecting the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1911.**

Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now handled by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1815.**

COASTING DISTRICTS.

Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **4146.**

COBB, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Alabama election case of Whatley v. Cobb in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II,** section **1046.**

The Alabama election case of Goodwyn v. Cobb in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **720, 721.**

COBB, HOWELL, of Georgia, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5373.**
Adjournment. Volume **V,** section **6719.**
Amendments germane. Volume **V,** section **5845.**
Amendments not germane. Volume **VI,** section **5891.**
Appeals. Volume **V,** sections **5057, 5058, 5061, 6952.**
Call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3007.**
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Committee. Volume **III,** section **1997.**
Debate. Volume **VI,** sections **4997, 5081.**
Delegates. Volume **II,** section **1292.**
Division of the question. Volume **V,** sections **6124, 6131, 6135.**
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Error in vote. Volume **V,** sections **6086, 6091, 6092.**
Jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** section **4355.**
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COBB, HOWELL, of Georgia, Speaker—Continued.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.
Minority views. Volume **IV,** section **4603.**
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Obstruction. Volume **IV,** sections **2900, 2901.**
Organization. Volume **I,** section **87.**
Postpone, motion to. Volume **V,** sections **5306, 5308, 5318.**
Previous question. Volume **V,** sections **5296, 5455, 5485.**
Privilege. Volume **I,** sections **263, 285.** Volume **III,** sections **2535, 2536, 2588, 2589, 2655.**
Recognition. Volume **V,** section **5474.**
Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V,** sections **5645, 5652, 5653, 5654, 5661, 5687, 5703.**
Refer, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5530.**
Reports of committees. Volume **IV,** section **4654.**
Reports of Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4898.**
Rescind, motion to. Volume **IV,** section **3174.**
Rules, change of. Volume **V,** section **6769.**
Speaker. Volume **II,** section **1324.** Volume **IV,** section **4689.**
Special order. Volume **IV,** sections **3153, 3162, 3171, 3178, 3181.**
Suspension of rules. Volume **V,** sections **6830, 6841, 6842, 6843, 6862.**
Voting. Volume **V,** sections **5934, 6082.**
Yeas and nays. Volume **V,** sections **6040, 6052.**

CO-CONSPIRATOR.
Testimony as to what was said by the agent or coconspirator of respondent in regard to carrying out respondent's order, the said order being a ground of the impeachment, was admitted. Volume **III,** sections **2231–2233.**
An alleged coconspirator was permitted to testify as to declarations of the respondent at a time after the act, the testimony being responsive to similar evidence on the other side. Volume **III,** section **2234.**

CODIFICATION.
The rule gives to the Committee on Revision of the Laws jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States." Volume **IV,** section **4293.**
The Committee on the Revision of the Laws has reported bills incidental to its jurisdiction over revision and codification of laws. Volume **VII,** section **2016.**
Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of Laws over bills embodying codifications. Volume **VII,** section **2015.**
Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws over bills embodying codifications. Volume **IV,** section **4294.**
Bills for framing a municipal code and amending the criminal laws and corporation laws in the District have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4287.**
Provisions for establishment of code of law for the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **II,** section **1761.**

COFFROTH.
The Pennsylvania election cases of Koontz v. Coffroth and Fuller v. Dawson in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **556–558.**

COGNIZANCE.
The House may take official cognizance of a paper listened to by the Committee of the Whole in attendance on an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2042.**
The House is not bound to take cognizance of the manner of nomination unless fraudulent methods appear to have thwarted the will of the electorate. Volume **VI,** section **93.**

COINAGE.

The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of "coinage, weights, and measures." Volume **IV,** section **4090.**

Subjects relating to the coinage of silver and purchase of bullion have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4093.**

Bills for defining and fixing the standard of value and regulating coinage and exchange of coin are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4095.**

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4094.**

A bill relating to Hawaiian coinage was reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4092.**

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, section 6 of Rule XI. Volume **IV,** section **4090.**

Recent history of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, section 6 of Rule XI. Volume **VII,** section **1797.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of "coinage, weights, and measures." Volume **IV,** section **4090.**

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4091.**

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures exercises jurisdiction over legislation providing for the establishment of standard packages and grades in interstate commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1799.**

Legislation relating to the establishment of legal standards of value in insular possession of the United States is considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1802.**

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has jurisdiction over the establishment of standard weights and measures for cereal mill products, foodstuffs, and commercial feeds. Volume **VII,** section **1800.**

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4094.**

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1798.**

Bills for defining and fixing the standard of value and regulating coinage and exchange of coin are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4095.**

Authorizing for issuance of souvenir and commemorative coins is reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1801.**

Subjects relating to the coinage of silver and purchase of bullion have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4093.**

A bill relating to Hawaiian coinage was reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4092.**

Bills providing for stabilization of currency, formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, are now considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1796.**

COLDEN.

The New York election case of Colden v. Sharp in the Seventeenth Congress. Volume **I,** section **638.**

COLE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The House denied the claim of a State to representation greater than the apportionment had given her when the reasons for such claim applied to many other States. Volume **VI,** section **54.**

COLEMAN.

The Louisiana election case of Coleman v. Buck in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1082.**

COLFAX, SCHUYLER, of Indiana, Speaker and Vice-President.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, having been elected Vice-President, resigned his Speakership on the last day of the Congress. Volume **I,** section **225.**

Calling a Member to the chair, Mr. Speaker Colifax offered from the floor a resolution for the expulsion of a Member. Volume **II,** section **1253.**

The inquiry as to the conduct of Schuler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. Volume **III,** section **2510.**

Decision on questions of order relating to—

Absent Members. Volume **IV,** section **3023.**

Adjournment. Volume **V,** section **6686.**

Agree, motion to. Volume **V,** section **6166.**

Amendments between the House. Volume **V,** sections **6170, 6434.**

Amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V,** sections **7034, 7036, 7037, 7039, 7040.**

Appointment of committees. Volume **IV,** section **4461.**

Arraignment for contempt. Volume **III,** sections **1685, 1686.**

Assaults. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

Call of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **3022, 3030.** Volume **V,** sections **5939, 5940.**

Censure. Volume **II,** sections **1247, 1249, 1305, 1655.** Volume **III,** section **2651.**

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4834** (footnote), **4854.** Volume **V,** sections **6935, 6936.**

Concurrent resolutions. Volume **IV,** section **3379.**

Conference. Volume **V,** sections **6303, 6344.**

Conference reports. Volume **V,** sections **6421, 6520.**

Congressional Record. Volume **V,** sections **6975, 6978.**

Credentials. Volume **I,** section **361.**

Debate. Volume **II,** section **1305.** Volume **V,** sections **5001, 5091, 5093, 5094, 5106, 5116, 5134, 5135, 5154, 5169, 5193.**

Delegate. Volume **II,** sections **1293, 1294.**

Dilatory motions. Volume **V,** section **5711.**

Discharge of a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4693.**

Division of question. Volume **V,** sections **6110, 6115, 6119, 6143.**

Division of the question. Volume **I,** section **394.**

Electoral count. Volume **III,** sections **1950, 1951, 1952, 2576.**

Impeachments. Volume **III,** sections **2042, 2049, 2051, 2052, 2054, 2401, 2408, 2147, 2418, 2420** (footnote).

Instruction of managers of conference. Volume **V,** section **6381.**

Investigations. Volume **III,** section **2645.**

Joint Select Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4420**

Journal. Volume **IV,** sections **2746, 2789, 2813.**

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **IV,** section **3385.** Volume **V,** section **5438.**

Legislative day. Volume **V,** section **6739.**

Legislation on appropriate bills. Volume **IV,** section **3911.**

Minority. Volume **IV,** section **4606.**

Members. Volume **V,** section **4980.**

Oath. Volume **I,** sections **136, 139, 387.**

Personal explanation. Volume **V,** sections **5065, 5066, 5072, 5074.**

Points of order. Volume **V,** sections **4951, 6877.**

COLFAX, SCHUYLER, of Indiana, Speaker and Vice-President—Continued.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.
Preamble. Volume **V,** section **6148.**
Privilege. Volume **I,** sections **322, 674.** Volume **III,** sections **2400, 2502, 2538, 2587, 2612, 2639, 2653, 2657, 2682, 2706.**
Protest. Volume **IV,** section **2798.**
Reading of papers. Volume **V,** sections **5276, 5281.**
Recall of a bill. Volume **V,** section **5670.**
Recess. Volume **V,** section **5750.**
Recognition. Volume **II,** section **1454.**
Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5618.**
Reference to committee. Volume **IV,** section **4555.**
Reports of committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4589, 4590, 4680, 4681.**
Roll of Delegates. Volume **I,** section **62.**
Select committee. Volume **IV,** section **4400.**
Signing of bills. Volume **IV,** sections **3459, 3493.**
Speaker. Volume **II,** sections **1335, 1365, 1372, 1375.** Volume **III,** sections **1744, 1950.** Volume **IV,** section **3318.**
Suspension of the rules. Volume **V,** section **6846.**
Vetoed bills. Volume **IV,** section **3549.**
Voting. Volume **V,** section **6045.**
Yeas and nays. Volume **V,** sections **6057, 6065.**
Yielding the floor. Volume **V,** sections **5018, 5026.**
Yielding the floor in debate. Volume **V,** section **5007.**

COLLEGE.
In an inconclusive case the House reversed the decision of its committee that residence while attending a school was not such residence as entitled one to the suffrage. Volume **I,** section **54.**
The subject of agricultural colleges and experiment stations is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4152.**

COLLISIONS.
The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefor have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4135.**
Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4146.**

COLLOQUYS.
Rule governing the Senators in the Swayne trial as to colloquys and questions. Volume **III,** section **2480.**

COLOR.
The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I,** section **299.**
Instance wherein the color of the voters was taken into account as creating a presumption in relation to their votes. Volume **II,** section **1065.**
Instance wherein the color of voters contributed to a presumption as to their votes. Volume **Volume II,** section **1074.**
The color of the voter should be sustained by other conclusive evidence in order to establish a presumption as to how he voted. Volume **II,** section **1048.**
The color of a ballot is considered in determining as to distinguishing marks. Volume **II,** section **1045.**
Instance wherein the vote of a disqualified voter was proven by the fact of his color. Volume **II,** section **985.**

COLORADO, ELECTION CASES FROM.

House election cases from—

Fortieth Congress.—Hunt and Chilcott. Volume **I,** section **599.**

Forty-fifth Congress.—Patterson and Belford. Volume **I,** sections **523, 524.**

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Pearce v. Bell. Volume **II,** section **1073.**

Fifty-eighth Congress.—Bonynge v. Shafroth. Volume **I,** section **742.**

COMER.

The Alabama election case of Comer v. Clayton in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** section **745.**

COMFORT.

A proposition relating to the comfort or convenience of Members is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2630, 2631.**

A resolution from the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics relating to the comfort of Members in the Hall was received as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2629.**

COMMERCE.

The rule gives to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce jurisdiction of subjects relating to "commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses," but not including appropriations therefor. Volume **IV,** section **4096.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1809.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction of bills affecting domestic and foreign commerce, except such as may affect the revenue. Volume **IV,** section **4097.**

The former jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce over customs matters related most closely to commerce has passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4026.**

Measures for fostering commercial intercourse with foreign nations and for safeguarding American business interests abroad have been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4175.**

Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4248.**

The organic acts creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and subsequently the Department of Labor, were held to authorize lump-sum appropriations for special employees. Volume **VII,** section **1325.**

An appropriation for promotion of commerce in the Far East was held to be authorized by organic law establishing the Department of Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1261.**

An appropriation for promotion of commerce in the Far East was held to be authorized by organic law establishing the Department of Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1261.**

An appropriation for investigation of foods in their relation to commerce and consumption is not so authorized by law as to sanction an appropriation on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1298.**

An appropriation for commercial attachés to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce was held by the House to be authorized by the organic law creating the Department of Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1257.**

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1748.**

Punishment of sedition, espionage, and seditious interference with foreign relations and commerce are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1751.**

Bills regulating commerce with pubic enemies have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1823.**

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Bills relating to commercial travelers as agents of interstate commerce and branding of articles going into such commerce have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4115.**

COMMISSION, ELECTORAL.

A commission consisting of Members of the House and Senate and certain members of the judiciary was provided by law to settle disputed questions relating to the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter to the Electoral Commission. Volume **III,** section **1955.**

In 1877 the House authorized its Members of the Electoral Commission to sit during the session of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4549.**

COMMISSIONER, RESIDENT OF PORTO RICO.

The Resident Commissioner to the United States from Porto Rico has the privilege of the floor. Volume **V,** section **7283.**

The rules give the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico the status of a Delegate in the House and assign to him an additional place on the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **II,** section **1306.**

The privileges of the floor with the right to debate were extended to Resident Commissioners in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI,** section **244.**

By general acquiescence the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands have been permitted the privilege of debating. Volume **VI,** section **246.**

By order of the House the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands were granted the right of debate, and assigned to offices in the House Office Building. Volume **VI,** section **245.**

The Resident Commissioners to the United States from Porto Rico and the Phillippine Islands have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3634.**

Form of resignation of a resident commissioner and notification of the appointment of his successor. Volume **VI,** section **231.**

COMMISSIONERS.

Committees are created commissioners by law if their functions are to extend beyond the term of the Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4545.**

By request of the House the Speaker has named himself as one of the members of a commission authorized by law. Volume **II,** section **1342.**

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A committee of the House by majority report held a commissioner of the District of Columbia not to be a civil officer subject to impeachment under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

An appropriation to increase the authorized salary of the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia was held not to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1331.**

The investigation into the conduct of Frederick A. Fenning, a commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1926. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

The law empowering the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make building regulations was held to authorize the appointment of building inspectors. Volume **VII,** section **1191.**

A provision of law authorizing Commissioners of the District of Columbia to take over and operate fish wharves was held not to authorize an appropriation to reconstruct such wharves. Volume **VII,** section **1187.**

COMMISSIONS.

(1) Authorization, appointment, etc.
(2) Questions as to appointment of Members on.
(3) Reports of.

(1) Authorization, Appointment, etc.

A commission, which acted and reported during the lifetime of a Congress, was created by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

For performing duties after the expiration of the term of a Congress commissions are created by law. Volume **IV,** section **4436.**

In 1842 the House, after discussion, abandoned a proposition to pass on the authority of the President to appoint commissions of investigations without the sanction of law. Volume **II,** section **1585.**

The House by resolution may delegate the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in an election case and may prescribe the course of procedure of said commissioner. Volume **I,** section **598.**

A bill to provide a commission to settle claims against the Government does not fall within the rule requiring private claims to be referred only to certain specified committees. Volume **V,** section **4381.**

In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five Members of the Electoral Commission. Volume **IV,** section **4464.**

A Senator, member of a joint commission created by law and appointed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, respectively, tendered his resignation in the Senate. Volume **IV,** section **4446.**

A Member of a joint commission created by law may resign without leave of the House; but announcement of such resignation is properly transmitted to the Speaker. Volume **VII,** section **2168.**

The expenditure of an appropriation for expenses provided in an act creating a permanent commission was construed not to terminate the operation of the act, and a further appropriation for maintenance of the commission was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1279.**

An additional appropriation to enable a legally authorized commission to complete reclassification of salaries was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1344.**

Provision by law for appointment of an international commission with appropriation for its maintenance for the fiscal year was held not to authorize appropriations for subsequent years. Volume **VII,** section **1254.**

An appropriation for the expenses of the California Débris Commission was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII,** section **1279.**

While a proposition to create a commission is legislation, a provision involving appointment of a commission already authorized by law was held to be in order. Volume **VII,** section **1448.**

Creation of a commission to investigate advisability of continuing a service formerly authorized but discontinued on expiration of statutory authorization does not authorize appropriation for continuance of the service, and an amendment providing for such appropriation is legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1459.**

Appointments to boards and commissions having jurisdiction over institutions and affairs connected with the Military Service have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1901.**

The establishment of commissions dealing with subjects under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library has been reported by the House branch of that committee. Volume **VII,** section **2088.**

COMMISSIONS—Continued.

(1) Authorization, Appointment, etc.—Continued.

Bills providing for the appointment of commissions to confer with foreign governments relative to matters of common interest between such governments and the Government of the United States have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1887.**

Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2050.**

(2) Questions as to Appointment of Members on.

Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that the member of a commission created by law to investigate and report, but having no legislative, judicial, or executive powers was not an officer within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. Volume **I,** section **493.**

Summary of instances wherein Members of the House and Senate have been appointed by the Executive to commissions (footnote). Volume **I,** section **493.**

In 1815 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept an appointment as commissioner, the office being created under the terms of a treaty during the period of his membership. Volume **I,** section **506.**

In 1922 the Senate questioned the constitutional right of a Member to sit upon a commission created during the period of his Membership. Volume **VI,** section **64.**

Service upon a commission the members of which receive no compensation and the function of which is limited as to time and restricted to a single object is not incompatible with service in the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **64.**

A joint resolution created a select committee (in effect a commission), composed of Members of the House, and authorized it report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI,** section **544.**

(3) Reports of.

There is some question as to the status of a report made from a commission constituted by law. Volume **IV,** sections **4698–4701.**

Discussion of the procedure in the presentation and reference of reports from commissions created by law and from joint committees of the two Houses. Volume **VI,** section **371.**

The report of a commission constituted by law is referred to a committee when presented in the House Volume **IV,** section **4702.**

A commission created by concurrent resolution, and including persons not Members of Congress in its membership, reported like a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

Members of a Congressional commission, who were not Members of the House or Senate, exercised the privilege of filing minority views when the report was made. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

The report of a joint commission constituted by law, with minority views thereon, was received and, with a bill recommended by the commission, was referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2317.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO.

(1) Nature of.
(2) Precedence of.
(3) Repetition of.
(4) Application of other motions to it.
(5) Application of, to other motions and amendments.
(6) Application of, to vetoed bills.
(7) As applied to the reference of bills, etc.
(8) As applied to conference reports and related subjects.
(9) Recommital.

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

(10) With instructions.—Condition of the motion.
(11) With instructions.—Limitations of.
(12) With instructions.—To report "forthwith."
(13) With instructions.—In relation to duty of committee.
(14) In relation to the previous question.—Time of making.
(15) In relation to the previous question.—Application of.
(16) In relation to the previous question.—Debate and amendment.
(17) In relation to the previous question.—Limitations of.
(18) In relation to the previous question.—In general.
(19) In relation to the previous question.—Before rules are adopted.
(20) Debate on.

(1) Nature of.

The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same. Volume **V,** section **5521.**

The motions to refer, commit, and recommit are practically the same, and a motion to recommit a Senate bill to a standing committee of the House to which it had not previously been referred was held to be in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2736.**

A motion to refer may specify that the reference be to a select committee of a stated number of Members, and may endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV,** section **4402.**

Instance wherein a select committee was authorized by the adoption by the House of a motion to refer. Volume **IV,** section **4401.**

A bill being under consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" a motion to commit was decided to be in order, although the reading by sections had not begun. Volume **IV,** sections **4931, 4932.**

(2) Precedence of.

Rule of precedence of the motion to refer in relation to other motions. Volume **V,** section **5301.**

Whether "a question is under debate" or not a motion to lay on the table has precedence of a motion to refer. Volume **V,** section **5303.**

The motion to refer, the previous question not being ordered, has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **V,** section **5555.**

Before the stage of disagreement has been reached the motion to refer to a committee Senate amendments returned with a House bill has precedence of a motion to agree to the amendments. Volume **V,** sections **6172–6174.**

The stage of disagreement having been reached the motion to insist has precedence of the motion to refer. Volume **V,** section **6225.**

During consideration of a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill it is not in order to move to commit the bill or to demand a separate vote on amendments pending with the bill. Volume **V,** section **6860.**

The question of consideration being pending, a motion to refer is not in order. Volume **V,** section **5554.**

(3) Repetition of.

A motion to postpone to a day certain, refer or postpone indefinitely, being decided, is not again in order on the same day at the same stage of the question. Volume **V,** section **5301.**

Interpretation of the rule which forbids the repetition of the motions to postpone or refer at the same stage of the question. Volume **V,** section **5591.**

(4) Application of Other Motions to it.

The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a recess, and to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V,** section **5754.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

(4) Application of Other Motions to it—Continued.

The previous question may be moved on both the motion to refer and on the pending resolution. Volume **V,** section **5466.**

The motion to postpone indefinitely may not be applied to the motion to refer. Volume **V,** section **5317.**

An instance wherein a motion to refer was laid on the table. Volume **V,** section **5433.**

(5) Application of, to Other Motions and Amendments.

A former rule of the House provided that motions might be committed, and the principle has been reasserted by the Chair. Volume **V,** section **5574.**

It was held in the Senate that a pending motion might not be referred to a committee. Volume **V,** section **5556.**

After discussion the Senate decided out of order a motion to refer an amendment to a pending bill without the bill itself. Volume **V,** section **5557.**

(6) Application of, to Vetoed Bills.

A motion to refer a vetoed bill, either with or without the message, has been held allowable within the constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider." Volume **IV,** section **3550.**

Not only have vetoed bills been referred to committees, but in practice those committees have often neglected to report (footnote). Volume **IV,,** section **3550**.

While the ordinary motion to refer may be applied to a vetoed bill, it is not in order to move to commit it pending the demand for the previous question or after it is ordered on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **IV,** section **3551.**

While the ordinary motion to refer may be applied to a vetoed bill, it is not in order to move to commit it pending the demand for the previous question or after the previous question is ordered on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **VII,** section **1102.**

(7) As Applied to the Reference of Bills, etc.

It is in order for the House to refer a bill to any committee, though such committee, under Rule XI, might not have original jurisdiction of the bill. Volume **V,** section **5527.**

The House may by vote refer a bill to any committee without regard to the rules of jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** section **4375.**

It is in order to refer a matter to a committee before its members have been appointed. Volume **IV,** section **4555.**

After a committee has reported a matter it is too late to reconsider the vote by which it was referred. Volume **V,** section **5651.**

The parliamentary law provides that the House may commit a portion of a bill, or part to one committee and part to another. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another. Volume **IV,** sections **3359, 3360.**

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule, was laid on the table while the remainder was referred. Volume **II,** section **3358.**

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House Members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV,** section **4433.**

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV,** section **4376.**

A motion that the Committee of the Whole report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred may not be made until it has been read for amendments. Volume **IV,** sections **4761, 4762.**

Before the completion of the organization of the House in 1869 the Clerk refused to entertain a motion referring to a committee a subject relating to the election of a Member. Volume **I,** section **78.**

During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter to the Electoral Commission. Volume **III,** section **1955.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

(8) As Applied to Conference Reports and Related Subjects.

A motion to refer a conference report to a standing committee has been held out of order. Volume **V,** section **6558.**

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report if the other body, by action on the report, have not discharged their managers. Volume **V,** sections **6545–6550.**

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report, the other body not having by action on the report discharged their conferees. Volume **V,** section **6609.**

Where a conference report has been made and acted on in one House and the managers of that House have thereby been discharged the other House is precluded thereby from recommitting the report to the managers. Volume **V,** sections **6551–6553.**

A conference report that has been acted on by either House is sometimes recommitted by concurrent action of the two Houses taken by unanimous consent. Volume **V,** sections **6554–6557.**

A question being raised as to certain revenue amendments of the Senate it was held in order to refer the constitutional question to the House conferees in case there should be a conference. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

(9) Recommittal.

A bill referred to a committee and reported therefrom is sometimes recommitted. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

A motion to recommit may be made after the engrossment and third reading of a bill, even though the previous question may not have been ordered. Volume **V,** sections **5562, 5563.**

When a report is recommitted the committee must take up the subject anew, the former action being of no further account. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

When a bill is recommitted to the committee which reported it the whole question is before the committee anew as if it had not been before considered. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

A bill having been recommitted to a committee with leave to report at any time and being reported immediately by the chairman was held to the subject to the point of order that the committee had not considered it. Volume **IV,** section **4691.**

A bill is sometimes recommitted to a Committee of the Whole with instructions. Volume **V,** sections **5552, 5553.**

The simple motion to recommit is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4721.**

The House having disposed of a report adversely it is not in order to recommend it. Volume **V,** section **5559.**

It is not in order to commit a report until a question of order relating to its reception has been settled. Volume **V,** section **5560.**

(10) With Instructions.—Condition of the Motion.

The ordinary motion to commit may be amended, as by adding instructions, unless such amendment is prevented by moving the previous question. Volume **V,** section **5521**.

A division of the question is not in order on a motion to commit with instructions or on the different branches of the instructions. Volume **V,** sections **6134–6137.**

When it is proposed to refer with instructions, an amendment to the instructions should be germane thereto. Volume **V,** section **6888.**

The motion to recommit with instructions is debatable. Volume **V,** section **5561.**

The motion to recommit with instructions may be made before the engrossment of a bill and is debatable, but a demand for the previous question, if sustained, cuts it off. Volume **V,** section **5561.**

(11) With Instructions.—Limitations of.

It is not in order to do indirectly by a motion to commit with instructions what may not be done directly by way of amendment. Volume **V,** sections **5529–5541, 5889.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

(11) With Instructions.—Limitations of—Continued.

It is not in order to do indirectly by a motion to recommit with instructions what may not be done directly by way of amendment. Volume **V,** section **5834.**

Reasoning from the parliamentary law that a part of a bill may be committed to one committee and a part to another, it was held in order in the Senate to recommit a bill with instructions to report it as two bills. Volume **V,** section **5528.**

A bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole with instructions, which were ruled out of order as proposing a change of the rules, the bill was held thereby to stand recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4784.**

(12) With Instructions.—To Report "Forthwith."

A bill may be committed with Instructions that it be reported "forthwith," and in such a case the chairman of the committee to which it is committed makes a report at once without awaiting action of the committee. Volume **V,** sections **5545–5547.**

It is in order to move to recommit, with instructions to the committee to report "forthwith," a certain proposition, but instructions that the report be made on a certain day in the future involve a different principle. Volume **V**, sections **5548, 5549.**

It is in order to refer a matter already under consideration to a committee with Instructions to report a bill forthwith, and such bill being reported is in order for immediate consideration. Volume **V,** section **5550.**

(13) With Instructions.—In Relation to Duty of Committee.

On a motion to commit with instructions the instructions may not authorize a committee to report at any time, as such authorization would constitute a change of the rules. Volume **V,** sections **5543, 5544.**

A private bill for the relief of one individual may not be amended so as the extend its provisions to another individual, even indirectly through a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **IV,** section **3296.**

It is not in order to move to commit a private bill with instructions that the committee report a general bill relating to subjects of the same class. Volume **IV,** section **3295.**

The Committee of the Whole having decided between two propositions, and the House having agreed to the amendment embodying that decision, it was held to be in order in the House to move to recommit, with instructions that in effect brought the two propositions to the decision of the House. Volume **V,** section **5592.**

After the previous question had been ordered it was once held in order to move to commit, with instructions to strike out a portion of an amendment already agreed to, although such a purpose might not be accomplished directly by a motion to amend. Volume **V,** section **5542.**

When a matter is recommitted with instructions the committee must confine itself within the instructions. Volume **V,** section **4404.**

When a bill is recommitted with instructions relating only to a certain portion the committee may not review other portions. Volume **V,** section **5526.**

When a committee had made a report which exceeded its instructions the Speaker ruled out the excess portion but permitted the remainder of the report to stand. Volume **IV,** section **4404.**

The Speaker may not rule out a report because the committee have failed to comply with their instructions in relation to it. Volume **IV,** section **4689.**

(14) In Relations to the Previous Question.—Time of Making.

The motion to refer provided for in the rule for the previous question. Volume **V,** section **5569.**

Pending the vote on the passage of a bill, under the operation of the previous question, a motion to commit to a standing or select committee, with or without instructions, is in order. Volume **V,** section **5443.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued.

(14) In Relations to the Previous Question.—Time of Making—Continued.

The motion to refer under Rule XVII may be made pending the demand for the previous question on the passage, whether a bill or resolution be under consideration. Volume **V,** section **5576.**

The motion to commit after the ordering of the previous question, as provided by section 1 of Rule XVII, applies to simple resolutions as well as to bills and joint resolutions. Volume **VIII,** section **2742.**

The motion to commit has been admitted pending a demand for the previous question on agreeing to a concurrent resolution. Volume **V,** section **6698.**

When separate motions for the previous question are made, respectively, on the third reading and on the passage of a bill, the motion to commit should be made only after the previous question is ordered on the passage. Volume **V,** section **5577.**

When the motion for the previous question covers all stages of the bill to the final passage the motion to commit is made after the third reading, and is not in order before engrossment or third reading or pending the motion for the previous question. Volume **V,** sections **5578–5581.**

When the previous question has been ordered on a simple resolution (as distinguished from a joint resolution) and a pending amendment, the motion to commit should be made after the vote on the amendment. Volume **V,** sections **5585–5588.**

(15) In Relations to the Previous Question.—Application of.

The motion to commit after the previous question is ordered applies to resolutions, the word "bill" in the rule being a generic term applying to all legislative propositions. Volume **V,** section **5572.**

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question applies not only to bills but to resolutions of the House alone. Volume **V,** section **5573.**

The previous question having been ordered on a motion to agree to a Senate amendment to a House bill a motion to commit is in order. Volume **V,** section **5575.**

The motion to commit provided for the rule for the previous question may be applied to a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **V,** section **5574.**

An opinion of the Speaker that the motion to commit is not in order when the previous question has been ordered simply on a pending amendment. Volume **V,** section **5573.**

Although the decisions conflict those last made do not admit the motion to commit after the previous question has been ordered on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V,** sections **5593–5601.**

(16) In Relations to the Previous Question.—Debate and Amendment.

The motion to commit, made after the previous question is ordered, is not debatable. Volume **V,** section **5582.**

The motion to commit under section 1 of Rule XVII is not debatable, but is amendable unless the previous question is ordered on it. Volume **V,** sections **5570, 5571.**

After the previous question is ordered the motion to commit may be amended, as by adding instructions, unless such amendment be precluded by moving the previous question on the motion to commit. Volume **V,** sections **5582–5584.**

The simple motion to refer or commit is debatable, but the merits of the proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2740.**

(17) In Relations to the Previous Question.—Limitations of.

Under the rule for the previous question but one motion to commit is in order. Volume **V,** sections **5577, 5582, 5885.**

The previous question having been ordered, and a motion to recommit having been made in the form of a resolution with a preamble, the preamble was ruled out of order. Volume **V,** section **5589.**

COMMIT, MOTION TO—Continued

(17) In Relation to the Previous Question—Limitations of—Continued.

The House having determined in the negative the question on the engrossment and third reading of a bill, a motion to commit is not in order under the rule for the previous question. Volume **V,** sections **5602, 5603.**

Where a special order declares that at a certain time the previous question shall be considered as ordered on a bill to the final passage, it has usually, but not always, been held that the motion to commit is precluded. Volume **IV,** sections **3207–3209.**

(18) In Relation to the Previous Question—In General.

The opponents of a bill have no claim to prior recognition to make the motion to refer under Rule XVII. Volume **II,** section **1456.**

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to commit authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V,** sections **5412–5414.**

The vote whereby a bill was passed having been reconsidered, amendments having been made and the third reading ordered again under operation of the previous question, a motion to recommit was held to be in order, although such a motion had previously been rejected. Volume **V,** section **5590.**

A bill recommitted under the rule relating to the previous question, and on which, when it is again reported and considered, the previous question is again ordered, may again be subjected to the motion to commit. Volume **V,** section **5591.**

A bill recommitted under section 1 of Rule XVII (rule of the previous question) and reported, back to the House must again be put on the passage to be engrossed for a third reading. Volume **V,** section **5591.**

A bill recommitted under Rule XVII with instructions that it be reported "forthwith" was when reported again, passed to be engrossed and read a third time. Volume **V,** section **5551.**

(19) In Relation to the Previous Question—Before Rules are Adopted.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V,** section **5604.**

While the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law a motion to commit a pending resolution was admitted after the previous question had been ordered on the adoption of the resolution. Volume **VIII,** section **3384.**

Before the adoption of rules the motion to commit has been admitted after the ordering of the previous question. Volume **V,** section **6758.**

(20) Debate on.

The simple motion to refer or commit is debatable, but the merits of the proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate. Volume **V,** sections **5564–5568.**

On a motion to recommit the latitude of debate is not large. Volume **V,** section **5054.**

A former rule of the House provided that a motion to refer should not be debatable (footnote). Volume **V,** section **5564.**

COMMITMENT.

A discussion as to the power of the House to imprison for a period after the adjournment of the session. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

No court "may inquire directly into the correctness or propriety" of a commitment by either House or discharge the prisoner on habeas corpus. Volume **II,** section **1640.**

A recalcitrant witness having been committed for refusal to testify, the Supreme Court sustained the dismissal of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Volume **VI,** section **351.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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(2) Quorum of.—In general.

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(54) Reports from.—Consideration of bills in the House.

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(56) Consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole."

(1) Formation and Functions of.

The origin and development of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4705.**

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An instance where in the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without designating a specific subject for consideration, in preference to engaging in general debate in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2318.**

In forming a Committee of the Whole the Speaker leaves the chair after appointing a chairman to preside. Volume **IV,** section **4704.**

The Committee of the Whole has been held to be but a committee of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4706.**

The House may refer a subject to a Committee of the Whole as well as to a standing committee. Volume **IV,** section **4709.**

In a rare instance the House committed a bill directly to the Committee of the Whole before sending it to a standing or select committee. Volume **II,** section **1363.**

A bill is sometimes recommitted to a Committee of the Whole with instructions. Volume **V,** sections **5552, 5553.**

Under the later rulings a question of privilege may be raised in Committee of the Whole as to a matter then occurring in that committee. Volume **III,** sections **2540–2544.**

Instance wherein a bill was originated in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **II,** section **1363.**

Only in exceptional and early cases has the Committee of the Whole originated legislative propositions. Volume **VI,** sections **4707, 4708.**

A Committee of the Whole having overruled its chairman and originated a new legislative proposition the chairman made no mention of the new proposition in his report, and in this was sustained by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4708.**

A Committee of the Whole may not authorize or appoint a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4710.**

The Committee of the Whole may not grant authority to a standing committee to amend its report or order the reprint of a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4711.**

The authority of the Committee of the Whole to recommend instructions to the managers of a conference is doubtful. Volume **IV,** section **4715.**

The Committee of the Whole has no power to make recommendations relative to sending to conference. Volume **VIII,** section **2319.**

The House, but not the Committee of the Whole, may by unanimous consent discharge a standing committee from the consideration of a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4697.**

It is not in order in the House to move to postpone or otherwise consider a bill which is still in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4915.**

It has been held not in order during debate in the House to answer an argument made in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5052.**

The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole so far as they may be applicable. Volume **IV,** section **4737.**

The rules of the House govern the Committee of the Whole in so far as applicable. Volume **VIII,** section **2605.**

The rule forbidding the Speaker to entertain requests for the suspension of the rule relating to admission to the floor is held to apply also to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **7285**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(1) Formation and Functions of—Continued.

The Committee of the Whole may take a recess only by permission of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6669–6671.**

The Committee of the Whole may not alter an order of the House, and the Chairman is not authorized to entertain requests to that effect. Volume **VIII,** section **2323.**

The Committee of the Whole has no authority to modify an order of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2321.**

A Committee of the Whole may not alter, even by unanimous consent, an order of the House. Volume **VII,** section **786.**

Under provisions of a special rule for the consideration of a bill, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole declared the committee in session from day to day without the House having adjourned, recessed, or convened, and without the Speaker appearing in the chair. Volume **VIII,** section **3360.**

Women presiding in the House or in the Committee of the Whole are properly addressed as "Madam Speaker" and "Madam Chairman" respectively. Volume **VI,** section **284.**

Instance wherein one not a member of the majority party was called to preside in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VI,** section **264.**

(2) Quorum of.—In General.

The quorum of the Committee of the Whole is one hundred. Volume **IV,** section **2966.**

A Committee of the Whole rising without a quorum may not report the bills it has acted on. Volume **IV,** sections **2972, 2973.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen because a quorum had failed the bills that had been laid aside to be reported remained in the committee until the next occasion, when the committee rose without question as to a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **4913.**

A Committee of the Whole rising for lack of a quorum has reported bills acted on before the quorum failed (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4913.**

The passage of a bill by the House is not invalidated by the fact that the Committee of the Whole reported it on an erroneous supposition that a record vote had disclosed a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **2972.**

The presence of a quorum is not necessary for a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise. Volume **IV,** sections **2975, 2976, 4914.**

When the Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum, the motion to rise is privileged. Volume **VI,** section **671.**

The fact that the vote whereby the Committee of the Whole rose did not show a quorum was held not sufficient to prevent the reception of the report of the committee by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4914.**

No quorum being present when a vote is taken in Committee of the Whole, that vote is not made valid by the fact that the roll call prescribed by rule when a quorum fails in committee discloses a quorum present. Volume **IV,** section **2974.**

The Committee of the Whole having voted to rise after a point of no quorum had been made, but before the Chair had ascertained, the bills which the committee had acted on were reported to the House. Volume **IV,** section **2974.**

In 1836 it seems to have been customary for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to count the committee to ascertain as to the presence of a quorum. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum in the Committee of the Whole the Chairman counts members in the Chamber failing to vote on an incidental motion to rise. Volume **VI,** section **671.**

The Chairman's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum on a vote by tellers in Committee of the Whole the Chairman notes those present and not voting. Volume **VI,** section **641.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(3) Quorum of.—Procedure on Failure of.

When a quorum fails in Committee of the Whole the roll is called and the committee rises and reports. Volume **IV,** section **2966.**

On the failure of a quorum in Committee of the Whole the roll is called but once. Volume **IV,** section **2967.**

When a Committee of the Whole rises and reports the lack of a quorum the sitting of the committee is resumed upon the appearance of a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **2968.**

When the Committee of the Whole, for supposed lack of a quorum, rises and reports a roll call, a motion to adjourn may be admitted before the Speaker, on information of a quorum, directs the committee to resume its sitting. Volume **IV,** section **2969.**

When the roll which is called in Committee of the Whole when a quorum fails shows that a quorum responded the Speaker directs the committee to resume its session, although less than a quorum may have appeared on an intervening motion to adjourn. Volume **IV,** section **2969.**

A quorum having voted on a motion to rise, made after the Committee of the Whole had found itself without a quorum and before the roll was called, the committee resumed its session. Volume **VI,** section **670.**

The Chairman having announced the absence of a quorum in Committee of the Whole, a motion to rise is in order and if a quorum develops on the vote by which the motion is rejected the roll is not called and the committee proceeds with its business. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

While formerly the roll was called but once on failure of a quorum in the Committee of the Whole, the recent practice is to call the roll twice, as in the House. Volume **VI,** section **668.**

When the report of the absentees by the Committee of the Whole, after a call of the roll, discloses a quorum of the committee but not of the House, the Speaker nevertheless directs the committee to resume its sitting. Volume **IV,** section **2970.**

A Committee of the Whole finding itself without a quorum, and the roll having been called, rose and made a report showing a quorum of the committee but not of the House, whereupon the Speaker directed that the committee resume its sitting. Volume **IV,** section **2971.**

Early practice of the House on the failure of a quorum in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **2977–2979.**

No quorum being present when a vote is taken in the Committee of the Whole, and the committee having risen before a quorum appeared, such vote is invalid, and the question on which it was taken is pending when the committee again resumes its session. Volume **VI,** section **676.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen and reported that finding itself without a quorum the roll was called under the rule and a quorum had appeared, the Speaker declined to entertain a motion to adjourn, and the committee resumed it sitting. Volume **VI,** section **673.**

The Committee of the Whole, rising to report the lack of a quorum, resumes its sitting upon the appearance of a quorum without intervening motion or debate. Volume **VI,** section **672.**

While the Committee of the Whole, rising to report the lack of a quorum, resumes its sitting on the appearance of a quorum, the rule does not so provide if a quorum fails to appear, and in such event a quorum of the House is required. Volume **VI,** section **674.**

(4) Speaker's Authority as to.

The Speaker can not review any matter in Committee of the Whole, not even the failure of a quorum, unless it be mentioned in the report to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4914.**

The Speaker can not rule in regard to what occurs in Committee of the Whole unless the point of order is reported to the House for decision. Volume **V,** section **6987.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(4) Speaker's Authority as to—Continued.

The Speaker declines to entertain points of order as to conditions alleged to have existed in Committee of the Whole when the report has made no mention thereof. Volume **V,** sections **6932–6937.**

(5) Chairman May Cause Galleries or Lobby to be Cleared.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may cause the galleries or lobby to be cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct therein. Volume **IV,** section **4704.**

Before the power was given by rule it was decided that the Committee of the Whole had no power to preserve order in the galleries. Volume **V,** section **7303.**

(6) Disorder in.—House May Punish for.

Although a breach of privilege occur in Committee of the Whole it yet relates to the dignity of the House and is so treated. Volume **II,** section **1657.**

It is not in order as a question of privilege in the House to propose censure of a Member for disorderly words spoken in Committee of the Whole, but not taken down or reported therefrom Volume **V,** section **5202.**

Two Members having assaulted one another in Committee of the Whole House declined to permit the committee to resume its sitting until a committee to investigate the facts of the disorder had been appointed. Volume **II,** section **1649.**

Warm words and an assault having passed between two Members in Committee of the Whole the House required them to apologize "for violating its privileges and offending its dignity." Volume **II,** section **1648.**

Members who had committed an assault in Committee of the Whole apologized to the House, although the chairman of the committee had made no report of the occurrence. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

Two Members having assaulted one another in Committee of the Whole the House appointed a committee of inquiry, although the two Members had severally explained to the House and reconciled their quarrel. Volume **II,** section **1651.**

For an assault during debate in Committee of the Whole the House, after expulsion had been suggested, exacted apologies from a Member. Volume **II,** section **1650.**

An apology of Members for an assault committed in Committee of the Whole was not placed in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

A Committee of the Whole has directed its chairman to report, not only the bill under consideration, but a resolution describing and proposing action in relation to an alleged breach of privilege. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

(7) Disorder in.—Speaker May Take the Chair to Restore Order.

Extreme disorder arising in the Committee of the Whole the Speaker may take the chair, "without order, to bring the House into order." Volume **II,** section **1348.**

In 1838, in case of great disorder in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker took the chair "without order, to bring the House into order." Volume **II,** section **1648.**

In 1840 great disorder occurred in Committee of the Whole, whereupon the Speaker, without order, took the chair and restored order. Volume **II,** section **1649.**

In 1844 the Speaker took the chair to quell disorder which has arisen in Committee of the Whole, whereupon the chairman stated to the House the facts as to the disorder. Volume **II,** section **1651.**

In 1880 the Speaker took the chair to quell disorder in Committee of the Whole, but, that being accomplished yielded the chair to the chairman that the committee might rise in due form before the House should adjourn. Volume **II,** section **1349.**

A Member having defined the authority of the Chairman in Committee of the Whole the latter directed the committee to rise, and after, the Speaker had taken the chair, reported the occurrence to the House. Volume **II,** section **1350.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(7) Disorder in.—Speaker May Take the Chair to Restore Order.—Continued.

A Member having defied and insulted the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the chairman left the chair and, on the chair being taken by the Speaker, reported the facts to the House. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen informally because of disorder created by a Member, the Speaker directed the committee to resume its sitting after the Member had explained and when no further action in relation thereto was proposed. Volume **II,** section **1350.**

An assault occurring between two Members in Committee of the Whole the committee rose and the Speaker restored order before receiving the report. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

Two Members having created disorder in Committee of the Whole by an encounter, the speaker took the chair and restored order, and the House immediately referred the subject to a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1650.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen and reported that its proceedings had been disturbed by disorder the Speaker restored order and the committee resumed its sitting. Volume **II,** section **1351.**

(8) Relations to the Congressional Record.

General leave to print may be granted only by the House, although in Committee of the Whole a member by unanimous consent is sometimes given leave to extend his remarks. Volume **V,** sections **7009, 7010.**

General leave to print may be granted only by the House, although in Committee of the Whole a Member, by unanimous consent, may be given leave to extend his remarks. Volume **III,** section **3488.**

The Committee of the Whole has no control over the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

The Committee of the Whole, having no control over the Congressional Record, reported to the House an alleged breach of privilege involved in the reading of an anonymous letter in the committee and the House struck the letter from the Record. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

It is for the House and not for the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to determine the privileges of a Member under general leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6988.**

Instance wherein a letter objected to in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House having been withdrawn, the motion that it be expunged from the Record was withdrawn. Volume **III,** section **2539.**

While the Committee of the Whole does not control the Record the chairman, in the preservation of order, may direct the exclusion of disorderly words spoken by a Member after he has been called to order. Volume **V,** section **6987.**

(9) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—The Rule and Its Application.

All propositions involving a tax or charge on the people are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4792.**

All appropriations of public moneys or property, and propositions to release any liability to the United Sates or refer any claim to the Court of Claims, are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4792.**

To require consideration in Committee of the Whole a bill must show on its face that it involves an expenditure of money, property, etc. Volume **IV,** sections **4811–4817.**

In passing upon the question as to whether a legislative proposition involves a charge upon the Treasury the Speaker is confined to the provisions of the text and may not take into consideration personal knowledge not directly deducible therefrom. Volume **III,** section **2386.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(9) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—The Rule and Its Application—Continued.

In determining whether a bill comes within the purview of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole the Speaker is restricted to the provisions of the bill itself and may not take into consideration information derived from other sources. Volume **III,** section **2391.**

It was decided early in the history of the House that a bill requiring an appropriation to be made should be considered in Committee of the Whole as if actually making the appropriation. Volume **IV,** section **4824.**

The requirement as to consideration in Committee of the Whole applies to amendments as well as to bills. Volume **IV,** sections **4793, 4794.**

A bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole, even though the portion requiring an appropriation be merely incidental to the main purpose of the bill. Volume **IV,** section **4825.**

A bill which sets in motion a train of circumstances destined ultimately to involve certain expenditures must be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4827.**

The requirement that a bill be considered in Committee of the Whole is not waived by the fact that the standing committee having jurisdiction has been discharged from consideration, and the bill is not on the calendar. Volume **II,** section **1021.**

When unanimous consent is given for consideration of a bill requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole the requirement is thereby waived. Volume **II,** sections **788, 2151,** volume **III,** section **2393.**

The ruling holding that the giving of unanimous consent for consideration of a measure waives requirement as to consideration in Committee of the Whole was held not to apply to a bill not on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Volume **III,** section **2394.**

(10) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—Examples of.

A bill increasing the number of officers in a branch of the government service should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4847.**

A bill creating a new office requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4824, 4846.**

A bill increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4850.**

A bill authorizing an undertaking by a governmental agency which will incur an expense to the Government, however small, must be considered in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2401.**

A provision increasing the number of persons who would be entitled to receive pensions should receive consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4849.**

A provision for the distribution of rations among suflerers from a flood requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4851.**

Where the purpose of a bill is to raise revenue, even though that purpose is affected indirectly the bill should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2399.**

A bill increasing the rate of postage has been held to affect the revenues and therefore to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4861.**

A bill confirming a grant of public lands requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4843.**

The grant to a railroad of easement on public lands or in streets belonging to the United States is a subject requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4840–4842.**

A bill extending the time of a railroad land grant is required under the rule to be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4839.**

The dedication of public land to be forever used as a public park was held to be such an appropriation of public property as would require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4837, 4838.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(10) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—Examples of—Continued.

A bill authorizing the erection of a memorial on land belonging to the Government requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2405.**

The granting of easements across military reservations is a subject requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2403.**

Bills for surveys are prima facie authorization for expenditures and require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2408.**

A bill incorporating land form the public domain in a Federal forest reserve was held to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2407.**

A bill leasing Government property falls within the class of bills requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2399.**

A bill authorizing cession of territory belonging to the United States requires consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2404.**

A provision placing liability on the United States and the District of Columbia jointly was held to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4833.**

A bill providing for payment of money into the Treasury, and also making an appropriation of the same, requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4834.**

Overruling the Speaker, at his invitation, the House decided that a bill providing for the establishing of a national park and conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior to administer, protect, and develop it, required consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2412.**

A bill authorizing officials in certain contingencies to alienate Government property was held to require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2399.**

A bill waiving a lien of the Government requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2406.**

A bill releasing a lien of the Government while increasing the security of the Government's claim requires consideration in Committee of the Whole and is properly referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VI,** section **746.**

A bill authorizing a court to enter judgment against the United States under certain contingencies was held to require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2414.**

Bills providing for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress have been referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2396.**

(11) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—Claims.

Bills for the adjudication and payment of claims require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2414.**

Formerly a bill referring a claim to the Court of Claims did not require consideration in Committee of the Whole, but a rule has changed this practice. Volume **IV,** sections **3101–3104.**

It was formerly held (before the change in section 3 of the Rule XXIII) that a bill referring a claim to the Court of Claims did not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4860.**

Under the later practice bills for the adjudication and payment of claims require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4856–4859.**

A bill providing for the adjustment of a railroad's indebtedness to the Government was held not to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **3125.**

(12) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—Senate Amendments Proposing Expenditures, etc.

Senate amendments to House bills must be considered in Committee of the Whole if they be such as, originating in the House, would be subject to that requirement. Volume **IV,** section **4796.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(12) Subjects Requiring Consideration in.—Senate Amendments Proposing Expenditures, etc.—Continued.

A House bill messaged from the Senate with amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole goes to the Speaker's table, and if not disposed of by unanimous consent is referred by the Speaker to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3187.**

While the rule requires the reference to the appropriate standing committee of House bills returned with Senate amendments requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole, the usual practice is to take such bills from the Speaker's table and send them to conference by unanimous consent. Volume **VI,** section **732.**

The fact that a House bill was considered in Committee of the Whole is not taken into consideration in determining whether Senate amendments thereto require consideration in the Committee of the Whole, but the question as to whether a charge upon the Government is involved is applied to each amendment received from the Senate. Volume **VIII,** section **2381.**

Where the question of requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole was raised against a Senate amendment which on its face apparently placed a charge upon the Treasury the Speaker held it devolved upon those opposing the point of order to cite proof to the contrary. Volume **VIII,** section **2387.**

To require consideration in Committee of the Whole the text of Senate amendments must indicate beyond a doubt a charge upon the Treasury. Volume **VIII,** section **2386.**

A Senate amendment which is a modification merely of a House proposition, like the increase or decrease of the amount of an appropriation or a mere legislative proposition and does not involve new and distinct expenditure, is not required to be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4797–4806.**

A House bill returned with Senate amendments involving a new matter of appropriation, whether with or without a request for a conference, is referred directly to a standing committee, and on being reported therefrom is referred to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3108–3110.**

A Senate amendment being such as requires consideration in Committee of the Whole the bill and amendment are referred directly from the Speaker's table to the appropriate standing committee. Volume **IV,** section **3090.**

The point being made and sustained that a Senate amendment to a House bill must be considered in Committee of the Whole the bill is referred directly from the Speaker's table to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** sections **3094, 3095.**

If a Senate bill be such as to require consideration in Committee of the Whole it may not be taken from the Speaker's table for direct action of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3101.**

General discussion of rule requiring reference from the Speaker's table to a standing committee of House bills returned with Senate amendments such as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3091–3093.**

A House bill returned with Senate amendment requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole may not be called up for consideration but is referred directly from the Speaker's table to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI,** section **731.**

An amendment to a Senate amendment providing an appropriation for another purpose than that of the Senate amendment requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4795.**

A Senate amendment being under consideration and a proposition being made to concur with an amendment requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole, the entire bill goes to the Committee of the Whole, although only the proposed amendment is considered. Volume **IV,** section **4808.**

Amendments between the Houses once disagreed to do not, on the rejection of a conference report, return to their former state so that they may be required to go to Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6589.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(13) Subjects not Included in the Rule Sometimes Considered in.

The House may consider in Committee of the Whole subjects other than those specified by the rule. Volume **IV,** section **4822.**

Instance of the early practice of considering subjects in Committee of the Whole irrespective of appropriations of money. Volume **III,** section **1984.**

While conference reports were formerly considered in Committee of the Whole they may not be sent there on suggestion of the point of order that they contain matter ordinarily requiring consideration therein. Volume **V,** sections **6559–6561.**

In the early practice conference reports were considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** sections **6311, 6416** (footnote), **6479.**

Practice in considering and amending articles of impeachment in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2344.**

The House considered the articles of impeachment of Judge Pickering in committee of the Whole House. Volume **III,** section **2323.**

The articles impeaching Justice Chase were considered article by article in Committee of the Whole House. Volume **III,** section **2344.**

The report favoring the impeachment of Judge Peck was committed to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **III,** section **2365.**

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck was considered in Committee of the Whole before being agreed to by the House. Volume **III,** section **2368.**

After consideration in Committee of the Whole the House concurred in the proposition to impeach Judge Peck. Volume **III,** section **2367.**

The articles impeaching President Johnson were considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2415.**

The articles of impeachment in Blount's case were considered by the House and not by the Committee of the Whole Volume **III,** section **2300.**

(14) Subjects not Considered in.—General Principles.

A bill that may incidentally involve expense to the government, but does not require it, is not subject to the point of order that it may be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4810.**

A bill which might involve a charge upon the Government, but does not necessarily do so, need not go to the Calendar of a Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4809.**

Where the expenditure is a mere matter of speculation the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole does not apply. Volume **IV,** sections **4818–4821.**

Where the expenditure is a mere matter of speculation the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole does not apply. Volume **VIII,** section **2388.**

A Senate amendment which is a modification merely of a House proposition is not required to be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2383.**

A bill relating to money coming into the Treasury in trust for specifically indicated purposes was held not to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4835.**

A bill providing for an expenditure which is to be borne otherwise than by the government is not required to be placed on a Calendar of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4831.**

Instance of a ruling that a provision changing the manner of expenditure of money already appropriated does not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4800.**

The Senate no longer requires consideration of bills and joint resolutions in the Committee of the whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2380.**

(15) Subjects not Considered in.—When Made Special Orders. etc.

A bill being made a special order the requirement that it shall be considered in Committee of the Whole is waived. Volume **IV,** sections **3217–3224.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(15) Subjects not Considered in.—When Made Special Orders, etc.—Continued.

A special order providing for consideration of a bill the requirement that it be considered in Committee of the Whole is waived. Volume **IV,** section **3199.**

When a bill in Committee of the Whole is made a special order for a certain date without specifying as to consideration in Committee of the Whole the effect of the order is to discharge the committee and bring the bill into the House for consideration. Volume **IV,** section **3216.**

The giving of unanimous consent for the consideration of a measure waives any requirement as consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4823.**

The rules being suspended to enable a bill to be reported and considered the requirement that it should be considered in Committee of the Whole was held to be thereby waived. Volume **V,** section **6861.**

(16) Subjects not Considered in.—After Recommittal.

A bill which has been considered in Committee of the Whole, and then by the House has been recommitted to a standing committee, is not, when again reported to the House, necessarily subject to the point of order that it must be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4928, 4829.**

A bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, and the House, pending a vote on the passage, having recommitted it with instructions that it be reported "forthwith" with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, it was held that the substitute did not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** sections **5545, 5546.**

A bill which after consideration in Committee of the Whole is recommitted with instructions to strike out a portion does not when again reported require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5591.**

(17) Subjects not Considered in.—Examples of.

Resolutions from the Committee on Accounts authorizing expenditures from the contingent fund do not, according to the later rulings, require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4862–4867.**

Resolutions from the committee on Accounts authorizing expenditures from the contingent fund do not require consideration in committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2415.**

Resolutions from committees other than the Committee on Accounts authorizing expenditures from the contingent fund require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2416.**

A report from the Committee on Printing relating to printing for the use of the two Houses does not require consideration in committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4868.**

A bill authorizing the issue of military equipment to a school does not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4852.**

A bill reducing the hours of labor of letter carriers, but not by its terms requiring an appropriation to be made, was held not to come within the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the whole. Volume **IV,** section **4826.**

A bill authorizing the promotion of an officer to a higher grade does not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4848.**

A provision authorizing payment of rewards from fines collected through the Department of Justice was held not to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2400.**

A bill granting leave of absence to homesteaders was held not to come within the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2409.**

The disposal of a privilege belonging to the government was held not to be such an appropriation of public property as would require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4832.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(17) Subjects not Considered in.—Example of—Continued.

A proposition to dispose of funds held as a trust under control of the Government, but not the property of the Government, is not considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4853.**

A Senate amendment authorizing expenditures from a naval hospital fund is not required to be considered in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2382.**

A bill providing for the investment of certain trust funds in the Treasury was held not to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4836.**

A bill authorizing payment of money held in the Treasury in trust for Indians is not such a charge against the Treasury as to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

A bill providing that Indian funds held in trust in the Treasury should draw interest was construed not to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2413.**

Indian lands have not been considered "property" of the Government within the meaning of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4844, 4845.**

2413. Indian lands have not been considered "property" of the Government within the meaning of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2413.**

Taxes relating to bank circulation have not been considered such "tax or charge upon the people" as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4854, 4855.**

A resolution requesting the President to invite foreign nations to participate in a national celebration was held not to require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2398.**

A bill providing for inquiry by the Court of Claims without conferring authority to render final judgment does not require considerations in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution is not required to be placed on a calendar of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2395.**

A bill ratifying a tax by the Philippines Legislature was held not to require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2402.**

A Senate amendment restricting the powers granted by a House bill to a commission to refund foreign loans does not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2383.**

Provision for contingent hearings conducted by Cabinet members to determine requirements for a bridge across navigable waters was held by the House (overruling the Speaker) not to be sufficiently patent as a charge upon the Government to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2391.**

(18) Investigations by.

The Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole or any other committee, or any Member may administer oaths to witnesses in any case under examination. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

A Committee of the Whole charged with an investigation in 1792 was given the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III,** section **1804.**

Instance wherein testimony as to a difficulty between two Members was heard in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II,** section **1642.**

In the Blount impeachment case it was ruled that evidence should be taken before the House and not before the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2294.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(19) House May Attend Impeachments in.—Instance of.

The Commons attend impeachment trials in Committee of the Whole or otherwise, at discretion, and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III,** section **2027.**

The House by a standing order determined to attend in Committee of the Whole the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2427.**

The Senate having informed the House of its readiness to receive the managers with the articles impeaching President Johnson, the House as Committee of the Whole attended its managers to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2419.**

The House in Committee of the Whole, on notice from the Senate, attended on the return day of the summons to President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

The House in Committee of the Whole attended in the Senate during the voting on the final question in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2440.**

The House determined to attend, as a Committee of the Whole, the proceedings of the trial of Justice Chase. Volume **III,** section **2350.**

Attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the ceremonies of the beginning of Chase's trial. Volume **III,** section **2351.**

The House attended the Peck trial as a Committee of the Whole House (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2384.**

On the day set for the appearance of Judge Humphreys the House in Committee of the Whole House attended its managers. Volume **III,** section **2392.**

Form of proceedings when the House attends an impeachment trial as Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2351.**

Forms observed by the House attending the Humphreys trials as a Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2392.**

Form of Journal entry describing the attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the Peck trial. Volume **III,** section **2374.**

(20) House May Attend Impeachments in.—Reports as to.

A report of the acquittal of Judge Peck was made in the House in the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2384.**

The report to the House of the presentation of articles impeaching President Johnson was made by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2420.**

The acquittal of President Johnson was announced in the House through the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2443.**

The judgment of the court in the Humphreys trial was communicated to the House by the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III,** section **2397.**

Forms of reports made by a Chairman of a Committee of the Whole after attending an impeachment trial (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2384.**

Form of report of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on returning from the Humphreys trial. Volume **III,** section **2393.**

The House may take official cognizance of a paper listened to by the Committee of the Whole in attendance on an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2042.**

(21) Points of Order.—In General.

Questions of order relating to procedure (as distinguished from cases of disorder or contempt) arising in Committee of the Whole are decided by the chairman, and the Speaker has declined to consider them. Volume **V,** sections **6927, 6928.**

Debate on an appeal in Committee of the Whole has been limited by the committee itself, on motion put and carried, or by the committee rising to enable the House to limit it. Volume **V,** sections **6947–6950.**

In Committee of the Whole as well as in the House a Member may speak but once on an appeal. Volume **V,** section **6951.**

In an exceptional case, when an appeal was taken from a decision of a Chairman in Committee of the Whole, the community rose and reported the question of order for the decision of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4783.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(21) Points of Order.—In General—Continued.

An instance wherein the Committee of the Whole rose and reported a question of order to the House for decision. Volume **V,** section **5955.**

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole having taken an active part in the discussion of a point of order, the question was by unanimous consent passed over to be later raised in the House. Volume **VII,** section **1527.**

A decision holding that a committee may not report a bill the subject matter of which is not within its jurisdiction, and any item failing to comply with this requirement in a bill otherwise in order is subject to a point of order when the bill comes up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **2102.**

The erroneous reference of a private bill to a committee not entitled to jurisdiction does not confer it, and a point of order is good when the bill comes up for consideration either in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **2132.**

A point of order against the reference of a bill to the Private Calendar is properly made after the bill is read and before consideration begins the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2373.**

While a question as to jurisdiction of a committee over a public bill is not in order in the Committee of the Whole, the question as to the right of a committee to report a private bill may be raised at any time prior to passage. Volume **VII,** section **2116,** Volume **VIII,** section **2262.**

The point of order that a motion is dilatory may be raised in the Committee of the Whole as in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2800.**

(22) Points of Order.—Effect of Reserving, on Bills When Referred.

Committee of the Whole must report in its entirety a bill committed to it unless the House by reservation of points of order sanctions the striking out of portions against order. Volume **V,** sections **6921–6925.**

Points of order are usually reserved when appropriation bills are referred to the Committee of the Whole in order that portions in violation of rule may be eliminated by raising points of order in committee. Volume **V,** sections **6921–6925.**

Points of order are usually reserved when appropriation bills are referred to the Committee of the Whole in order that portions in violation of rules may be eliminated by raising points of order in committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3450.**

Where points of order are reserved on an appropriation bill, a portion not germane and not within the jurisdiction of the committee may be stricken out on a point of order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4219.**

Paragraphs ruled out in Committee of the Whole on points of order are not reported to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4906.**

(23) Points of Order.—During Consideration of Bills by Paragraphs.

A bill being considered under the five-minute rule, a point of order against a paragraph should be made before the next paragraph is read. Volume **V,** section **6931.**

In Committee of the Whole points of order against the germaneness of a section of a bill are made when the bill is read by sections. Volume **V,** section **6929.**

The reading of a bill by paragraphs being completed in Committee of the Whole it was held to be too late to make a point of order in committee against the title. Volume **V,** section **6930.**

A point or order against a paragraph of a bill being read for amendment under the five-minute rule comes too late after the reading or the following paragraph. Volume **VIII,** section **2351.**

A paragraph includes headings or subheadings and when stricken out on a point of order carries with it such titles or subtitles. Volume **VIII,** section **2353.**

By offering a pro forma amendment in Committee of the Whole a Member does not lose the right to insist on his pending point or order. Volume **V,** section **6874.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(24) Points of Order.—When Not in Order.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has declined to consider a question of order arising in the House just before the committee began to sit. Volume **IV,** sections **4725, 4726.**

A committee having reported a public bill grouping together the authorization of several distinct works, all within the jurisdiction of the committee, it was held that no point or order could be sustained when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4656, 4657.**

A committee having reported a private bill grouping together a series of claims, each belonging to the jurisdiction of the committee, it was held that no point of order could be sustained when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4784.**

A public bill having been reported by a committee, and being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, it was held that the question of jurisdiction might not then be considered. Volume **IV,** section **4372.**

A public bill having been reported by a committee and being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, it was held that the question of jurisdiction might not then be considered. Volume **VII,** section **2112.**

After a public bill is under consideration in the Committee of the Whole it is too late to raise a question as to the jurisdiction of the committee reporting it. Volume **VII,** section **2114.**

A resolution authorizing the offering of an amendment otherwise not in order during consideration of a bill pending in Committee of the Whole was held to be privileged when reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **2258.**

Forum of special order authorizing consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole without intervention of points or order either against provisions of the original bill or certain amendments recommended by the committee reporting the bill. Volume **VII,** section **832.**

(25) Motions to Go Into.—In General

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **IV,** sections **3062, 3063.**

The motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **VI,** section **716.**

The motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole is not subject to amendment. Volume **VI,** section **725.**

The motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider a privileged bill is not amendable. Volume **VI,** sections **52, 724.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider a general appropriation bill may not be amended by a nonprivileged proposition. Volume **VI,** section **723.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole may not be laid on the table or indefinitely postponed. Volume **VI,** section **726.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill being made the House expresses its wish as to consideration by this motion and not be raising the question of consideration. Volume **V,** sections **4973–4976.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill being made, the House expresses its wish as to consideration by passing on this motion, and not by raising the question of consideration. Volume **VI,** section **51.**

The question of consideration may not be raised against a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2442.**

Instance wherein the Chair admitted a motion to reconsider an affirmative vote on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5368.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole, when decided in the negative, may not be reconsidered. Volume **V,** section **5641.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(25) Motions to Go Into.—In General—Continued.

Under the latest decision the motion to adjourn may not be made after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole and the Speaker has announced the result. Volume **V,** sections **5367, 5368.**

The House having voted to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole the Chair declined to entertain a motion to adjourn, but did entertain an appeal from his decision. Volume **IV,** section **4728.**

A request for unanimous consent may not be entertained after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4727.**

A report from the Committee on Rules, though highly privileged, is not in order after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6781.**

By refusing to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill which has been made a special order for consideration therein the House may then consider business prescribed by the regular order. Volume **IV,** section **3088.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue and general appropriation bills is in order on Monday as on other days. Volume **VII,** section **876.**

The House may dispense with business in order under the rule by voting affirmatively on a privileged motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation or revenue bills. Volume **VII,** section **853.**

Under the requirements of a special order the Speaker declares the House resolved into Committee of the Whole without action of the House itself at the time. Volume **IV,** section **3214.**

(26) Motions to Go Into.—Privileged.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a revenue or general appropriation bill may, when authorized by a committee, be made at any time after the Journal is read. Volume **IV,** section **3072.**

The House (overruling the Speaker) held the motion discharging a committee from the consideration of a bill to be of higher privilege on suspension day than the motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **1016.**

A motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an apportionment bill was formerly held to take precedence over the motion to go into the committee to consider a general appropriation bill. Volume **VI,** section **52.**

A resolution accepting the organization of the House is privileged, and takes precedence of a motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider a revenue bill. Volume **VI,** section **3.**

A motion to go into executive session is in order when any Member shall inform the House that he has communications which he believes should be considered in confidence, and takes precedence of a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of an appropriation. Volume **VIII,** section **3630.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue or appropriation bills is not in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **9904.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider revenue or appropriation bills may designate the particular bill to be considered. Volume **IV,** section **3074.**

Motions to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the various general appropriation bills are of equal privilege, and will be put in the order in which recognition is secured. Volume **VI,** section **722.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is most highly privileged only for revenue and appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** section **3073.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI,** sections **716, 717.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(26) Motions to Go Into.—Privileged—Continued.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI,** section **718.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Friday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar. Volume **VI,** section **719.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills on Friday takes precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar only when authorized by the committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI,** section **721.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills and the motion to do the same to consider general appropriation bills are of equal privilege. Volume **IV,** sections **3075, 3076.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills is in order Friday as on other days. Volume **IV,** section **3081.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on a Friday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar. Volume **IV,** sections **3082–3085.**

The privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills may be made on a "suspension day" as on other days. Volume **IV,** section **3080.**

On a District of Columbia day a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider District business and a motion to go into the Committee to consider business generally privileged under a special order are of equal privilege, and recognition to move either is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VII,** section **877.**

Under a former condition of rule it was held that a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a general appropriation bill was not privileged as against business in order on District of Columbia day. Volume **IV,** section **3305.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a specified bill is privileged when the bill has been reported by a committee under its leave to report at any time. Volume **IV,** section **3086.**

The motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider a privileged bill is not amendable or debatable. Volume **IV,** sections **3078, 3079.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a general appropriation bill may not be amended by a nonprivileged proposition, and the previous question may not be demanded on it. Volume **IV,** section **3077.**

A motion that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, or a demand that the House return to committee, may not take precedence of a motion to reconsider. Volume **IV,** section **3087.**

A question of privilege takes precedence of a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **3461.**

A question of personal privilege takes precedence over matters merely privileged under the rules and is in order following the adoption of a resolution granting privilege to motions to resolve into Committee of the Whole. Volume **VI,** section **557.**

After the House had voted to resolve into the Committee of the Whole the Speaker entertained a question of personal privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3465.**

A bill on which the previous question had been ordered at adjournment on Wednesday was taken up as the unfinished business on Thursday and took precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill privileged by special order. Volume **VIII,** section **2674.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(26) Motions to Go Into.—privileged—Continued.

The call of the Consent Calendar on days devoted to its consideration by the rules takes precedence of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **986.**

Privileged motions to change the reference of public bills have precedence of motions to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **2124.**

Consideration of a conference report has precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a general appropriation bill. Volume **VIII,** section **3291.**

(27) Motions to Go Into.—To Consider Private Business.

Each Friday after the unfinished business is disposed of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar is in order. Volume **IV,** section **3267.**

On a Friday devoted to private business the unfinished private business must be considered before a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House is in order. Volume **IV,** sections **3276–3280.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar being decided in the negative may not be repeated on the same day. Volume **IV,** section **3275.**

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills on Friday takes precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider the private Calendar only when authorized by the committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI,** section **721.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Friday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar. Volume **VI,** section **719.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill other than a revenue or general appropriation bill is not privileged on Friday as against private business. Volume **IV,** sections **3273, 3274.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the private Calendar may not include a designation of the bills to be considered by the committee. Volume **IV,** sections **3268, 3269.**

If the House on a Friday votes down a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider the Private Calendar public business is then in order as on other days. Volume **IV,** section **3267.**

On Saturday of each week it is in order to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **846.**

(28) Motions to Go Into.—After the Morning Hour to Consider Nonprivileged Bills.

At the end of the hour of the call of committees the House may, on motion, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the State of the union one or several times, Volume **IV,** section **3137.**

Conditions under which motions may be made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider nonprivileged bills. Volume **IV,** section **3134.**

It is not in order before the expiration of sixty minutes of the call of committee to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill that is not privileged. Volume **IV,** section **3141.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be made after sixty minutes of morning hour or sooner if that order fails. Volume **IV,** section **3135.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, under section 5 of Rule XXIV, may be repeated, although the committee may have risen after having considered a bill under that order of business. Volume **IV,** section **3136.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(28) Motions to Go Into.—After the Morning Hour to Consider Nonprivileged Bills—Cont.

An instance wherein the House, by recess, remained for two calendar days at the state of business wherein the motion under Rule XXIV, section 5, was in order. Volume **IV,** section **3135.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill must be authorized by a committee, but the individual Member may move to go in generally. Volume **IV,** section **3138.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular bill after a call of committees may be amended only substituting another bill on the Union Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **3139.**

When, by authority of a committee, a motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill (not a revenue or appropriation bill) an amendment designating another bill may be offered by a Member individually. Volume **IV,** section **3140.**

The amendment referred to in section 5 of Rule XXIV does not refer to motions to take up bills after the House has gone into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **3138.**

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3131, 3132.**

(29) Special Orders for Consideration in.

Form of special order resolving the House automatically into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill. Volume **VII,** section **806.**

Form of special order making it in order to consider in the Committee of the Whole a bill on the House Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **811.**

Form of special order for consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House, with provisions for daily recess and evening sessions. Volume **VII,** section **816.**

Form of special order for resolving automatically into Committee of the Whole for consideration of a bill with the usual provisions as to limit and control of debate. Volume **VII,** section **805.**

Form of special order authorizing motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill with the usual provisions, for limitations on debate, control of time, and disposition in the House. Volume **VII,** section **797.**

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII,** section **817.**

Form of special order for considering a bill in Committee of the Whole, with clause exempting provisions from points of order. Volume **VII,** section **813.**

Form of special order authorizing the motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for consideration of a bill, with provision for termination of consideration on a day certain. Volume **VII,** section **812.**

Forms of special order for considering in the Committee of the Whole and in the House, within certain limits of time, a general tariff bill. Volume **VII,** section **829.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration, within certain limits of time, of a substitute in lieu of a pending bill, in the Committee of the Whole in the House. Volume **VII,** section **810.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration successively of certain joint resolutions in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **815.**

Form of special order for consideration of a resolution and report thereon in Committee of the Whole with provision for vote on a substitute. Volume **VII,** section **802.**

Form of special order for consideration of a House bill with provision for substitution of Senate bill in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **843.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(29) Special Orders for Consideration in—Continued.

Form of special order for taking Senate bill from Speaker's table and considering House bill in lieu thereof in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **800.**

Form of special order for considering a Senate bill in the Committee of the Whole making in order House committee amendments and providing for separate vote on each. Volume **VII,** section **799.**

Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of House bill with Senate amendments and providing for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **819.**

Form of special order authorizing a motion to consider Senate amendments in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **825.**

When a special order provides for resolving into the Committee of the Whole, the House resolves automatically on announcement by the Speaker and without motion from the floor. Volume **VII,** sections **783, 791, 794.**

Under a special order that the House immediately resolve into Committee of the Whole, the House resolves into the committee automatically and the consideration of other business is not in order. Volume **VII,** section **790.**

Under a special order providing that the House shall resolve into Committee of the Whole, the House resolves automatically, and a motion to go into committee is not in order. Volume **VII,** section **789.**

Under a special order providing for consideration in Committee of the Whole, the House automatically resolves into the committee after voting on a motion to close debate for which the committee has risen. Volume **VII,** section **765.**

The privilege conferred on a bill by a special rule making in order a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for its consideration is equivalent to that enjoyed by revenue and appropriation bills under clause 9 of Rule XVI. Volume **VIII,** section **2259.**

(30) On Calendar Wednesday.

On Calendar Wednesday the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole automatically for the consideration of bills called up by committees, and the question of consideration is properly raised in the committee and not in the House. Volume **VI,** section **748.**

The question of consideration against a bill being decided in the affirmative on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole, and no intervening business, as the motion to adjourn or questions of privilege, are in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2446.**

When a bill on the Union Calendar is called up on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion from the floor. Volume **VII,** section **939.**

A point of order having been sustained against a provision of a bill called up on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolved into the Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill with the offending clause eliminated. Volume **VII,** section **2154.**

A point of order that a bill called up on Calendar Wednesday from the House Calendar belongs on the Union Calendar being sustained, the Speaker transferred the bill to the latter calendar and the House automatically resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2406.**

It is in order on Calendar Wednesday to raise the question of consideration against a Union Calendar bill when called up for consideration in the House and before resolving into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2146.**

The modern practice is to raise the question of consideration on Calendar Wednesday in the House, as on other days, and if decided in the affirmative the House resolves automatically into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **952.**

The question of consideration is admitted in the Committee of the Whole on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2444.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(30) On Calendar Wednesday—Continued.

The question of consideration is in order in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday only, but if reported to the House, the recommendation of the committee is then subject to approval or rejection, and, if rejected, the House automatically resolves into the committee for further consideration of the measure. Volume **VII,** section **951.**

A specific method being provided for dispensing with proceedings in order on Calendar Wednesday, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has declined to entertain requests for unanimous consent to dispense with minor provisions of the rules. Volume **VII,** section **964.**

When a Union Calendar bill comes up as the unfinished business on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole and debate is resumed from the point at which it was discontinued on the previous Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **966.**

On rejection by the House of a recommendation by Committee of the Whole for peremptory disposition of a bill under consideration on Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolves into the Committee for its further consideration. Volume **VII,** section **943.**

(31) Order of Business in.—General Principles of.

When the House agrees to the privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular revenue or appropriation bill the Committee of the Whole may not consider a different bill. Volume **IV,** section **4734.**

Except in cases wherein the rules make specific provision therefor a motion is not in order in the House to fix the order in which business shall be taken up on the Calendars of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4733.**

Unprivileged business on the Calendars of the Committee of the Whole is taken up in the calendar order or in such order as may be determined in the Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4729.**

In the Committee of the Whole House business on its Calendar is taken up in regular order unless the committee or the House before resolving into the committee otherwise determine. Volume **VIII,** section **2331, 2332.**

The Committee of the Whole may, on motion put and carried, determine an order for taking up the business on its Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **4730.**

The Committee of the Whole House determines the order in which it will consider bills on its Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**

A motion in the Committee of the Whole House to take up for consideration a designated bill is not subject to amendment and is not debatable. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**

The motion to take up a bill out of its order in the consideration of business on the Private Calendar is not debatable and may not be amended. Volume **VIII,** sections **2331, 2333.**

In the Committee of the Whole House the chairman of the standing committee reporting business in order on the current day is entitled to prior recognition to offer motions relative to the order of business, but such motions being rejected, the right to recognition passes to the leading Member in opposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**

In considering bills on the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House it is in order, on a motion made and carried, to take up a bill out of its order. Volume **IV,** sections **4731, 4732.**

The Committee of the Whole having voted to consider a particular bill, and consideration having begun, a motion to reconsider or change that vote is not in order. Volume **IV,** section **4765.**

The House at the end of the morning hour having gone into Committee of the Whole generally the Committee may determine the order of considering business on its Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **3138.**

In considering the bills before a Committee of the Whole the unfinished business is usually first in order. Volume **IV,** section **4735.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(31) Order of Business in.—General Principles of—Continued.

When the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of a bill on which reading for amendment was begun on a previous day the regular order is the reading of the bill and may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII,** section **2336.**

When the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, a bill unfinished at adjournment on a previous day takes precedence of other bills on the Private Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **855.**

A bill unfinished at a session of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, held under section 5 of Rule XXIV, is again in order when the House goes into Committee of the Whole to consider it under that rule. Volume **IV,** section **4736.**

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be stricken out, the bill goes back to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole as unfinished business. Volume **V,** sections **5345, 5346.**

The motion to report a bill with a favorable recommendation being decided in the negative in Committee of the Whole, the bill remains in its place on the Calendar. Volume **IV,** sections **4779–4781.**

In Committee of the Whole a rule of procedure prescribed by the House may not be set aside. Volume **IV,** section **4713.**

The Committee of the Whole has no authority to modify an order of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4712.**

(32) Order of Business in.—Use of Special Orders to Determine.

Form of special order for considering a class of bills in Committee of the Whole with a limit of debate for each bill. Volume **IV,** section **3237.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration of two distinct bills successively, either in the House alone or in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3254–3257.**

Form of special order for considering a bill in Committee of the Whole with provisions for a report and action in the House at a certain time. Volume **IV,** sections **3238–3241.**

Forms of special order for considering in Committee of the Whole and in the House, within certain limits of time, a general tariff bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3258, 3259.**

Form of special order for consideration of an omnibus claims bill in the House and in Committee of the Whole with arrangement for purging the bill of unauthorized items. Volume **IV,** section **3251.**

Form of special order limiting the time of consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House. Volume **IV,** section **3229.**

(33) Debate in.—The Motion to Close General Debate.

The motion to close general debate in Committee of the Whole is made pending the motion that the House resolve itself into committee, and though not debatable the previous question is sometimes asked to prevent attempts at amendment of the motion. Volume **V,** section **5203.**

The motion to close general debate in the Committee of the Whole is made in the House and is not in order until debate has begun in the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2554.**

Debate in Committee of the Whole may be closed by order of the House at any time after debate has begun in the committee, regardless of whether the opposition has occupied time in debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2548.**

A motion to close debate in the Committee of the Whole is in order at any time after debate has begun and may propose to close debate instanter or at the expiration of any designated time. Volume **VIII,** section **2572.**

The previous question may be applied to the nondebatable motion to limit general debate in Committee of the Whole in order to prevent amendment. Volume **V,** section **5473.**

A motion to limit general debate in Committee of the Whole is not in order in the House until after such debate has begun. Volume **V,** sections **5204–5206.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(33) Debate in.—The Motion to Close General Debate—Continued.

The motion in the House to limit general debate on a bill in Committee of the Whole must apply to the whole and not a part of the bill. Volume **V,** section **5207.**

The rule for closing general debate in Committee of the Whole applies to messages of the President as well as bills, and may be applied to a particular portion of a message. Volume **V,** section **5218.**

After the vote has been taken on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole it is too late to offer a motion to close general debate in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5208.**

General debate in Committee of the Whole may not be limited on a series of bills by one motion. Volume **V,** section **5209.**

Time for debate having been fixed by the House, the Committee of the Whole may not, even by unanimous consent, extend it. Volume **VIII,** section **2321.**

(34) Debate in.—Present Form of Motion to Close General Debate, and Early Practice.

Form of motion made in the House to limit general debate in Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **V,** section **5207.**

The early method of closing general debate in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5205.**

Form of the resolution by which general debate was closed in Committee of the Whole in former years. Volume **V,** section **6738.**

Illustration of the early method of closing general debate in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6820.**

In the early days of the House the times for general debate and amendment in Committee of the Whole were not so rigidly fixed as at present. Volume **IV,** section **4760.**

(35) Debate in.—Practice as to Closing General Debate.

The rules contemplate that general debate in Committee of the Whole shall be closed by order of the House before amendments may be offered. Volume **V,** section **5221.**

The House having fixed the time when general debate in Committee of the Whole shall cease, the committee may not extend it, even by unanimous consent. Volume **V,** sections **5212–5216.**

The motion to close general debate may not be made in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5217.**

In Committee of the Whole no Member desiring to participate in general debate the reading of the bill for amendment begins. Volume **IV,** section **4745.**

In Committee of the Whole amendments are not in order until general debate has been closed. Volume **IV,** section **4744.**

The time occupied in reading a bill in Committee of the Whole does not come out of the time allowed for general debate. Volume **V,** section **5220.**

General debate in Committee of the Whole is not necessarily closed by failure of those entitled to the floor to proceed in debate. Volume **V,** section **5219.**

In the absence of a rule by the House itself the Committee of the Whole may, by unanimous consent, permit general debate during consideration of the bill for amendment. Volume **V,** section **5232.**

(36) Debate in.—The Five-Minute Debate.

The rule governing the five-minute debate on amendments in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5221.**

During the five-minute debate recognitions are not necessarily alternated between the political divisions of the House, but are governed by conditions relating to the pending question. Volume **V,** section **5223.**

A Member who has occupied five minutes on a pro forma amendment may not, by making another pro forma amendment, lengthen his time. Volume **V,** section **5222.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(36) Debate in.—The Five-Minute Debate—Continued.

The Committee of the Whole may, after the five-minute debate has begun, close debate on the section, paragraph, or pending amendments; but this does not preclude further amendments. Volume **V,** section **5224.**

A motion to close debate under the five-minute rule is not in order until such debate has begun. Volume **V,** section **5225.**

A motion to close debate in Committee of the Whole is in order at any time after the five-minute debate begins and is not precluded because there has been no debate in opposition to the pending amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2578.**

The Committee of the Whole may, after five-minute debate has begun, close debate on the section, paragraph, or pending amendments, but this does not preclude further amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2566.**

The five-minute debate may be closed after one speech of five minutes. Volume **V,** section **5226.**

The motion to close the five-minute debate, while not debatable, is amendable. Volume **V,** section **5227.**

The closing of debate on the last section of a bill considered under the five-minute rule does not preclude debate on a substitute for the whole text of the bill. Volume **V,** section **5228.**

The right to limit debate on the pending section of a bill pending in the Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule may be exercised by the House as well as by the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5229.**

A motion is not in order in the House to close debate on a paragraph of a bill in Committee of the Whole until such debate has begun. Volume **V,** section **5231.**

An exceptional instance wherein the House closed the five-minute debate on a section of a bill in Committee of the Whole before all of the section had been read for amendment. Volume **V,** section **5230.**

When time for debate under the five-minute rule is limited in Committee for the Whole without provision for its control, the Chairman divides the time, where practicable, between those favoring and those opposing the proposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2558.**

An order having been adopted by the Committee of the Whole closing all debate on a section, the chairman declined to entertain request for unanimous consent to amend the order. Volume **VIII,** section **2589.**

The committee having voted to close debate at a stated hour the Chair announces the close of debate at that time notwithstanding intervening time has been consumed without debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2325.**

Debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the 5-minute rule subject to the will of the committee. Volume **VII,** section **1608.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2347, 2375, 2556, 3453–3455.**

(37) Debate in.—Confining the Member to the Subject.

It is the rule, well established in the practice of the House for many years, that the Member need not confine himself to the subject during general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V,** sections **5233–5238.**

The Member is not required to confine himself to the subject, and the widest latitude is permitted in general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **VIII,** section **2590.**

In general debate in Committee of the Whole House the Member must confine himself to the subject. Volume **V,** section **5239.**

General debate in Committee of the Whole House is confined to the subject. Volume **VIII,** section **2590.**

In debate under the five-minute rule the Member must confine himself to the subject. Volume **V,** sections **5240–5256.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(38) Debate in.—Unparliamentary Language.

When a Member is called to order for words spoken in debate in Committee of the Whole the Chairman is without discretion and is constrained to recognize for that purpose. Volume **VIII,** section **2532.**

It is the duty of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to call to order a member violating the privileges of debate in criticism of the Senate or its Members. Volume **VIII,** section **2515.**

It is not within the province of the Chairman to decide on the parliamentary character of words taken down on demand in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2533.**

A Member persisting in irrelevant debate in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union after being called to order by the Chairman was required to relinquish the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **2594.**

Disorderly words spoken in Committee of the Whole are to be taken down as in the House, but are to be reported to the House, which alone may punish. Volume **II,** section **1348.**

Words taken down and read at the desk in Committee of the Whole are again read from the desk when reported to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

When the Committee of the Whole rises to report words objected to in debate no business is in order until the language reported has been read from the desk. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

Action in the House on words taken down and reported from Committee of the Whole is limited to the words reported. Volume **VIII,** section **2528.**

Under the practice of the House it was held that the Committee of the Whole might, at its option, take action on a point of order against words spoken in debate or might rise and report them to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2497.**

Unparliamentary words spoken in Committee of the Whole are taken down and read, where-upon the committee rises and reports them to the House. Volume **II,** sections **1257, 1258.**

When a demand is made in Committee of the Whole that words spoken in debate be taken down no further business is in order and the Committee rises automatically to report to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2533.**

Unparliamentary language used in Committee of the Whole was taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, and thereupon the committee voted to rise and report it to the House. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

When the Committee of the Whole reports to the House words taken down on demand, the Speaker in passing on the question raised is restricted to the words reported and may not take into consideration associated language not reported by the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2533.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported language alleged to be unparliamentary a resolution of censure was held to be in order without a prior decision of the Speaker that the words were in fact out of order. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

Recognition by the Speaker to move that words reported from the Committee of the Whole be expunged is tantamount to a decision holding them unparliamentary. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

Action by the House on words taken down and reported from the Committee of the Whole is contingent on the Speaker's decision that a breach of order is involved. Volume **VIII,** section **2528.**

Words taken down and reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole are summarily disposed of by a motion to strike from the Record with a demand for the previous question on the motion. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

Members who had indulged in unparliamentary language in Committee of the Whole escaped the censure of the House by making apologies. Volume **II,** sections **1257, 1258.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE— Continued.

(38) Debate in.—Unparliamentary Language—Continued.

A Member may withdraw words objected to in debate in Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

For unparliamentary language in Committee of the Whole William D. Bynum was censured by the House. Volume **II,** section **1259.**

Immediately upon disposition of a report from the Committee of the Whole of words taken down in debate the House automatically resolves again into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the measure under discussion. Volume **VIII,** section **2541.**

A Member requesting that words spoken in debate in Committee of the Whole be taken down may withdraw that request at any time before the Committee rises to report to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2532.**

The rule prohibiting reference in debate to proceedings of a committee not reported to the House applies to proceedings in Committee of the Whole as well as in other committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2494.**

Consideration of words reported to the House from Committee of the Whole having been disposed of, either by decision of the Speaker holding them in order or by action of the House if held unparliamentary, the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole automatically. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

Language used by a Member in Committee of the Whole having been expunged from the Record when reported to the House, the motion that he be allowed to proceed in order is not entertained when the House again resolves into the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

(39) Debate in.—In General.

The time for general debate having been fixed by the House, it is not in order in Committee of the Whole to entertain a request for unanimous consent for alteration of such order. Volume **VIII,** section **2550.**

Following a roll call on resolving into Committee of the Whole precipitated by a point of no quorum, and before the announcement of the result, the Speaker may entertain a unanimous-consent request to limit or control time for debate, but after the result of the vote has been announced the House resolves at once into Committee of the Whole and no request relating to time for debate or other intermediate business is in order. Volume **VI,** section **665.**

In the absence of an order by the House, the Committee of the Whole may limit general debate by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII,** section **2553.**

In the absence of an order by the House, the Committee of the Whole may be unanimous consent divide the time allotted for general debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2549.**

The right to limit debate in the Committee of the Whole on the pending section of a bill was held not to admit a motion to close debate on the entire bill after the last section had been read. Volume **VIII,** section **2585.**

The earlier practice as to the right to close debate permitted its exercise after the time for terminating general debate in Committee of the Whole as well as after the ordering of the previous question. Volume **V,** section **4997.**

The rule allowing proponents to close debate does not apply in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2581.**

Unless otherwise provided a Member recognized for general debate in Committee of the Whole is recognized for one hour and may yield all or any portion of that time even though the Member to whom he yields has just occupied an hour in his own right and objection is made to his continuing. Volume **VIII,** section **2470, 2549, 2553.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable, and in later usage is governed by the five-minute rule. Volume **V,** sections **5333–5335.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(39) Debate in.—General—Continued.

Debate in the Committee of the Whole on the motion to strike out the enacting clause is under the five-minute rule and is limited to two speeches of five minutes each. Volume **VIII,** sections **2627, 2629.**

Reading of a bill for amendments being concluded in Committee of the Whole, motions ordering it to be reported are not debatable. Volume **IV,** section **4782.**

According to a former custom, now fallen into disuse, the Speakers participated freely in debate in Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **II,** section **1367.**

Debate in the Committee of the Whole on District day properly alternates between those favoring and those opposing the pending proposition and to insure alternation the chairman sometimes ascertains the attitude of members seeking recognition. Volume **VII,** section **875.**

Debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the 5-minute rule and may be closed by the committee. Volume **VII,** section **1608.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2347, 2375, 2556, 3453–3455.**

In recognizing for debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole the Chairman alternates between those favoring and those opposing. Volume **VIII,** section **3455.**

Rule **XXX,** providing for taking the sense of the House on the reading of a paper in debate, applies also to proceedings in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2605.**

(40) Motions in.—In General.

The motions to reconsider, for the previous question and to adjourn are not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4716.**

The motion to reconsider is not in order in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** sections **2324, 2325.**

The motion to reconsider is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4717, 4718.**

The motion to lay on the table is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4719, 4720.**

The motion to lay on the table is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** sections **2556, 3455.**

The simple motion to recommit is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4721.**

The simple motion to recommit is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2326.**

A motion fixing the time of five-minute debate in Committee of the Whole has been ruled out when dilatory. Volume **V,** section **5734.**

While the motion to close general debate is not in order in the Committee of the Whole, the committee may, in the absence of an order by the House, close debate by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII,** section **2554.**

The Committee of the Whole may not recess except by permission of the House. Volume **VIII,** sections **3357, 3362.**

A call of the House may not be moved in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

Debate having been exhausted in Committee of the Whole on a proposed recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, a motion to strike out the last word of the motion is not in order, and additional time for debate may not be secured by offering a pro forma amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2629.**

A motion to instruct conferees is not in order in the Committee of the Whole. volume **VIII,** section **2320.**

In the House a motion may be withdrawn before action thereon, but in Committee of the Whole withdrawal of motions or amendments is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII,** sections **2465, 2564, 3405.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—CONTINUED.

(40) Motions in.—In General—Continued.

The motion to lay aside a bill in Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **VIII,** section **2366.**

(41) Motions in.—To Amend.

In Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule the right to explain or oppose an amendment has precedence over a motion to amend it. Volume **IV,** section **4751.**

Pro forma amendments were in use in five-minute debate as early as 1866. Volume **V,** section **5778.**

The formal amendment striking out the last word is not in order in considering an amendment to a substitute, being in the third degree. Volume **V,** section **5779.**

A bill being under consideration by paragraphs, a motion to strike out was held to apply only to the paragraph under consideration. Volume **V,** section **5774.**

An amendment once offered in Committee of the Whole may not be withdrawn. Volume **V,** section **5221.**

In Committee of the Whole a motion to amend a bill has precedence over a motion to rise and report it. Volume **IV,** sections **4752–4758.**

In Committee of the Whole a motion to amend a bill has precedence over a motion to rise and report it. Volume **VIII,** section **2364.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to recommend postponement to a day certain has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **VIII,** section **2615.**

(42) Motions in.—To Strike Out the Enacting Clause.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause applies in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5332.**

In the Committee of the Whole it is in order to move that the committee rise and report to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. Volume **VIII,** section **2622.**

The motion to strike out the enacting clause may not be made until the first section of the bill has been read. Volume **VIII,** section **5327.**

After reading for amendment has begun in the Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is in order at any time until the stage of amendment has been passed. Volume **VIII,** section **2367.**

The reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole being concluded, a motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2368.**

The motion to strike out the enacting words, which is authorized in a rule relating to the Committee of the Whole, has precedence of a motion to amend. Volume **V,** section **5326.**

The motion to strike out the enacting clause is a motion to amend and yields to the motion to refer when reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2664.**

The reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole being concluded, a motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order. Volume **IV,** section **4782.**

Instances of the former practice of using the motion to strike out the enacting words as a means of taking bills from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** sections **5342–5344.**

While the motion to strike out the enacting clause is pending in the Committee of the Whole the pro forma amendment to strike out the last word is not entertained. Volume **VIII,** section **2627.**

A special order providing that a bill should be open to amendment in Committee of the Whole was held to prevent a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **IV,** section **3215.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable under the five-minute rule limiting the time to five minutes on each side. Volume **VIII,** section **2630.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(42) Motions in.—To Strike Out the Enacting Clause—Continued.

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable under the five-minute rule even after debate has been closed by motion on the pending section and amendments thereto. Volume **VIII,** section **2628.**

An order of Committee of the Whole closing debate on the pending section and amendments thereto is not applicable to a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **VIII,** section **2632.**

(43) Motions in.—As to Form of Report.

In Committee of the Whole a negative decision on a motion to report a bill with a favorable recommendation is not equivalent to a decision to report unfavorably. Volume **IV,** section **4776.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to report a bill with a favorable recommendation has precedence of the motion to report with an unfavorable recommendation. Volume **IV,** section **4776.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred takes precedence of the motion to report it with the recommendation that it do pass. Volume **IV,** section **4775.**

Bills in Committee of the Whole may be reported with the recommendation that they be postponed or referred, and the later recommendation has precedence over the recommendation that the bill do pass. Volume **IV,** sections **4774, 4782.**

In the Committee of the Whole, as in the House, a negative vote on the motion to concur is equivalent to an affirmative vote to disagree. Volume **VIII,** section **3182.**

The motion to report a bill with favorable recommendation being decided in the negative in the Committee of the Whole, the bill remains in its place on the calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2374.**

A motion to lay aside a bill to be reported to the House with favorable recommendation is in order in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2363.**

A motion that a bill be reported with a recommendation to postpone is in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4765.**

A motion to report a bill from the Committee of the Whole with a recommendation that it do pass has precedence of a motion recommending postponement. Volume **IV,** section **4765.**

In Committee of the Whole a motion to report a bill with the recommendation that it lie on the table has precedence of motions recommending postponement or recommittal. Volume **IV,** section **4777.**

A motion that the Committee of the Whole report a bill with the recommendation that it be referred may not be made until it has been read for amendments. Volume **IV,** section **4761, 4762.**

As to the motions in order when a bill again comes up in Committee of the Whole after the committee has refused to report it either favorably or unfavorably. Volume **IV,** section **4782.**

Before general debate has been closed in Committee of the Whole it is not in order to move to report the bill with the recommendation that it be laid on the table. Volume **IV,** section **4778.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion that a bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation is not debatable. Volume **IV,** section **4774.**

The motion to lay a bill aside in Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **IV,** sections **4763, 4764.**

The motion in Committee of the Whole that a bill be laid aside with a favorable recommendation is not amendable, but may be displaced by a preferential motion. Volume **IV,** section **4774.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(44) Voting in.

In Committee of the Whole 20 (one-fifth of the quorum of 100) are required to order tellers. Volume **V,** section **5936.**

The yeas and nays may not be taken in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4722, 4723.**

It is not in order for the Committee of the Whole to arrange for a yea-and-nay vote to be taken in the House. Volume **IV,** section **4724.**

Pairs are not announced in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **5984.**

A vote on an amendment taken by tellers in the Committee of the Whole having disclosed the lack of a quorum and objection being made for that reason, the vote by tellers is taken anew upon the appearance of a quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **3097.**

(45) Rising of.—Precedence of Motions for, etc.

It is in order for any member of the Committee of the Whole to move to rise and the Chairman is constrained to recognize for that purpose. Volume **VIII,** section **2369.**

A motion that the Committee of the Whole rise is not in order while a Member has the floor in debate. Volume **IV,** section **4769.**

In the Committee of the Whole a Member may not move to rise while another has the floor. Volume **VIII,** sections **2325, 2370.**

A decision by the Chairman that a motion to rise is in order after a Member has been recognized for debate but before he has begun to speak, was overruled by the Committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2370.**

A Member having the floor in debate in Committee of the Whole may yield for a motion that the committee rise without losing his right to continue at the next sitting. Volume **V,** sections **5012, 5013.**

In Committee of the Whole the simple motion that the committee rise has precedence of the motion to amend. Volume **IV,** section **4770.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to rise and report has precedence of a motion to take up another bill. Volume **IV,** section **4766.**

A motion that the Committee of the Whole rise is not debatable. Volume **IV,** sections **4767, 4768.**

In Committee of the Whole the motion to rise and report is not debatable. Volume **IV,** section **4766.**

While the simple motion to recommit is not admissible in the Committee of the Whole, it is in order to move to rise and report with the recommendations that the bill be recommitted. Volume **VIII,** section **2329.**

The motion to rise and report with the recommendation that the bill be recommitted takes precedence of the motion to rise and report with the recommendation that the bill pass. Volume **VIII,** section **2329.**

The motion to rise and report with the recommendation that consideration be postponed to a day certain is in order in the Committee of the Whole and is preferential. Volume **VIII,** section **2372.**

A motion that the Committee of the Whole rise has been ruled out when dilatory. Volume **VIII,** section **2800.**

In the Committee of the Whole a motion that the committee rise may not be made until a demand for tellers on the pending question has been disposed of. Volume **IV,** sections **4771, 4772.**

Tellers having been ordered and appointed in Committee of the Whole, it is not in order to move that the committee rise pending the taking of the vote. Volume **V,** section **6001.**

Tellers having been ordered and appointed, it is not in order to move that the Committee of the Whole rise until the vote has been announced. Volume **IV,** section **4773.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(45) Rising of.—Presedence of Motions for, etc.—Continued.

The Committee of the Whole being in session at the hour fixed for daily meeting of the House it rests with the committee and not the Chairman to determine whether or not it will rise. Volume **V,** sections **6736, 6737.**

The hour previously fixed for the adjournment of the House arriving while the Committee of the Whole is still in session the Chairman may direct the Committee to rise and make his report as though the committee had risen on motion in the regular way. Volume **IV,** section **4785.**

When provision is made by special order for the automatic rising of Committee of the Whole at a designated time, a motion is required to rise before that time, and is in order. Volume **VII,** section **793.**

(46) Rising of.—Informal.

The hour fixed by the House for termination of the consideration of a bill in the Committee of the Whole having arrived, the Chairman directs the committee to rise and makes his report as if the committee had risen in the regular way. Volume **VIII,** section **2376.**

As a Committee of the Whole may not receive a message, the Speaker takes the chair informally if a message be received while the committee is sitting. Volume **V,** section **6590.**

A message being announced while the Committee of the Whole is in session, the committee rises informally and the Speaker takes the chair to receive it. Volume **IV,** section **4786.**

Sometimes on the informal rising of the Committee of the Whole the House, by unanimous consent, transacts business, such as the presentation of enrolled bills, the swearing in of a Member, or consideration of the message. Volume **IV,** sections **4788–4791.**

The reception of a message when the Committee of the Whole rises informally for that purpose is not such business as to admit the point of order that a quorum of the House is not present. Volume **VIII,** section **3340.**

The presentation of conference reports, although highly privileged under the rules, is not in order when the Committee of the Whole rises informally to receive a message. Volume **VIII,** section **2378.**

At an informal rising of the Committee of the Whole a message from the President of the United States may be laid before the House only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV,** section **4787.**

When a demand is made that words spoken in Committee of the Whole be taken down, no further business is in order and the Committee automatically rises and reports the words to the House for decision by the Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

On adoption by Committee of the Whole of the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out the committee rises automatically. Volume **VIII,** section **2629.**

After the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has reported to the House proceedings incident to securing a quorum of the committee, the Speaker declines to recognize for any purpose, including requests for unanimous consent, and the House automatically resolves again into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** sections **2377, 2379.**

The Committee of the Whole having risen to report proceedings incident to securing a quorum the speaker declined to entertain a motion to adjourn. Volume **VIII,** section **2436.**

(47) Process of Consideration in.—Reading and Amending Bills.

When a bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole its reading in full may be demanded although it has just been read in the House. Volume **IV,** section **4738.**

The first reading of a bill in Committee of the Whole may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only and a motion to that effect is not in order. Volume **VIII,** sections **2335, 2436.**

In Committee of the Whole amendments are not in order on the first reading of the bill. Volume **VIII,** section **2436.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(47) Process of Consideration in.—Reading and Amending Bills—Continued.

A bill recommitted to the committee of the Whole by rejection of its recommendation to the House is not required to be read again in full. Volume **VIII,** section **2633.**

In reading a bill for the first time in Committee of the Whole committee amendments are read in full. Volume **VIII,** section **2337.**

Amendments recommended by the committee reporting the bill are read following the first reading of the bill in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2864.**

Whether a bill shall be read by paragraphs, sections, or subsections when read for amendment in the Committee of the Whole is not governed by arbitrary rule by but practice considerations of convenience as determined by the Chairman. Volume **VIII,** sections **2341, 2346, 2348.**

Instance wherein the Committee of the Whole, disregarding the suggestion of the Chairman, determined to read a revenue bill by paragraphs and not by sections. Volume **VIII,** section **2350.**

The extent of a paragraph is indicated by the printed indentation in the bill and not by the substance of the text. Volume **VIII,** section **2351.**

Portions of bills concluding with semicolons are subparagraphs and when considered in the Committee of the Whole are passed over for amendment until the major paragraph has been read in full. Volume **VIII,** section **2352.**

While under the practice of the House appropriation bills and revenue bills are read for amendment by paragraphs and other bills by sections, the Chairman has on occasion authorized the reading of such other bills by paragraphs where the text of the bill was such as to warrant it. Volume **VIII,** section **2340.**

While the manner of reading a bill is within the determination of the Committee, tariff bills are ordinarily read by paragraphs rather than by sections. Volume **VIII,** section **2349.**

Overruling the decision of the Chairman, the committee of the Whole decided that the river and harbor bill should be read by sections. Volume **VIII,** section **2347.**

Instance wherein the Committee of the Whole, disregarding the suggestion of the Chairman, determined to read a revenue bill by paragraphs and not by sections. Volume **VIII,** section **2350.**

Appropriation and revenue bills are considered in Committee of the Whole by paragraphs, other bills by sections. Volume **IV,** sections **4789, 4740.**

The reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole was provided by a former rule and is continued by usage. Volume **IV,** section **4752.**

When, in considering a bill by paragraphs or sections, the committee of the Whole has passed a particular paragraph or section it is not in order to return thereto. Volume **IV,** sections **4742, 4743.**

In considering a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule it is in order to return to a paragraph already passed only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV,** sections **4746, 4747.**

In consideration under the five-minute rule a paragraph is not passed until the next one is read, although the Committee of the Whole may in the meantime have risen. Volume **IV,** section **3833.**

When in considering a bill by paragraphs or sections the Committee of the Whole has passed a particular paragraph or section it is not in order to return thereto. Volume **VIII,** section **2354.**

In reading a bill under the five-minute rule, a section or paragraph is considered as having been passed for amendment or debate when an amendment in the form of a new section or paragraph is taken up for consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2357.**

During consideration of a bill by sections for amendments the chair may direct a return to a section where, by error, no action was had on a pending amendment. Volume **IV,** section **4750.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(47) Process of Consideration in.—Reading and Amending Bills—Continued.

The reading of a bill for amendment being concluded in Committee of the Whole, and a motion to rise being negatived, a motion to return to a particular portion of the bill was offered and admitted. Volume **IV,** section **4748.**

Bills are read for amendment in Committee of the Whole by sections or paragraphs and amendments are not in order until the reading of the section or paragraph has been completed. Volume **VIII,** section **2866.**

In considering a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment offered as a separate paragraph or section is not in order until the pending paragraph has been perfected and disposed of. Volume **VIII,** section **2356.**

An amendment to insert in a bill a new section having been presented and debated before an opportunity was given to amend fully the section last read, the Chairman held that it was in order to recur to the latter section. Volume **IV,** section **4749.**

An instance wherein a substitute text for a bill was offered as a substitute for the first section and agreed to, the remaining sections being striken out afterwards. Volume **V,** section **5796.**

An amendment in the nature of a substitute for the entire bill may be offered either at the end of the bill or after the reading of the first paragraph with notice that if agreed to motions will be made to strike out the remaining paragraphs. Volume **VIII,** section **2426.**

Disposition of an amendment offered as a new section closes to debate or amendment the section pending when the amendment was offered. Volume **VIII,** section **2358.**

A bill which is under consideration in Committee of the Whole may not be laid aside, except to be reported to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4765.**

A bill may not be laid aside with a favorable recommendation in Committee of the Whole until the reading for amendment is completed. Volume **IV,** sections **4759, 4760.**

A Committee of the Whole sometimes reports a bill with the recommendation that it be recommitted to a standing committee with certain instructions. Volume **IV,** section **4714.**

A bill being alleged to be improperly before the Committee of the Whole, a motion to report it with recommendations was held in order before it had been considered for amendment. Volume **IV,** section **4784.**

In considering amendments to the Constitution a two-thirds vote was not required in Committee of the Whole, but was required when the Committee voted on concurring in Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **7033.**

A Senate bill with a proposed committee amendment in the nature of a substitute being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, the bill was first read by sections for amendment and then the substitute was perfected. Volume **IV,** section **4741.**

An amendment having been read for information by consent must again be read for consideration and is not pending until so reported. Volume **VIII,** section **2339.**

During the reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole, it is not in order to interrupt the reading of a paragraph or section with a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VII,** section **2873.**

In the Committee of the Whole an amendment to the preamble of a bill or joint resolution is considered after the bill has been read for amendment. Volume **VII,** section **1065.**

A paragraph passed over by unanimous consent during the reading of a bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole is recurred to when reading of the bill has been concluded, and an earlier motion to return to it is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2336.**

In the Committee of the Whole an amendment once offered may not be modified except by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII,** sections **2859, 2563.**

The rule requiring motions to be reduced to writing on the demand of a Member applies to amendments as to other motions and is applicable in the Committee of the Whole as in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2826.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(47) Process of Consideration in.—Reading and Amending Bills—Continued.

In the consideration of a bill in the Committee of the Whole, the committee in charge of a bill was authorized to return to any section or paragraph which had been passed for the purpose of offering amendments. Volume **VII,** section **1067.**

(48) Process of Consideration in.—Senate Amendments.

When a House bill with Senate amendments is committed to the Committee of the Whole that committee considers only the amendment. Volume **V,** section **6192.**

In Committee of the Whole a Senate amendment, even though it be very long, is considered as an entirety and not by paragraphs or sections. Volume **V,** section **6194.**

Senate amendments considered in Committee of the Whole are each subject to general debate and amendment under the five-minute rule. Volume **V,** section **6196.**

The process of amending Senate amendments in Committee of the Whole and the subsequent agreement of the House to the amendments as amended. Volume **V,** section **6193.**

Senate amendments referred to the Committee of the Whole must be considered, although they may not be within the rule requiring such consideration. Volume **V,** section **6195.**

The Committee of the Whole having recommended disagreement to a Senate amendment, and the House having negatived a motion to concur in the recommendation, it was held that the House had agreed to the amendment. Volume **V,** section **6168.**

The fact that one of several Senate amendments must be considered in Committee of the Whole does not prevent the House from proceeding with the disposition of those not subject to the point of order. Volume **IV,** section **4807.**

Senate amendments being under consideration in the House, and an amendment thereto requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole being proposed, the House at once goes into Committee of the Whole to consider it. Volume **IV,** section **4795.**

(49) Process of Consideration in.—President's Message.

The President's annual message is usually referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V,** section **6631.**

The annual message of the President is usually referred when read to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, whence it is distributed by action of the House to appropriate committees. Volume **V,** sections **6621, 6622.**

The Committee of the Whole having under consideration the President's message may report in part recommending a resolution for adoption. Volume **V,** section **6625.**

While the President's annual message is usually referred entire to the Committee of the Whole at once, yet a portion of it has been referred to a select committee. Volume **V,** section **6628.**

The Committee of the Whole in distributing the President's message refer portions to a standing or select committee with instructions. Volume **V,** sections **6626, 6267.**

Recent instance wherein the House has resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for debate on the President's message. Volume **V,** sections **6623, 6624.**

(50) Reports from.—Duties of Speaker and House as to Receiving.

The Speaker recognizes only reports from the Committee on the Whole made by the Chairman thereof. Volume **V,** section **6987.**

The Speaker has no official knowledge of proceedings in Committee of the Whole saves as reported by its Chairman. Volume **VIII,** sections **2429, 2430.**

The matter alleged to have arisen in Committee of the Whole but not reported by the Chairman may not be brought to the attention of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2429.**

A matter alleged to have arisen in Committee of the Whole, but not reported by the Chairman, may not be brought to the attention of the House, even on the claim that a question of privilege is involved. Volume **IV,** section **4912.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(50) Reports from.—Duties of Speaker and House as to Receiving—Continued.

If a Committee of the Whole amend a paragraph and subsequently strike out the paragraph as amended, the first amendment falls and is not reported to the House or voted on. Volume **VIII,** section **2421.**

When a bill is reported from the Committee on the Whole the Speaker must assume that it has passed through all the stages necessary for the report. Volume **IV,** section **4916.**

An amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole may not be withdrawn and a question as to its validity is not considered by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4900.**

A Committee of the Whole having reported not only what it had done, but by whom it had been prevented from doing other things, the Speaker held that the House might not amend the report, which stood. Volume **IV,** section **4909.**

A Committee of the Whole may not report a recommendation which, if carried into effect, would change a rule of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4907, 4908.**

When a Committee of the Whole reported a recommendation which was ruled out as in excess of its powers, it was held that the accompanying bill stood recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **2907.**

A bill having been reported from the Committee of the Whole with instructions which were ruled out of order as proposing a change of there rules, the bill was held thereby to stand recommitted to the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4784.**

A Committee of the Whole directed by order of the House to consider certain bills, reported also certain other bills, whereupon the Speaker held that so much of the report as related to the latter bills could be received only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV,** section **4911.**

A report from the Committee of the Whole when presented, is pending without motion for its adoption. Volume **VIII,** section **3211.**

When the Committee of the Whole reports, the question in the House is into on the acceptance of the report of the committee but on the bill and amendments reported, if any, and such amendments may be voted upon engross or any Member may demand a separate vote on any amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2419.**

The vote having been taken on a agreeing to a report of the Committee of the Whole on which the previous question had been ordered, it was held that the operation of the previous question had been consummated and did not apply to related questions again brought before the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2687.**

A point of no quorum is always in order and may be made when the Committee of the Whole rises and before the report of the Chairman has been received. Volume **IV,** section **666.**

A motion to adjourn may be made pending the report from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2645.**

(51) Reports from.—Forms of, in Present and Past Practice.

Modern forms and ceremony of the report by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole and the reception thereof by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4898.**

Form of report from Committee of the Whole on a bill considered under a restrictive special order. Volume **IV,** section **3265.**

The old form of report from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **IV,** section **4898.**

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union used to report that it had the state of the Union under consideration. Volume **IV,** section **4706.**

A special order providing that the Committee of the Whole rise at the conclusion of the reading of a bill and report it to the House and that the previous question operate to final passage was held not to interfere with the right of the committee to report with recommendation to recommit. Volume **VIII,** section **2375.**

Paragraphs rule out in Committee of the Whole on points of order are not reported to the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2428.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(51) Reports from. Forms of if, in Present and Past Practice—Continued.

If the Committee of the Whole perfect a bill by amendment and then adopt a substitute for the entire bill, only the substitute is reported to the House, and if the House rejects the substitute the original bill without amendment is before the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2426.**

(52) Reports from.—Only Amendments that are Agreed to.

If a Committee of the Whole amend a paragraph and subsequently strike our that paragraph as amended the first amendment fails, and is not reported to the House or voted on. Volume **IV,** section **4898.**

The practice of reporting Committee of the Whole amendments only in their perfected forms had its origin in an old rule.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute is reported from the Committee of the Whole in its perfected form, amendments to the substitute not being noted in the report. Volume **IV,** sections **4900–4903.**

A Committee of the Whole, like any other committee, may adopt and report an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Volume **IV,** section **4899.**

Amendments rejected in Committee of the Whole are not reported to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4877.**

A Committee of the Whole ordinarily reports only such amendments as it has agreed to, but sometimes by direction of a special order it reports also amendments pending and undisposed of when it rises. Volume **IV,** sections **3225–3228.**

When a special order directs a Committee of the Whole to report "pending amendments" this does not include an amendment only partly read when the Committee of the Whole rises. Volume **IV,** section **3229.**

The hour for taking a vote having arrived an amendment pending and undisposed of in Committee of the Whole at the time is not acted on in the House. Volume **IV,** section **4910.**

An instance where the Committee of the Whole reported a new resolution in lieu of one referred to it. Volume **IV,** section **4878.**

(53) Reports from.—Consideration of Amendments in the House.

Form of rule authorizing Members to demand a separate vote on each amendment recommended by the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **803.**

Amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole should be voted on in the order in which they are reported, although they may be inconsistent one with another. Volume **IV,** sections **4881, 4882.**

It is a frequent practice for the House, by unanimous consent, to act at once on all the amendments to a bill reported from the Committee of the Whole, but it is the right of any Member to demand a separate vote on any amendment. Volume **IV,** sections **4893, 4894.**

The previous question may be moved on a portion of the amendments to a bill reported from the Committee of the Whole, leaving the remaining amendments open to debate and amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2679.**

All amendments to a bill reported from the Committee of the Whole stand on an equal footing and must be voted on by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4871.**

The House having rejected a substitute recommended by the Committee of the Whole, the section of the bill for which the substitute was proposed remains in the bill in its original form and not as amended. Volume **VIII,** section **2424.**

If the Committee of the Whole reports to the House a substitute for the entire bill the substitute is subject to amendment in the House unless the previous question is operating. Volume **VIII,** section **2419.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(53) Reports from.—Consideration of Amendments in the House.—Continued.

When a Senate bill is reported by the Committee of the Whole with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and the House rejects the substitute, and the previous question is operating, the vote recurs on the Senate bill without amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2427.**

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments it is in order to submit additional amendments, but the first question is on the amendments reported. Volume **IV,** sections **4872–4876.**

Amendments reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole are subject to amendment and the bill itself is open to amendment in the House unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII,** section **2419.**

Instance wherein a substitute amendment was offered to a bill reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments and the previous question was ordered on all the amendments and the bill to a final passage. Volume **V,** section **5472.**

The fact that a proposition has been rejected by the Committee of the Whole does not prevent it from being offered as an amendment when the subject comes up in the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4878–4880.**

The right to debate and amend a bill reported from the Committee of the Whole depend upon the will of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4895.**

A proposition reported from the Committee of the Whole as an entire and distinct amendment may not be divided, but must be voted on in the House as a whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4883–4892.**

A proposition reported from the Committee of the Whole as an entire and distinct amendment may not be divided but must be voted on in the House as a whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2426.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported two amendments as distinct, the one from the other, the Speaker held that they should be considered independently, although apparently one was a proviso attaching to the other. Volume **IV,** section **4905.**

Under the later practice, Senate amendments when reported from the Committee of the Whole are voted on en bloc and only those amendments are voted on severally on which a separate vote is demanded. Volume **VIII,** section **3191.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported a Senate amendment with the recommendation that it be agreed to with an amendment, a separate vote was had on the amendment to the Senate amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2420.**

When a Senate amendment is reported back to the House from Committee of the Whole with an amendment and with the recommendation that the Senate amendment as amended be concurred in, the vote is taken first on the proposed amendment and then on concurrence. Volume **VIII,** section **3192.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported back Senate amendments to a bill with recommendations for their disposition, it was held that a motion to recommit properly applied to the bill and not to the amendments. Volume **VIII,** section **2743.**

A separate vote in the House on a perfecting amendment offered in the Committee of the Whole and incorporated in an amendment reported to the House is not in order and may be had only by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII,** sections **2422, 2427.**

(54) Reports from.—Consideration of Bills in the House.

A series of bills reported from the Committee of the Whole should be considered in the House in the order in which they are reported. Volume **IV,** sections **4860, 4870.**

A series of bills reported from the Committee of the Whole are usually considered in the House not in the order in which taken up in the committee but in the order reported. Volume **VIII,** section **2417.**

A bill presumed to have been read in Committee of the Whole and reported favorably therefrom is not read in full again when acted on by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4916.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(54) Reports from.—Consideration of Bills in the House—Continued.

A bill which has been read in full and considered in Committee of the Whole does not require to be read in full again when taken up for action in the House. Volume **IV,** sections **3409, 3410.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported a proposition for action the Speaker gave it precedence over a resolution offered form the floor by a Member in relation to the same subject. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

The Committee of the Whole having reported both a bill and a resolution relating to an alleged breach of privilege the Speaker put the question first on the bill. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out a motion to lay on the table is not in order. Volume **V,** section **5337.**

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, right to prior recognition passes from the Member in charge to the leading opponent of the bill. Volume **VIII,** section **2629.**

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be stricken out, the bill goes back to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole as unfinished business. Volume **VIII,** section **2633.**

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words be stricken out the bill stands recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, unless the House refer it otherwise. Volume **V,** section **5326.**

An amendment reported from Committee of the Whole striking out all after the enacting clause of a bill and inserting new matter is, when reported, treated like any other amendment reported from that committee. Volume **V,** section **5341.**

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation an opponent of it is recognized to make a motion as to its disposition. Volume **IV,** section **4897.**

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation, an opponent of the bill is recognized to make a motion as to its disposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2430.**

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which last reports a bill does not thereby become entitled to prior recognition in debate. Volume **II,** section **1453.**

The recommendation of the Committee of the Whole being before the House the motion is considered as pending without being offered from the floor. Volume **IV,** section **4896.**

There is a question as to whether or not the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that a bill do lie on the table may be accepted in the House as a pending motion. Volume **IV,** section **4897.**

The recommendation of the Committee of the Whole to recommit a bill being decided in the negative, the question was held to recur on the amendments and bill under a special rule ordering the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage, Volume **VIII,** section **2375.**

A recommendation from the Committee of the Whole to recommit a bill on which the previous question had been ordered by special rule, being rejected, the question recurs on the passage of the bill. Volume **VII,** section **777.**

A special rule, ordering the previous question on a pending bill and amendments to final passage when reported from the Committee of the Whole, was held not to preclude a recommendation by the Committee of the Whole that the bill be recommitted. Volume **VII,** section **777.**

The rejection of an amendment by the Committee of the Whole does not preclude the offering of the same amendment in a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **VIII,** section **2700.**

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—Continued.

(55) Discharge of.

A motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a matter committed to it is not privileged as against a demand for the regular order. Volume **IV,** section **4917.**

The motion to discharge a Committee of the Whole was frequently in use until the necessary adherence to an order of business destroyed its privileged character. Volume **IV,** sections **4918–4921.**

Under a practice now obsolete the defeat of the motion granting leave to the Committee of the Whole to sit again discharged the committee (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4921.**

When the Committee of the Whole is discharged from the consideration of a bill the House, in lieu of a report from the chairman, accepts the minutes of the Clerk as evidence of amendments agreed to. Volume **IV,** section **4922.**

It is not in order in the House to move to postpone or otherwise consider a bill which is still in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2436.**

(56) Consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole."

The procedure known as consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole." Volume **IV,** section **4923.**

Consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" is by unanimous consent only, as the order of business gives no place for a motion. Volume **IV,** section **4923.**

The only distinction between consideration in the House and consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole is that in the letter, debate proceeds under the five-minute rule and there is no general debate. Volume **VI,** section **639.**

Debate under the five-minute rule is had in the Committee of the Whole or in the "House as in Committee of the Whole," but not in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2565.**

The quorum required in the "House as in Committee of the Whole" is a quorum of the House and not a quorum of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VI,** section **639.**

The House while acting "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" may refer to a committee, use the previous question, deal with disorder, take the yeas and nays, or adjourn. Volume **IV,** section **4923.**

The motion to reconsider, while not entertained in the Committee of the Whole, is in order in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2793.**

During consideration of a bill "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" the previous question may be demanded while Members yet desire to offer amendments. Volume **IV,** sections **4926–4929**

During consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" the previous question may not be moved on a single section of a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4930.**

A bill being under consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" a motion to commit was decided to be in order, although the reading by sections had not begun. Volume **IV,** sections **4931, 4932.**

During consideration of a bill "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" an amendment may be withdrawn at any time before action has been had on it. Volume **IV,** section **4935.**

Under the latest ruling when a bill is considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole it is considered under the five-minute rule, without general debate. Volume **IV,** sections **4924, 4925**

A bill being under consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" an amendment in the nature of a substitute is in order only after the consideration of a bill by sections has been completed. Volume **IV,** sections **4933, 4934.**

Procedure for amendment of the title when the bill is considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **3416.**

COMMITTEES.
(1) Select.
(2) Standing.
(3) Joint.—Authorization of.
(4) Joint.—Number of Members, quorum, voting, etc.
(5) Joint.—Appointment of.
(6) Joint.—Reports, instructions, and sessions in recess.
(7) Joint.—In general.
(8) Of conference.—Called "managers."
(9) Of conference.—Appointment of.
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(17) In impeachments.—The managers.
(18) In impeachments.—Choice of managers.
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(23) Commissions.
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(28) Appointment of.—Relative functions of Speaker and the House.
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(38) Chairmen of.—Method of selection.
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(54) Principles of jurisdiction.—In general.
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(61) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Appropriations.
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(76) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Immigration and Naturalization.
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(80) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to vessels, revenue, etc.
(81) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to hospitals, health, etc.
(82) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to bridges, dams, etc.
(83) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to common carriers.
(84) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to general subjects.
(85) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Invalid Pensions.
(86) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Irrigation and Reclamation.
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COMMITTEES—Continued.

(88) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Judiciary, as to trusts and corporations.
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(90) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Judiciary, as to general subjects.
(91) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Labor.
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(94) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—Manufacturers (abolished).
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(117) Jurisdiction of the several standing committees.—War Claims.
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(139) Investigations by.—Oath and examination of witnesses.
(140) Investigations by.—Members as witnesses.
(141) Investigations by.—Asking attendance of Senators as witnesses.
(142) Investigations by.—Executive officers as witnesses.
(143) Investigations by.—Rules of evidence as to.
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(149) Examination in election cases.—Authorization of.
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(151) Examination in election cases.—Rules of evidence.
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(153) Impeachment inquiries by.—Basis for.
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COMMITTEES—Continued.

(1) Select.

Since 1880 the appointment of select committees has by rule rested solely with the Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **2192.**

A Member called to the Chair during the day's sitting does not sign enrolled bills or appoint committees. Volume **VI,** section **276.**

A select committee, when created by the House, is additional to and apart from the regular standing committees provided in the rules. Volume **IV,** section **4393.**

A select committee expires at the end of a session, unless continued by order of the House or revived by the reference of a matter to it by the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4394–4399.**

When a select committee reports in full on the subject committed, it is thereby dissolved, but it may be revived by a vote. Volume **IV,** section **4403.**

The continuance of a select committee revives all the business before it. Volume **IV,** section **4400.**

A select committee that has reported finally and become dissolved may be revived as to all its original powers by the action of the House in referring in open House a new matter to it. Volume **IV,** sections **4404, 4405.**

Instance wherein a select committee was authorized by the adoption by the House of a motion to refer. Volume **IV,** section **4401.**

The House may refer a message of the President to a select committee, and may specify its number, instruct it, and give it power to send for persons and papers. Volume **V,** sections **6633, 6634.**

A motion to refer may specify that the reference be to a select committee of a stated number of Members, and may endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV,** section **4402.**

The House sometimes enlarges the powers of a select committee after it has been created. Volume **III,** section **1753.**

At the first meeting of a select committee the resolution of the House creating it and defining its duties is spread on its Journal. Volume **IV,** section **4406.**

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee with instructions. Volume **V,** section **6632.**

(2) Standing.

Early arguments for and against the creation of standing committees. Volume **IV,** section **4217.**

In the earlier practice a motion establishing certain committees was held to be privileged at the time of organization of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4407.**

A tabulation indicating changes in the size of the committees and the establishment and discontinuance of committees since the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **2183.**

Creation and history of the standing committees severally:

Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4328.** Volume **VII,** section **2051.**

Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4149.** Volume **VII,** section **1860.**

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. Volume **IV,** section **4305.** Volume **VII,** section **2029** (abolished.)

Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4032.** Volume **VII,** section **1741.**

Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4082.** Volume **VII,** section **1789.**

Census. Volume **IV,** section **4351.** Volume **VII,** section **2060.**

Civil Service. Volume **VII,** section **2017.**

Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4262.** Volume **VII,** section **1991.**

Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4090.** Volume **VII,** section **1797.**

Disposition of useless Executive papers. Volume **VII,** section **2100.**

District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4276.** Volume **VII,** section **2004.**

Education. Volume **IV,** section **4242.** Volume **VII,** section **1973.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(2) Standing—Continued.

Creation and history of the standing committees severally—Continued.

Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4299.** Volume **VII,** section **2023.**

Elections. Volume **IV,** section **4019.** Volume **VII,** section **1721.**

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Expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4315.** Volume **VII,** section **2041.**

Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4467** (abolished).

Flood Control. Volume **VII,** section **2069.**

Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4162.** Volume **VII,** section **1878.**

Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **IV,** section **4309.** Volume **VII,** section **2036.**

Indian Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4204.** Volume **VII,** section **1933.**

Industrial Arts and Expositions. Volume **IV,** section **4353.** Volume **VII,** section **2062** (abolished).

Insular Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4213.** Volume **VII,** section **1946.**

Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4096.** Volume **VII,** section **1803.**

Invalid Pensions. Volume **IV,** section **4258.** Volume **VII,** section **1987.**

Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **IV,** section **4307.** Volume **VII,** section **2031.**

Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4054.** Volume **VII,** section **1746.**

Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4244.** Volume **VII,** section **1977.**

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Volume **IV,** section **4240** (abolished).

Library. Volume **IV,** sections **4337, 4338** (abolished).

Manufactures. Volume **IV,** section **4221** (abolished).

Memorials. Volume **VII,** section **2080.**

Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4129.** Volume **VII,** section **1847.**

Mileage. Volume **IV,** section **4336.** Volume **VII,** section **2059** (abolished).

Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4179.** Volume **VII,** section **1890.**

Militia. Volume **IV,** section **4252** (abolished).

Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4223.** Volume **VII,** section **1954.**

Naval Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4189.** Volume **VII,** section **1906.**

Pacific Railroads. Volume **IV,** section **4239** (abolished).

Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4254.** Volume **VII,** section **1983.**

Pensions. Volume **IV,** section **4260.** Volume **VII,** section **1989.**

Post-Office and Post-Roads. Volume **IV,** section **4190.** Volume **VII,** section **1914.**

Printing. Volume **IV,** section **4347.** Volume **VII,** section **2092.**

Private Land Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4273** (abolished).

Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4231.** Volume **VII,** section **1962.**

Public Lands. Volume **IV,** section **4194.** Volume **VII,** section **1923.**

Railways and Canals. Volume **IV,** section **4217.** Volume **VII,** section **1951** (abolished).

Reform in the Civil Service. Volume **IV,** section **4296** (name changed. See Civil Service).

Revision of the Laws. Volume **IV,** section **4293.** Volume **VII,** section **2014.**

Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4118.** Volume **VII,** section **1832.**

Roads. Volume **VII,** section **2065.**

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Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4208.** Volume **VII,** section **1941.**

Ventilation and Acoustics. Volume **IV,** section **4313** (abolished).

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(2) Standing—Continued.

Creation and history of the standing committees severally—Continued.

War Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4269.** Volume **VII,** section **2002.**

Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4020.** Volume **VII,** section **1723.**

Woman Suffrage. Volume **VII,** section **2074** (abolished).

World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII,** section **2077.**

(3) Joint.—Authorization of.

Joint committees are used infrequently in the legislative practice of the two Houses of Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4408.**

Form of concurrent resolution creating a joint committee. Volume **IV,** section **4410.**

Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III,** sections **1998, 1999.**

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rule for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV,** section **4409.**

The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally on it several duties. Volume **IV,** section **4337.**

The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV,** section **4338.**

The powers of the Joint Committee on the Library reside with the Senate portion in the recess after the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4337.**

The Joint Committee on Printing, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **IV,** section **4347.**

The statutes empower either branch of the Joint Committee on Printing to act in case of the nonexistence of the other. Volume **IV,** section **4347.**

The Joint Committee on Printing has executive duties conferred by statute. Volume **IV,** section **4347.**

The two Houses, by simple and separate resolutions, sometimes appoint committees to confer and report. Volume **III,** section **1936.**

The House sometimes appoints a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate in relation to some questions of moment. Volume **I,** section **3.**

Joint committees of ceremony are provided for by simple and not concurrent resolution. Volume **V,** section **7176.**

Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6723.**

When a joint committee is authorized by simple resolution the resolution itself does not have the concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **IV,** section **4411.**

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

Committees of the two Houses acting jointly to devise a plan for the electoral count of 1821 reported different propositions, whereat misunderstanding arose. Volume **III,** section **1936.**

Sometimes the two Houses by concurrent action join two of their standing committees and constitute them a joint committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4412–4416.**

The Senate has specially empowered its Committees on Printing, Enrolled Bills, and the Library, to act in conjunction with similar House committees. Volume **IV,** section **4416.**

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV,** section **4419.**

A joint select committee expires with the session. Volume **IV,** section **4420.**

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4445.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(3) Joint—Authorization of—Continued.

The House and Senate being invited to attend the Jamestown Exposition appointed a joint committee to attend at a date after the expiration of the term of the Congress. Volume **V,** section **7053.**

Instance wherein a joint committee was authorized and appointed to attend a ceremony occurring after the final adjournment of a Congress. Volume **V,** section **7054.**

(4) Joint.—Number of Members, Quorum, Voting, etc.

In the early days the House insisted on the larger portion of the membership of a joint committee, and that the quorum and votes should be on a per capita basis. Volume **IV,** section **4431.**

The joint committee which arranged for the electoral count of 1857 consisted of a larger number of Representatives than Senators, as had been the practice previously in reference to similar committees. Volume **III,** section **1946.**

Although a joint committee votes per capita, the membership from the House is usually larger than that from the Senate. Volume **IV,** sections **4426–4430.**

Instance wherein the Senate insisted on an equal representation on a joint committee. Volume **IV,** section **4410.**

A joint committee vote per capita, and not as representatives of the two Houses. Volume **IV,** section **4425.**

A quorum of a joint committee seems to have been considered to be a majority of the whole number rather than a majority of the membership from each House. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

The constitution of a joint committee, its quorum, chairman, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

The first named of the Senate members acted as chairman of the Joint Committee on Conduct of the War. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War ordered that less than a quorum should be sufficient to take testimony. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

(5) Joint.—Appointment of.

The Speaker sometimes appoints the House's portion of a proposed joint committee before the Senate has concurred in constituting the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4426.**

Each House notifies the other by message of appointments of, or changes in, its membership on a joint committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4417, 4418.**

(6) Joint.—Reports, Instructions, and Sessions in Recess.

A joint committee may report in either House. Volume **IV,** section **4432.**

A joint committee may report to both Houses, or to either House, according to its instructions. Volume **IV,** sections **4421–4423.**

A joint committee may be instructed by the two Houses acting concurrently, or by either House acting independently. Volume **IV,** sections **4421–4423.**

Joint committees are authorized to sit during recess of Congress by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV,** sections **4434, 4435.**

Discussion of the procedure in the presentation and reference of reports from commissions created by law and from joint committees of the two Houses. Volume **VI,** section **371.**

(7) Joint.—In general.

In early days a joint committee took enrolled bills to the President of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **3432.**

An instance where a joint committee asked of the President the return of a bill. Volume **IV,** section **3505.**

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States, but not Vice-President, made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **III,** sections **1998, 1999.**

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV,** section **4433.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(7) Joint.—In general—Continued.

The House and Senate appointed a joint committee to attend the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Volume **V,** section **7054**.

An instance wherein credentials of persons claiming to be Members-elect were referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **I,** section **361.**

A joint committee having taken testimony which incidentally related to the right of a Member to his seat the same was reported to the House. Volume **I,** section **607.**

Suit having been filed against members of a joint committee, the House granted permission to the members on the part of the House to enter appearance in response to judicial process, while the Senate declared it to be an invasion of constitutional privilege and directed the Senate members of the committee to make no appearance in response thereto. Volume **VII,** section **2164.**

(8) Of conference.—Called "Managers."

The Members of a conference committee are properly called "managers." Volume **V,** section **6335.**

The conference managers from the two Houses constitute practically two district committees, each of which acts by a majority. Volume **V,** section **6334.**

Each House determines for itself the number of its managers at a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6328–6330.**

(9) Of Conference.—Appointment of.

Since 1890 the rule has provided that conference committees be appointed by the Speaker, although such has been the practice since the earliest days of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2192.**

Motions to instruct he Speaker in the appointment of conference committees have not been entertained. Volume **VIII,** section **2193.**

Form of resolution approving designation of Speaker pro tempor and authorizing him to sign enrolled bills and appoint committees. Volume **VI,** section **272.**

Instance wherein the Senate appointed seven conferees and the House three on the same committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3221.**

In the later practice managers have generally been selected from the committee that reported the measure, have been reappointed for later conferences, and have embodied majority and minority representation. Volume **V,** sections **6341–6344.**

In the modern practice managers of a conference are usually selected from the standing committee which reported the bill over which the disagreement arises. Volume **V,** section **6336.**

In appointing managers of a conference the Speaker usually consults the Member in charge of measure. Volume **V,** section **6327.**

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference, and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6345–6351.**

The practice of changing managers at a second and subsequent conference was so fixed in the earlier practice that their reappointment had a special significance. Volume **V,** sections **6352–6368.**

The motion of the Member in charge of the bill as to the disposition of a Senate amendment being disagreed to, and a conference being asked, the conferees were so selected as to represent the attitude of the House. Volume **V,** section **6369.**

A Member at whose suggestion the report of a committee of which he was not a member was modified, was appointed a conferee when the question came to conference. Volume **V,** section **6370.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(10) Of Conference.—Meeting of.

Conferences are generally held in the Senate portion of the Capitol and with closed doors, although in rare instances Members and others have been admitted to make arguments (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6254.**

Conferees do not usually admit persons to make arguments before them. Volume **V,** section **6263.**

Instance wherein the Senate referred papers in the nature of petitions to the managers of a conference. Volume **V,** section **6263.**

(11) Of Conference.—In General.

Instructions to managers of a conference may not direct them to do that which they might not otherwise do. Volume **V,** sections **6386, 6387.**

A question being raised as to certain revenue amendments of the Senate it was held in order to refer the constitutional question to the house conferees in case there should be a conference. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

A Member may be excused from service on a conference as on committees only by permission of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4506.**

According to the later practice the powers of a conference committee which has not reported do not expire by reason of the termination of a session of Congress, unless it be the last session. Volume **V,** sections **6260–6262.**

A motion to refer a conference report to a standing committee has been held out of order. Volume **V,** section **6558.**

An early instance wherein committees of the two Houses held a conference, not over disagreements to amendments, but over proposed legislation. Volume **V,** section **6257.**

A conference report has precedence of a report from the Committee on Rules on which the yeas and nays and the previous question have been ordered. Volume **V,** section **6449.**

While it is in order to discuss proceedings of conference committees, it has been held improper to criticize the conferees of the other House in such a manner as to reflect on them in their official capacity. Volume **VI,** section **568.**

(12) In Impeachments.—Number of Committee Carrying the Message to the Bar of the Senate.

The Blount impeachment was carried to the bar of the Senate by a single Member of the House. Volume **III,** section **2294.**

The Pickering impeachment was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III,** section **2319.**

The impeachment of Justice Chase was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III,** section **2343.**

The impeachment of Judge Peck was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III,** section **2367.**

The impeachment of President Johnson was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III,** section **2412.**

The impeachment of Secretary Belknap was carried to the Senate by a committee of five. Volume **III,** section **2445.**

(13) In Impeachments.—Constitution of the Committee Carrying the Message.

The impeachment of Judge Humphreys was carried to the Senate by a committee of two representing the two political parties. Volume **III,** section **2385.**

The Speaker appointed the committee to carry the impeachment of President Johnson to the Senate from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III,** section **2412.**

The minority party were represented on the committee to carry the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2445.**

The Speaker gave the minority representation on the committee to carry the impeachment of Judge Delahay to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2505.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(13) In Impeachments.—Constitution of the Committee Carrying the Message—Continued.

Constitituion of the committee to carry the Swayne impeachment to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2472.**

(14) In Impeachments.—Declaration by, at Bar of Senate.

Form of declaration by House committee in presenting the impeachment of Judge Pickering in the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2320.**

Forms and ceremonies of presenting the impeachment of Judge Humphreys in the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2386.**

Form of declaration by the chairman of the House committee in presenting the impeachment of President Johnson in the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2413.**

Forms and ceremonies of presenting the Archbald impeachment at the bar of the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **501.**

The ceremonies of presenting to the Senate the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **515.**

Managers and counsel made extended opening statements in the Archbald trail, the managers outlining charges which they proposed to establish and counsel for the respondent setting forth the contention that impeachment could be sustained only on conviction of offenses punishable in criminal court and controverting charges preferred in the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **509.**

The replication of the House to the answer of Judge Archbald was submitted without signature. Volume **VI,** section **507.**

(15) In Impeachments.—Report After Appearing in Senate.

Verbal report made by the House committee on returning from presenting in the Senate the impeachment of Judge Pickering. Volume **III,** section **2320.**

Verbal report made by the committee that had carried the impeachment of Justice Chase to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2343.**

The committee having impeached President Johnson returned to the House and reported orally in the usual form. Volume **III,** section **2413.**

Having carried to the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Archbald, the managers returned and reported verbally in the House. Volume **VI,** section **501.**

The managers having prepared a replication to the answer of Judge Archbald, submitted it to the House for approval and adoption. Volume **VI,** section **506.**

No report, on the conclusion of the Archbald trial, was made to the House by the managers, but the Senate, by message, announced the judgment. Volume **VI,** section **512.**

(16) In Impeachments.—For Drawing up Articles.

In the Blount impeachment the drawing up of the articles was confided to a select committee with power to procure testimony. Volume **III,** section **2297.**

In the Blount impeachment the House, after discussion, empowered the committee drawing the articles to sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III,** section **2297.**

The committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment in the Blount case reported the evidence and later the articles. Volume **III,** section **2300.**

The committee appointed to prepare articles in the Chase case were all of those who had favored the impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2343.**

All of the committee who framed the article in the Peck case had voted for the impeachment (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2368.**

The committee to draw the articles in the Humphreys impeachment were appointed by the Speaker, and all but one were of the majority party. Volume **III,** section **2387.**

The House authorized a committee of seven to prepare articles impeaching President Johnson, with power to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **2412.**

The Speaker appointed the committee to draw articles impeaching President Johnson from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III,** section **2412.**

The work of drawing up the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(16) In Impeachments.—For Drawing up Articles—Continued.

In the Belknap case the committee in drawing up articles needed certain special powers as to witnesses. Volume **III,** section **2447.**

The House decided that the articles impeaching Judge Swayne should be prepared by a select committee. Volume **III,** section **2472.**

The Speaker in the committee to draw the articles in the Swayne case gave minority representation to those opposed generally to the impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2472.**

(17) In Impeachments.—The Managers.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that the managers of an impeachment were not a committee. Volume **III,** section **2420.**

Managers of an impeachment being no longer Members of the House by reason of the expiration of their terms, successors were elected. Volume **VI,** section **517.**

In response to an objection by the managers to the designation "board of" managers, contained in a communication incorporated in the record of proceedings, the Secretary of the Senate was authorized to correct the designation. Volume **VI,** section **508.**

(18) In Impeachments.—Choice of Managers.

The managers of the Peck impeachment were chosen by ballot, a majority vote being required for election. Volume **III,** section **2368.**

Form of resolutions providing for selection of managers and the presentation of the articles to the Senate in the Humphreys impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2388.**

The managers of the Johnson impeachment were chosen by ballot. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Mr. Speaker Colfax tendered to several Members of the minority a place as one of the tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Members of the minority declining to serve as tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment the Speaker appointed all from the majority party. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

The House by resolution elected five managers, chosen from the Committee on the Judiciary and from both parties, to carry the impeachment of Judge Louderback to the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **514.**

Form of resolution designating managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment trial and instructing them to carry the impeachment to the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **500.**

A resolution providing for the selection of managers of an impeachment was admitted as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **517.**

The managers elected to conduct the Archbald trial on behalf of the House of Representatives consisted of seven members of the Judiciary Committee and represented both the majority and minority parties in the House. Volume **VI,** section **500.**

Instance wherein the number of managers of an impeachment was increased after the institution of proceedings in the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **517.**

The House decided to appoint the managers of the Belknap impeachment by resolution instead of by ballot. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

One of the managers of the Belknap impeachment being excused the House chose another. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

The House having excused a Member elected manager in the Pickering case another was chosen by ballot. Volume **III,** section **2323.**

A manager in impeachment proceedings is excused from service by authority of the House. Volume **III,** section **2300.**

Discussion of the power of the House to appoint managers to continue in office in that capacity after the expiration of the term for which they were elected to the House. Volume **VI,** section **517.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(19) In Impeachments.—As to Divisions of Opinion Among Managers.

It seems to have been conceded in the Belknap impeachment that the managers should be in accord with the sentiments of the House. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

The minority party were represented among the managers of the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

All the managers in the Peck trial were of those who had voted for impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2368.**

The managers chosen for the trial of Justice Chase had each voted for a portion at least of the articles. Volume **III,** section **2345.**

The managers of the Humphreys impeachment were appointed by the Speaker, and all but one belonged to the majority party. Volume **III,** section **2388.**

Constitution of the managers of the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2475.**

(20) In Impeachment.—Chairman of Managers.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that when managers of an impeachment were elected by ballot the managers and not the House chose the chairman. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Usage of the House in the selection of chairman of the managers of an impeachment (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2417.**

Method of designating the chairman of the managers in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2448.**

The chairman of managers of an impeachment having ceased to be a Member the next in order succeeded to the chairmanship. Volume **III,** section **2306.**

(21) In Impeachments.—Power of Investigation Given to Managers.

The managers of the impeachment of President Johnson were given leave to sit during sessions of the House and power to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **2423.**

The House gave to the managers appointed for the Johnson trial the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III,** section **2419.**

With the adjournment of a court of impeachment the function of the managers cease, but the House may continue them to complete an investigation already begun. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

The House has constituted the managers of an impeachment a select committee of investigation. Volume **IV,** section **4400.**

(22) To Act as Tellers for the Electoral Count.

Two tellers are appointed on the part of each House to tabulate the votes in the electoral count. Volume **III,** section **1918.**

While the Speaker has at times appointed the tellers for the electoral count as of his own authority, yet the best considered opinion is that the function belongs to the House itself (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1961.**

In 1921 the provision authorizing the naming of tellers, which on the occasion of the electoral counts of 1909, 1913, and 1917 had been incorporated in separate resolutions, was included in the original resolution providing for the joint session. Volume **VI,** section **443.**

In 1877 the Speaker appointed the tellers for the electoral count without special authority from the House and named them all from the majority party, a course which was followed by the President pro tempore. Volume **III,** section **1954.**

A teller appointed for the electoral count may be excused by authority of the House. Volume **III,** section **1944.**

Instance in which a teller resigned and suggested the appointment of a successor. Volume **VI,** section **446.**

Form of the duplicate reports made by the tellers at the electoral count. Volume **VI,** section **443.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(23) Commissions.

For performing duties after the expiration of the term of a Congress commissions are created by law. Volume **IV,** section **4436.**

A commission consisting of Members of the House and Senate and certain members of the judiciary was provided by law to settle disputed questions relating to the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the Electoral Commission. Volume **IV,** section **4464.**

In 1877 the House authorized its members of the Electoral Commission to sit during the session of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4549.**

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, have assumed to extend the powers of a joint committee beyond the adjournment of Congress, but later action seems to recognize a law as to the proper instrumentality for such purposes. Volume **IV,** sections **4437–4444.**

A commission which acted and reported during the lifetime of a Congress was created by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

A commission created by concurrent resolution and including persons not Members of Congress in its membership reported like a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

A Senator, member of a joint commission created by law and appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, respectively, tendered his resignation in the Senate. Volume **IV,** section **4446.**

There is some question as to the status of a report made from a commission constituted by law. Volume **IV,** sections **4698–4701.**

The report of a commission constituted by law is referred to a committee when presented in the House. Volume **IV,** section **4702.**

(24) Appointment of.—By the Speaker.

Unless otherwise specially ordered by the House, the Speaker appoints the standing committees at the commencement of each Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4448.**

Since 1880 the appointment of select committees has by rule rested solely with the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4470.**

Since 1890 the rule has provided that conference committees be appointed by the Speaker although such has been the practice since the earliest days of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4470.**

Reasons why the Speaker should not appoint to a vacancy on a committee during a recess of Congress (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4460.**

Under the modern practice the Speaker appoints the standing committees at his convenience, without specific direction by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4448.**

Although the rules required the Speaker to appoint the standing committees, yet it was the invariable practice in former years for him not to appoint until directed by order of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4457.**

In the earlier but not in the later practice the Speaker filled vacancies on committees only by the special direction of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4458–4460.**

Before the adoption of rules the House sometimes authorizes the Speaker to appoint certain necessary committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4455, 4456.**

In the Fortieth Congress the Speaker did not appoint the committees, except a few, until the closing days of the first session. Volume **IV,** section **4454.**

Dates at which the standing committees have been appointed in the last fifty years (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4452.**

The delay of the Speaker in appointing the standing committees having occasioned criticism, a resolution directing the appointment was offered, but was disagreed to by the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4452, 4453.**

A question as to the privilege of resolutions directing the Speaker in regard to the appointment of committees in a certain way or for certain purposes. Volume **IV,** sections **4461, 4462.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(24) Appointment of.—By the Speaker—Continued.

A law providing that a committee of the House be "chosen," the Speaker never appointed without special sanction of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4465, 4466.**

An order providing for the appointment on a committee of two Members of the House "by that body," the Speaker declined to appoint unless directed by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4463.**

(25) Appointment of.—When Charges are Made Against the Speaker.

The Speaker being implicated by certain charges, a Speaker pro tempore selected from the minority party was empowered to appoint a committee of investigation. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

In 1825 the House ordered that the select committee to investigate the conduct of the Speaker should be chosen by ballot. Volume **IV,** section **1362.**

A select committee being authorized to investigate the conduct of the Speaker they were appointed by the Member called to the chair as Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II,** section **1364.**

(26) Appointment of.—When the Speaker's Seat is Contested.

The seat of the Speaker being contested the Committee on Elections were appointed by resolution of the House. Volume **II,** section **1361.**

The Speaker's seat being contested he requested that the House relieve him of the appointment of the Committee on Elections, and the request was granted. Volume **II,** section **1360.**

The Speaker's seat being contested the House directed that the Elections Committee be appointed by the Speaker pro tempore. Volume **I,** section **809.**

(27) Appointment of.—By a Speaker Pro Tempore.

A Member called to the chair by the Speaker was permitted to appoint a committee by vote of the House. Volume **II,** section **1360.**

A Speaker pro tempore by designation merely asks consent of the House before appointing committees. Volume **II,** section **1395.**

A Member called to the chair to preside temporarily was special authority by the House to appoint a committee. Volume **II,** section **1365.**

A Speaker pro tempore whose designation has received the approval of the House signs enrolled bills and appoints committees. Volume **II,** section **1404.**

(28) Appointments of.—Relative Functions of Speaker and The House.

Although the rules permit the House to direct that appointment of the standing committees otherwise than by the Speaker the House has always declined to exercise its power in this respect. Volume **IV,** sections **4450, 4451.**

The motion directing the Speaker to appoint the committees has been to the subject of an amendment proposing their appointment by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4449.**

Since 1880 the appointment of select committees has by rule rested solely with the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4470.**

Instances wherein the House declined to take from the Speaker the appointment of select committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4475, 4476.**

In 1821 the House ordered that its members of the Select Committee on the Admission of Missouri be elected by ballot. Volume **IV,** section **4471.**

A joint committee was chosen in 1821 to consider and report to the two Houses whether or not it was expedient to make provision to admit Missouri to the Union. Volume **IV,** section **4471.**

When the Select Committee on the Admission of Missouri was chosen by ballot a committee of three was appointed to count the ballots. Volume **IV,** section **4471.**

In 1839 and 1840 committees of investigation were elected by ballot. Volume **IV,** sections **4472, 4473.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(28) Appointments of.—Relative Functions of Speaker and the House—Continued.

In 1832 a motion that the committee to investigate the Bank of the United States be chosen by ballot was defeated by a tie vote. Volume **IV,** section **4474.**

A Member who had moved an investigation requested that he be not appointed one of the committee, as he would have to appear as a witness. Volume **III,** section **1827.**

Instance wherein a Member who proposed an investigation was not made one of the committee (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2646.**

(29) Appointment of.—Majority and Minority Representation on.

The old rule of Parliament that none but those friendly to a bill should be of the committee and the practice of party representation on the standing committees of the House (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4477.**

As to proper ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV,** section **4467.**

The usage in relation to majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV,** section **4478.**

The ratios of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4477.**

It is the usage to carry out the principle of majority and minority representation in appointing subcommittees. Volume **IV,** section **4551.**

In appointing a committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore the Speaker selected the majority, including the chairman, from the political party of the President, which was the minority party of the House. Volume **III,** section **1997.**

The Senate constituted its committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore with a majority from the minority side of the Chamber. Volume **II,** section **1997.**

(30) Appointment of.—Rank on.

The Speaker in filling vacancies on a committee sometimes designates the rank of the appointee on the committee list. Volume **IV,** section **4489.**

(31) Appointment of.—In Relation to the Oath, Contested Elections, Accusations, etc.

A Member may be named on a committee before he is sworn. Volume **IV,** section **4477.**

Instance wherein a Member-elect was appointed on a committee long before he took the oath. Volume **IV,** section **4483.**

A Member-elect who had been appointed on a committee before taking the oath not having appeared the Speaker, with the consent of the House, appointed another Member to the vacancy. Volume **IV,** section **4484.**

In the early days the House was often particular that an absent Member should not be appointed or retained on a committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4485–4487.**

A returned Member whose seat is contested is nevertheless eligible to appointment on any committee. Volume **II,** section **1018.**

The fact that a Member's seat is contested is not necessarily taken into account in appointing him to committee. Volume **IV,** section **4488.**

Members-elect, unofficially known to be under indictment or actually convicted after indictment, but pending appeal, were yet appointed on committees. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

Instance wherein a Senator accused of crime was omitted from committees at his own request. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

Instances wherein Members have not been appointed on committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4468, 4469.**

(32) Election of.—In General.

The House elects the standing committees at the commencement of each Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **2171.**

A rule provides that vacancies in standing committee shall be filled by election by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2178.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(32) Election of.—In General—Continued.

General increases have been made in the standing committees from time to time. Volume **VIII,** section **2183.**

A tabulation indicating changes in the size of the committees and the establishment and discontinuance of committees since the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **2183.**

An unwritten rule designates certain committees as "exclusive committees," election to any one of which precludes membership on any other committee. Volume **VII,** section **2188.**

Instances wherein Members have not been appointed on committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2199.**

The fact that a Member's seat is contested is not necessarily taken into account in appointing him to committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2194.**

Instance wherein the chairman of the committee on committees of the majority caucus, by direction of the caucus, proposed changes in the rules and the election of members to committees which were agreed to by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3619.**

(33) Election of.—Proceedings in House on.

The House elects the standing committees at the commencement of each Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **2171.**

Motions and resolutions for the election of standing committees have been presented as privileged. Volume **VIII,** sections **2179, 2182.**

Motions for the election of Members to committees are debatable and are subject to amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **2172.**

It is in order to move the previous question on motions or resolutions providing for the election of Members to standing committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2174.**

A rule provides that motions or resolutions to elect members of the standing committees shall not be divisible. Volume **VIII,** sections **2175, 3164.**

(34) Election of.—Bank on.

Rank on committees is fixed by the order in which elected, and, in event of simultaneous election, by the order in which named in the nomination resolution. Volume **VIII,** section **2195.**

The House in electing committees designates the rank of Members in the order in which their names appear on the list. Volume **VIII,** section **2179.**

Instance wherein a Member who had been seated by the House in a contested-election case was restored to original rank on committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2196.**

(35) Election of.—Majority and Minority Representation on.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2184.**

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2187.**

The majority have at times placed restrictions upon the selection of minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2188.**

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII,** sections **2186, 2187.**

(36) Election of.—Party Caucus Functions on.

Nominations for assignments to the standing committees are made by the committee on committees which reports them to the caucus for approval and ratification. Volume **VIII,** section **3617.**

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2172.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(36) Election of.—Party Caucus Functions on—Continued.

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII,** sections **2186, 2187.**

(37) Delegates on.

Delegates are appointed as additional Members of certain committees where they possess the same powers and privileges as in the House, and may make any motion except to reconsider. Volume **II,** section **1297.**

Delegates are elected as additional members of certain committees, where they possess the same powers and privileges and may make any motion except to reconsider. Volume **VI,** section **242.**

Reference to the first rule giving Delegates places on committees. Volume **V,** section **6766.**

Delegates have sometimes been appointed on committees other than those mentioned in Rule XII. Volume **II,** section **1298.**

A Delegate has been appointed chairman of a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1299.**

A Delegate was appointed chairman of a committee to inquire into the conduct of a judge, and was authorized by the House to cause testimony to be taken. Volume **II,** section **1303.**

Instance wherein a Delegate was made chairman of a committee to investigate the conduct of a judge. Volume **III,** section **2487.**

Different views of the House as to the propriety of permitting a Delegate to serve on a committee. Volume **II,** section **1297.**

In the earlier practice delegates appear to have voted in committees, but such is not the later rule, Volume **II,** sections **1300, 1301.**

The rules give to the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico the status of a Delegate in the House, and assign to him an additional place on the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **II,** section **1306.**

(38) Chairmen of.—Method of Selection.

The chairmanship of a committee is determined by seniority, by election, by the committee, or in case of the death of the chairman, by appointment by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4513.**

In filling vacancies in chairmanships of committees the House has usually, but not invariably, followed the rule of seniority and elected the next ranking member of the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2202.**

The chairman of a committee having resigned his seat in the House the committee elected a chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4529.**

The chairman of a committee having resigned his seat in the House the Speaker, by consent of the House, appointed a chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4530.**

An instance wherein a joint select committee elected its chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4447.**

A committee having elected a chairman has sometimes reported that fact to the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4524, 4525.**

It has been decided that it is not necessary for a committee to report to the House the election of a chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4526–4528.**

(39) Chairmen of.—Principle of Selection of, for Select.

It was the earlier usage of the House that the Member moving a select committee should be appointed its chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4514–4516.**

The inconvenience of the usage that the proposer of a committee should be its chairman has caused it to be disregarded in modern practice. Volume **IV,** sections **4517–4519.**

In appointing committees of investigation it is evidently necessary to disregard the former usage that the proposer of the committee should be its chairman. Volume **IV,** sections **4520–4523.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(39) Chairmen of.—Principle of Selection of, for Select—Continued.

An illustration of the inconvenience of the former practice of making the Member proposing a select committee its chairman. Volume **IV,** section **4671.**

Instance wherein the appointment of the mover of an investigation as chairman of the committee caused debate. Volume **II,** section **1596.**

Instance wherein the Member proposing a committee of investigation was appointed chairman. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

Mr. John Randolph, who had moved the Chase investigation, was made chairman of the committee. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

(40) Chairmen of.—In General.

The chairman of a committee, with the permission of the House, may resign as chairman, still remaining a member of the committee. Volume **IV,** sections **4531, 4532.**

Instance where the House by resolution proposed to authorize a chairman of a subcommittee to administer oaths. Volume **IV,** section **4548.**

An instance where the chairman of a select committee complained that the majority of his committee had adjourned and thereby were failing to perform the duty assigned them by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4518.**

The chairman of a committee, acting as its organ, sometimes submits a report in which he has not concurred. Volume **IV,** sections **4670, 4671.**

Room of newly appointed chairmen of committees do not become vacant until their appointment is confirmed by the House at the opening of Congress and Members assigned to their rooms on March 4 are not entitled to possession until the new chairman vacates. Volume **VIII,** section **3655.**

(41) Rooms, Furniture, Stationery, etc.

A resolution assigning a room to a committee presents a question of privilege. Volume **V,** section **7273.**

The control of the Speaker extends only to the "unappropriated rooms' of the House wing, and the House itself controls the disposition of the other rooms. Volume **V,** sections **7273–7281.**

The assignment of committee and other rooms in the House wing, custody of documents, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4330.**

The Doorkeeper has the custody of all the furniture, books, and public property in the committee and other rooms under his charge. Volume **I,** section **261.**

The Clerk furnishes stationery to the several committees and to the offices of the House. Volume **II,** sections **1161, 1162.**

Stationery, blank books, and other papers necessary to legislation are furnished to the House and Senate and their committees on requisition of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, respectively. Volume **V,** section **7322.**

(42) Papers and Custody Thereof.

A committee sometimes makes its clerk custodian of its papers, allowing possession to Members only by permission of the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4578.**

Rights of a member of a committee in relation to papers referred to one of its subcommittees. Volume **IV,** section **4577.**

At the time of final adjournment of a Congress the clerks of committees are required to deliver to the Clerk of the House the bills and other papers referred to the committees. Volume **V,** section **7260.**

Evidence taken by a committee under order of the House and not reported to the House shall be delivered to the Clerk at the final adjournment of the Congress. Volume **V,** section **7260.**

No officer or employee should furnish any copy of any testimony given or paper filed on any investigation before the House or any of its committees. Volume **III,** section **2663.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(42) Papers and Custody Thereof—Continued.

The House sometimes orders the Clerk to transmit a committee report to the House in the next Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4678.**

(43) Clerks of.—Authorization and Compensation of.

The assignment of committee clerks is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4332.**

An annual clerkship of a committee is authorized by a resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4534.**

Session clerks are assigned to committees by resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **IV,** section **4535.**

The Kansas Committee of 1856 was empowered by the House to employ or dismiss clerks and assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, and to administer oaths to them. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

Reference to statutes fixing the pay of session clerks of committees (footnote), Volume **IV,** section **4535.**

A session clerk is entitled to compensation only from the date when he enters upon the discharge of his duties with the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4536.**

A clerk of a committee who ceased to hold office on December 21 was held not to be entitled to the salary for the remainder of the month, under the terms of a resolution directing the payment of salaries of employees for that month on the 20th. Volume **IV,** section **4537.**

The clerk of a committee being appointed a postmaster was held to be entitled to his salary as clerk until his successor was appointed, although his salary as postmaster had already begun. Volume **IV,** section **4538.**

(44) Clerks of.—Appointment of.

Clerks of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **IV,** section **4533.**

Clerks and other employees of committees are appointed by the chairman, with the approval of the committee, and are paid at the public expense. Volume **VIII,** section **2206.**

There is not legal power to fill a vacancy in the clerkship of a committee after one Congress has expired and before the next House has been organized. Volume **IV,** section **4539.**

(45) Clerks of.—Oath and Privilege of.

The Clerk of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was sworn. Volume **IV,** section **4424.**

Forms of oaths taken by clerks of committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4580–4582.**

An assault upon the clerk of a committee within the walls of the Capital was held to be a breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

Clerks of committees other than the clerk of the committee in charge of the bill under consideration are not entitled to the privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3636.**

(46) Stenographers of.

The Speaker appoints the official reporters of debates and stenographers of committees. Volume **V,** section **6958.**

Origin of the employment of committee stenographers. Volume **V,** section **6958.**

Official stenographers to the standing committees of the House shall not furnish transcripts of testimony adduced before such committees without written authorization from the chairman of the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3459.**

(47) Belief from Service on.

A Member may decline to serve on a committee only with permission of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4490–4493.**

The request of a Member that he be relieved from service on a committee is submitted to the House for approval. Volume **IV,** section **4507.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(47) Relief from Service on—Continued.

The request of a Member that he be excused from committee service has generally been treated as privileged, but as debatable to a very limited extent only. Volume **IV,** sections **4508–4510.**

While the House has usually granted requests of Members that they be excused from committee service it has sometimes refused. Volume **IV,** sections **4494–4505.**

The Speaker may not relieve a Member from service on a committee to which he has appointed him. Volume **IV,** section **4511.**

Forms of resignations from committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2197.**

Instance wherein Members failing to abide by the action of their party caucus were disciplined by removal from committees or reduction in rank. Volume **VIII,** section **3606.**

(48) Speaker Serves Only on Committee on Rules.

Origin of the practice whereby the Speaker has become a member of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4321.**

A Member being elected Speaker after the organization of the House it is assumed that his committee places are thereby vacated. Volume **I,** section **230.**

The election of a Member as Speaker is assumed to vacate any positions on committees held by him previously. Volume **IV,** section **4512.**

(49) Reference to.— General Principles.

It is provided by rule that all proposed legislation shall be referred to the standing committees in accordance with the jurisdiction which the rules specify. Volume **IV,** section **4019.**

The duty of preliminary approval of the Journal, the reference of bills to committees and calendars, and similar matters of clerical routine are largely delegated by the Speaker to the Clerk at the Speaker's table. Volume **VI,** section **626.**

Bills received from the Senate go the Speaker unless sooner called up for consideration under the rules. Volume **VI,** section **727.**

The Speaker declines to refer to the Committee on Appropriations estimates or requests relating to appropriations transmitted through other than official channels. Volume **VII,** section **1124.**

The reference of a private bill is indorsed on it by the Member introducing it, while the reference of a public bill is made by the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3364.**

The reference of private bills to committees is indicated by the Member. Volume **VII,** section **1027.**

A bill may not be divided among two or more committees, although it may contain matters properly within the jurisdiction of several committees. Volume **IV,** section **4372.**

The parliamentary law provides that the House may commit a portion of a bill or part to one committee and part to another. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another. Volume **IV,** sections **3359, 3360.**

A committee may receive a petition only through the House. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

It is in order to refer a matter to a committee before its Members have been appointed. Volume **IV,** section **4555.**

Prior to the election of committees, reference of bills is made as if committees were in existence, and when committees are elected such reference is effective without further formality. Volume **VII,** section **2102a.**

It is in order for the House to refer a bill to any committee, though such committee, under Rule XI, might not have original jurisdiction of the bill. Volume **V,** section **5527.**

The House may by vote refer a bill to any committee without regard to the rules of jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** section **4375.**

Rule for delivery of bills referred to a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4556.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(49) Reference to.—General Principles—Continued.

No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee may be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider. Volume **V,** section **5647.**

There is a question as to whether or not the rule forbidding a bill to be brought back from a committee on a motion to reconsider applies to a case wherein the House after considering a bill commits it. Volume **V,** sections **5648–5650.**

Not only have vetoed bills been referred to committees, but in practice those committees have often neglected to report (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3550.**

In a rare instance the House committed a bill directly to the Committee of the Whole before sending it to a standing or select committee. Volume **II,** section 1363.

The House may refer a subject to a Committee of the Whole as well as to a standing committee. Volume **IV,** section **4709.**

Motions to change the reference of public bills are not open to debate or subject to amendment. Volume **IV,** section **4378.**

All documents referred to committees or otherwise disposed of are printed, unless otherwise specially ordered. Volume **IV,** section **7315.**

(50) Reference to.—President's Messages.

Formerly the annual message of the President was distributed by resolution to the committees have jurisdiction, but since the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress the practice has been discontinued. Volume **VIII,** section **3350.**

A message from the President dealing with questions within the jurisdiction of several committees may be divided for reference and each subject referred to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3349.**

The reference of a message from the President to committees may be changed by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII,** section **3351.**

A message of the President is usually referred by direction of the Speaker, but a Member may move a reference. Volume **IV,** section **4053.**

In 1858 the House declined to refer a message of the President relating to Kansas to the Committee on Territories and referred it to a select committee with instructions. Volume **IV,** section **4518.**

The Committee of the Whole, in distributing the President's message, may refer portions to a standing or select committee with instructions. Volume **V,** sections **6626, 6627.**

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **V,** sections **6621, 6622.**

(51) Reference to.—Instructions, Papers from the Files, etc.

It has been held not in order to move to instruct a committee on the first reference of a matter to it. Volume **V,** sections **5522–5525.**

It is in order to refer a matter already under consideration to a committee with instructions to report a bill forthwith, and such bill being reported is in order for immediate consideration. Volume **V,** section **5550.**

The House may take from its files papers of a preceding Congress and refer them to a committee with instructions. Volume **V,** section **7261.**

The House may refer to a committee a report made in a preceding Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4679.**

The former practice of the Senate in relation to instructing committees. Volume **V,** section **5525.**

Where a matter is recommitted with instructions the committee must confine itself within the instructions. Volume **IV,** section **4404.**

When a bill is recommitted with instructions relating only to a certain portion the committee may not review other portions. Volume **V,** section **5526.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(52) Reference to.—By Recommittal.

A bill referred to a committee and reported therefrom is sometimes recommitted. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

When a report is recommitted the committee must take up the subject anew, the former action being of no further account. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

When a bill is recommitted to the committee which reported it, the whole question is before the committee anew, as if it had not been before considered. Volume **V,** section **5558.**

(53) Reference to.—Bills on the Speaker's Table.

Discretion of the Speaker is referring to committees bills on the Speaker's table. Volume **IV,** section **3111.**

Under the former rules a House bill with Senate amendments requiring to be referred was referred by vote of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3105.**

(54) Principles of Jurisdiction.—In General.

It is provided by rule that all proposed legislation shall be referred to the standing committees in accordance with the jurisdiction which the rules specify. Volume **IV,** section **4019.**

A bill may be originated by a committee having jurisdiction of the subject by reference of a petition or by order of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3365.**

A petition properly referred to a committee gives jurisdiction for reporting a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4361.**

It has generally been held that a committee may not report a bill whereof the subject-matter has not been referred to it by the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4355–4360.**

Certain papers being sent to a committee as the basis of a decision and report, the committee does not take into account other pertinent papers in possession of the House. Volume **I,** section **559.**

A committee appointed merely to ascertain facts, considers itself without authority to submit a recommendation to the House. Volume **II,** section **1649.**

A committee having general authority to examine and recommend in relation to an assault between two Members was held to have authority also to recommend censure of other Members implicated. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

A House bill relating to the revenue, being returned with a Senate amendment in the nature of a substitute relating to coinage, was in the House referred to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject of the original bill. Volume **IV,** section **4373.**

The acts of the Executive Departments in submitting estimates are not of effect in determinating questions of jurisdiction. Volume **IV,** sections **4048, 4184.**

(55) Principles of Jurisdiction.—As to Public Bills.

According to the later practice of the House the erroneous reference of a public bill, if it remain uncorrected, in effect gives jurisdiction to the committee receiving it. Volume **IV,** sections **4365–4371.**

A public bill having been reported by a committee and being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, it was held that the question of jurisdiction might not then be considered. Volume **IV,** section **4372.**

The House itself may refer a bill or resolution to any committee, and jurisdiction is thereby conferred. Volume **IV,** sections **4362–4364.**

(56) Principles of Jurisdiction.—As to Private Bills.

The erroneous reference of a petition or private bill referred by the Member under the rule does not confer jurisdiction on the committee receiving it. Volume **IV,** section **3364.**

The erroneous reference of a private House bill to a committee not entitled to jurisdiction does not confer it, and a point of order is good when the bill comes up for consideration either in the House or in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4382–4389.**

When the House itself refers a private House bill to a committee, the point of order as to jurisdiction does not avail. Volume **IV,** section **4391.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(56) Principles of Jurisdiction.—As to Private Bills—Continued.

The House having changed the reference to a private Senate bill from one committee to another, a point of order as to the jurisdiction of the latter committee, made after the bill was reported, was overruled. Volume **IV,** section **4390.**

A private bill, reported from a committee not having jurisdiction of the subject, was ordered by the Speaker to be recommitted as a step preliminary to a change of reference. Volume **I,** section **4392.**

(57) Principles of Jurisdiction.—As to Bills Relating to Claims.

A bill for the payment of adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Claims, War Claims, Private Land Claims, Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4380.**

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to one of these committees: Invalid Pension, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands, Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2129.**

A bill to provide a commission to settle claims against the Government does not fall within the rule requiring private claims to be referred only to certain specified committees. Volume **IV,** section **4381.**

(58) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Accounts.

The rule gives to the Committee on Accounts jurisdiction of subjects touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, the auditing and settling of all accounts that may be charged therein by order of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4328.**

Appropriations from the contingent fund reported by the Committee on Accounts are not subject to the point of order that the jurisdiction of report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **2052.**

The statutes provide that payments shall be made from the contingent fund only when sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2055.**

Expenditures from the contingent fund, although payment on certificate of chairman of Disbursing Committee is authorized by resolution, are nevertheless subject to approval of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2056.**

Resolutions pertaining to the service of the House are reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2053.**

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchen, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, have been transferred by the House to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2054.**

Resolutions authorizing the employment of persons by the House are reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4333.**

Instance wherein payment of salary was made retroactive in compensation of service actually rendered. Volume **VII,** section **2057.**

The employment of persons in the service of the House having been authorized, resolution designating individuals to fill such positions are not necessarily reported by in Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2057.**

Bills providing clerks for Members and Senators were reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4334.**

The Committee on Accounts recommends to the House resolutions authorizing and assigning clerks to committees. Volume **IV,** section **4331.**

The assignment of committee clerks is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4332.**

The accountability of the officers of the House is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4329.**

The assignment of committee and other rooms in the House wing, custody of documents, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV,** section **4330.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(58) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Accounts—Continued.

The Committee on Accounts reserves the right to limit the franking privilege on telegrams and declines to authorize the franking of cablegrams. Volume **VI,** section **220.**

The Committee on Accounts has, on occasion, been designated as the committee through which the recommendations of the majority party should be presented in the House. Volume **VII,** section **2058.**

(59) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Agriculture.

The rules give to the Committee on Agriculture the jurisdiction of subjects relating "to agriculture and forestry" and the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4149.**

The Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of subjects relating to timber, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. Volume **IV,** section **4160.**

The adulteration of seeds, insect pests, protection of birds and animals in forest reserves, grading of grain, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4157.**

The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to export bounties, regulation of importation of trees, shrubs, etc., and as to the effects of the tariff on agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4155.**

The animal industry, inspection of live stock and meat products, and diseases of animals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4154.**

The subject of improving the breed of horses, even with the improvement of the cavalry as an object, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4158.**

Bills imposing an internal-revenue tax on oleomargarine are, by action of the House, included within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4156.**

The Committee on Agriculture has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction of legislation relating to imitation dairy products, manufacture of lard, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4156.**

The subject of agricultural colleges and experiment stations is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4152.**

Legislation relating to the Weather Bureau is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4151.**

Bills to incorporate certain agricultural societies have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4159.**

The bills for establishing the Department of Agriculture and for transferring certain bureaus to it were reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4150.**

Bills to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products have been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, even when an internal-revenue question was included. Volume **IV,** section **4161.**

The subject of a highway commission has been considered by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4153.**

(6) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The rule gives to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic jurisdiction of subjects relating "to alcoholic liquor traffic.". Volume **IV,** section **4305.**

Illustrations of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. Volume **IV,** section **4506.**

(61) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of appropriations for the support of the Government. Volume **VII,** section **1741.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(61) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Appropriations—Continued.

To provide that an appropriation already made shall be available for a different purpose is an appropriation and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1744.**

The Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction of all general appropriations, including deficiencies, has authority to report bills including items to be immediately available. Volume **VII,** section **1743.**

A proposition to render an annual appropriation available until expended is in effect an appropriation for succeeding years and is not within the jurisdiction of a committee other than the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **2145.**

The Committee on Appropriations is authorized to report in an appropriation bill any legislative proposition in order on such bill under the rules. Volume **VII,** section **1510.**

The Committee on Appropriations, while without general jurisdiction to report legislation, may under the Holman rule propose germane legislation retrenching expenditure. Volume **VII,** section **1505.**

Bills taken up for consideration from the discharge calendar are not subject to the prohibition provided by section 2 of Rule XXI interdicting consideration of appropriations not reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1019a.**

In order to come within the proviso of clause 2 of Rule XXI, a proposition must come officially from the committee having jurisdiction and not as an integral part of an appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1562.**

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of legislative, executive, judicial, and sundry civil expenses of the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

The services of the Departments in Washington, except the Agricultural Department, are appropriated for in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, which is reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4033.**

The Appropriations Committee reports the appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses, the District of Columbia, and pensions. Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

All appropriations for deficiencies are reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

Deficiencies are not in order on appropriation bills reported by committees other than the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **3563.**

While the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction to report appropriations, the power to report legislation authorizing appropriations belongs to other committees. Volume **IV,** section **4033.**

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations over appropriations as related to the jurisdiction of other committees having the power of reporting appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** section **4033.**

Appropriations for barracks and quarters for troops of the seacoast artillery are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and not of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4049.**

The appropriations for field guns and their appurtenances belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** sections **4042–4044.**

Appropriations for vessels for submarine mine and torpedo work in connection with coast defenses belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4048.**

An appropriation for torpedoes for harbor defense is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4042.**

The Appropriations Committee may report appropriations in fulfillment of contracts authorized by law for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4036.**

Contingent expenses in the Bureaus of the Navy Department are appropriated for in the legislative and not the naval bill. Volume **IV,** section **4038.**

COMMITTEES.—Continued.

(61) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Appropriations—Continued.

Respective jurisdictions of Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs over appropriations for ocean and lake surveys. Volume **IV,** sections **4040, 4041.**

The maintenance and equipment of arsenals and armories are within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, while the Military Affairs Committee has charge of the manufacture of small arms, equipments, etc. Volume **IV,** sections **4045–4047.**

Awards of money to foreign nations in pursuance of treaties for the adjustment of claims or as acts of grace and have been reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4050.**

The Appropriations Committee reports appropriations in fulfillment of treaty stipulations with Indian tribes. Volume **VII,** section **1742.**

Appropriations compensating heirs of foreigners killed by mobs have come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4053.**

(62) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Banking and Currency.

The rule assigns to the Committee on Banking and Currency jurisdiction of subjects relating to "banking and currency." Volume **IV,** section **4082.**

A legislative proposition to maintain the parity of the money of the United States was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4089.**

The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4084.**

The jurisdiction of the subject of the issue of silver certificates as currency was given to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** sections **4087, 4088.**

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported on the designation of depositories of public moneys. Volume **VII,** section **1794.**

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported generally on the subject of national banks, and also on the subject of current deposits of public moneys. Volume **IV,** section **4083.**

Legislation relating to national banks, including bills granting charters to such banks, and providing penalties for their mismanagement, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1790.**

A bill to incorporate an international bank was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4086.**

The Committee on Banking and Currency has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Freedman's Bank. Volume **IV,** section **4085.**

The administration of the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, and the supervision of the issuance of related securities are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1795.**

Legislation relating to establishment and operation of Federal Reserve Banks, including authorization of construction of Federal Reserve bank buildings, belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1793.**

Subjects relating to rural credits and farm-loan legislation, including the extension of rural-credit legislation to the territories, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1791.**

Bills providing for stabilization of currency, formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, are now considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1791.**

The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued. Volume **VII,** section **1792.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(63) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Census.

The rule confers on the Committee on the Census jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives." Volume **IV,** section **4351.**

The abridgement of the elective franchise with reference to apportionment as well as the collection of general statistics have been considered by the Committee on Census. Volume **IV,** section **4352.**

(64) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Civil Service.

The Committee on the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **VII,** section **2018.**

The Committee on the Civil Service exercises exclusive jurisdiction of subjects relating to the retirement of employees in the classified civil service. Volume **VII,** section **2021.**

The classification of employees in the civil branches of the Government and their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service. Volume **VII,** section **2020.**

Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **2022.**

The covering of post office departmental positions into the classified service is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **2019.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service jurisdiction of subjects relating "to reform in the civil service." Volume **IV,** section **4296.**

Matters relating to the Civil Service Commission and alleged violations of the law have been reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Volume **IV,** section **4298.**

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4297.**

(65) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Claims.

Legislative propositions relating to private claims against the Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and items in bills reported by the Committee on Appropriations providing for reimbursement for such claims are subject to a point of order. Volume **VII,** section **1994.**

General bills providing for the consideration and adjudication of classes of claims are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2001.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Claims jurisdiction of subjects relating "to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States." Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

The Committee on Claims, in exercising its jurisdiction, reports bills which make appropriations from the Treasury. Volume **IV,** section **4262.**

The Committee on Claims has reported general as distinguished from special bills providing for disposition of classes of claims, like the French Spoliation claims, by the Court of Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4263.**

Bills authorizing the refund of customs duties have been reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1997.**

Legislative proposals relating to claims for expenses incurred under direction of the Army and claims of Army personnel belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1998.**

Bills relating to claims of Postmasters for unavoidable losses are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1999.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(65) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Claims—Continued.

A bill providing relief for loss of property resulting from flood due to failure of an irrigation dam erected under authorization of legislation reported by the Committee on Public Lands was transferred from that committee to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **2000.**

The Committee on Claims has shared in jurisdiction over public bills for adjusting accounts between the United States and the several States and Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4267.**

Legislative propositions relating to claims of a Territory against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1996.**

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4266.**

Appropriations for payment of French Spoliation claims being included in a private bill reported by the Committee on War claims, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House ordered them stricken out, as belonging to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4265.**

The jurisdiction of French Spoliation claims belongs to the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4264.**

The relief of Government employees for losses sustained by reason for unmerited discharge or the undeserved infliction of penalties is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1995.**

General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1777.**

The Committee on Claims has jurisdiction over appropriations for the payment of claims other than war claims against the United States and items providing appropriations for such purposes in bills reported by the committee are not subject to the point of order that jurisdiction to report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1992.**

(66) Jurisidiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of "coinage, weights, and measures." Volume **IV,** section **4090.**

Bills for defining and fixing the standard of value and regulating coinage and exchange of coin are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4095.**

Authorization for issuance of souvenir and commemorative coins is reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1801.**

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4094.**

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1798.**

Subjects relating to the coinage of silver and purchase of bullion have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4093.**

A bill relating to Hawaiian coinage was reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4092.**

Legislation relating to the establishment of legal standards of value in insular possession of the United States is considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Volume **VII,** section **1802.**

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Volume **IV,** section **4091.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(66) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Coinage, Weights, and Measures— Continued

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures exercises jurisdiction over legislation providing for the establishment of standard packages and grades in interstate commerce. Volume **IV,** section **1799.**

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has jurisdiction over the establishment of standard weights and measures for cereal mill products, foodstuffs, and commercial feeds. Volume **VII,** section **1800.**

Bills providing for stabilization of currency, formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, are now considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1796.**

(67) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

The Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **VII,** section **2100.**

The status provide for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of unless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII,** section **2100.**

The rule gives to the joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive papers jurisdiction over "all proposed legislation concerning the disposition of useless executive papers." Volume **VII,** section **2100.**

(68) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—District of Columbia.

The rule gives to the Committee for the District of Columbia jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the District of Columbia, other than appropriations therefore." Volume **IV,** section **4276.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia reports bills proposing legislation as to the general municipal affairs of the District. Volume **IV,** section **4277.**

Bills for framing a municipal code and amending the criminal laws and corporation laws in the District have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4287.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has reported bills for the incorporation of organizations and societies. Volume **IV,** section **4288.**

The jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia as to matters affecting the higher courts of the District has been exceptional rather than general. Volume **IV,** section **4291.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of the peace in the District. Volume **IV,** section **4290.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to bills relating to executors, administrators wills, and divorce in the District. Volume **IV,** section **4289.**

Harbor regulations for the District and the bridge over the Eastern Branch have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4286.**

The Government Hospital for the Insane and Congressional Cometary have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4285.**

Subjects relating to the health of the District, sanitary and quarantine regulations, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4284.**

Bills relating to holidays in the District have been reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4283.**

Bills for the protection of fish and game within the District of Columbia have been reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4282.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(68) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—District of Columbia—Continued.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised general jurisdiction of bills for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District. Volume **IV,** section **4281.**

The subject of adulteration of food, drugs, etc., in the District is within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4280.**

The subject of tax sales and taxes in the District is within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4279.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction generally of the subject of insurance in the District. Volume **IV,** section **4278.**

Bills for preserving public order, etc., within the District at times of inaugurations have been reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4292.**

(69) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Education.

The rule gives to the Committee on Education jurisdiction of subjects relating "to education." Volume **IV,** section **4242.**

Illustrations of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Education. Volume **IV,** section **4243.**

(70) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress jurisdiction of subjects relating to the election of the officials enumerated in the designation. Volume **IV,** section **4299.**

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported bills relating to the national election laws and the enforcement thereof. Volume **IV,** section **4301.**

Changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual count by the House and Senate are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4303.**

Subjects relating to the succession of the office of President in case of his death, disability, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4304.**

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the terms of Congress and the President, and the time of annual meeting of Congress, have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4302.**

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualification of polygamists as Representatives. Volume **IV,** section **4300.**

(71) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Elections.

The Committee on Elections No. 1 has exercised jurisdiction over bills revising the law governing proceedings in contested-election cases. Volume **VII,** section **1722.**

The rules give to the jurisdiction of the respective committees on elections subjects "relating to the election of Members." Volume **IV,** section **4019.**

In the earlier practice the credentials of Members were passed on by the Elections Committee (footnote). Volume **I,** section **764.**

Distinction between qualifications and returns and election as related to jurisdiction of the Committee on Elections. Volume **VII,** section **946.**

The House referred a question as to the qualifications of a Member to an elections committee instead of to a select committee. Volume **I,** section **426.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(71) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Elections—Continued.

Where the fact of election was not disputed the House seated a Member-elect without reference to the elections Committee, although the State authority had denied him credentials. Volume **I,** section **553.**

The Elections Committee has no authority to alter or suppress improper pleadings in the notice and answer. Volume **II,** section **1125.**

An election case having been suspended by the assassination of contestant the House directed the Elections Committee to inquire and report as to further proceedings. Volume **II,** section **1018.**

The House has given to a committee the right to decide on either the prima facie or final right to a seat before authorizing the oath to be administered to a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **471.**

The committee having reported a conclusion in an election case the House declined to pass judgment on the propositions leading to the conclusion. Volume **I,** section **786.**

The House having historic knowledge of an election contest referred the subject to the committee with instructions, although neither party was petitioning. Volume **I,** section **791.**

Motions to suppress testimony in an election case already printed under the law were disregarded by the Elections Committee. Volume **I,** section **425.**

An early instance wherein the House overruled the report of the majority of the Elections Committee. Volume **I,** section **783.**

(72) Jurisdiction of the Several Committees.—Enrolled Bills.

The rule confers on the Committee on Enrolled Bills "the enrollment of engrossed bills." Volume **IV,** section **4350.**

Present practice of comparison of bills for enrollment under direction of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **IV,** section **3440.**

(73) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The rule gives to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers. Volume **VII,** section **2041.**

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII,** section **2042.**

Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government were considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **VII,** section **2043.**

Resolutions providing for investigations in the departments of the Government come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2045.**

A bill providing for a more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States was on reconsideration referred to the Committee on Expenditures. Volume **VII,** section **2046.**

The examination of the accounts of the departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII,** section **2041.**

The rule gives to the several committees on expenditures jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers. Volume **IV,** section **4315.**

The examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4315.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(73) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Expenditures in the Executive Departments—Continued.

Bills relating to the efficiency and integrity of the public service have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4320.**

Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4319.**

The committees on Expenditures in the Several Departments have reported bills creating and abolishing offices and employments. Volume **IV,** section **4318.**

Legislative propositions relating to the fees and salaries of officers and employees of the Government have been considered by the various committees on expenditures. Volume **IV,** section **4317.**

The several expenditures committees may make investigations with or without specific direction from the House, but authority must be obtained of the House for compelling testimony. Volume **IV,** section **4316.**

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the former expenditures committees. Volume **VII,** section **2044.**

(74) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Flood Control.

The rule gives to the Committee on Flood Control jurisdiction of subjects relating "to flood control, other than appropriations therefor." Volume **VII,** section **2069.**

A bill authorizing an appropriation for the straightening and broadening of a river for the purpose of relieving flood conditions was referred to the Committee on Flood Control. Volume **VII,** section **2073.**

Plans for flood protection and the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control rather than of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **2071.**

The Committee on Flood Control has reported legislation authorizing surveys and construction with a view to flood control. Volume **VII,** section **2070.**

(75) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Foreign Affairs.

The rules give to the Committee on Foreign Affairs jurisdiction of "the relations of the United States with foreign nations, including appropriations therefor." Volume **IV,** section **4162.**

The participation by the United States in a World Court of International Justice is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VI,** section **326.**

Bills to carry out the stipulations of treaties are often reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4178.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised jurisdiction of the subjects of commercial treaties and reciprocal arrangements. Volume **IV,** section **4174.**

Measures for fostering commercial intercourse with foreign nations and for safeguarding American business interests abroad have been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4175.**

The boundaries between the United States and foreign nations, and naval strength, bridges, and dams on waters along such boundaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4166.**

Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of international boundary streams are within the general but not the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1881.**

Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4164.**

Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war and peace are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1880.**

The general affairs of the Consular Service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4163.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(75) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Foreign Affairs—Continued.

The general affairs of the Consular Service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1879.**

Bills creating courts of the United States in foreign countries are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4167.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation relating to claims having international relations. Volume **IV,** section **4168.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation pertaining to claims[1] having international relations. Volume **VII,** section **1882.**

Questions relating to the protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4169.**

Questions relating to the protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1883.**

The enforcement of treaty regulations as to the protection of the fur seals has been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4170.**

The treaty rights of American fishermen in waters adjacent to foreign shores are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4171.**

The subject of immigration of Chinese and Japanese is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4172.**

The incorporation of the American National Red Cross and the protection of its insignia are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4173.**

Preliminary jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Volume **IV,** section **4176.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction of the subject of international conferences and congresses. Volume **IV,** section **4177.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction on the subject of international conferences and congresses. Volume **VII,** section **1884.**

Bills providing for the appointment of commissions to confer with foreign governments relative to matters of common interest between such governments and the Government of the United States have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1887.**

Mandates over foreign countries and authorization to the Executive to accept mandates are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1888.**

The subjects of extradition with foreign nations, international arbitration, and violations of neutrality have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4178a.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands. Volume **VII,** section **1885.**

Reception of gifts from foreign powers and acceptance of decorations and orders conferred by foreign governments are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1889.**

Bills authorizing indemnity of foreign governments for death of subjects in the United States are properly referred to the union calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1882.**

Measures authorizing relief of distress in foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1886.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(76) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Immigration and Naturalization.

The rule gives to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization jurisdiction of subjects relating "to immigration or naturalization." Volume **IV,** section **4309.**

In the later practice the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has confirmed its jurisdiction over the subject of naturalization. Volume **IV,** section **4311.**

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization exercises a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of immigration, and has reported bills relating to contract labor. Volume **IV,** section **4310.**

Authorizations for sites and buildings for immigrant stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **IV,** section **4312.**

(77) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Indian Affairs.

The rule gives to the Committee on Indian Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes, including appropriations therefor." Volume **IV,** section **4204.**

The Committee on Indian Affairs has a broad jurisdiction of subjects relating to the care, education, and management of the Indians, including the care and allotment of their lands. Volume **IV,** section **4205.**

The Committee on Indian Affairs has a jurisdiction of both general and special bills as to claims which are paid out of Indian funds. Volume **IV,** section **4206.**

As to jurisdiction in relation to overdue bonds of certain States held in the Treasury as part of Indian trust funds. Volume **IV,** section **4207.**

(78) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Industrial Arts and Expositions (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions jurisdiction of "all matters (except those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions." Volume **IV,** section **4353.**

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions has taken a jurisdiction as to expositions which was formerly divided among other committees. Volume **IV,** section **4354.**

(79) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Insular Affairs.

The rule gives to the Committee on Insular Affairs jurisdiction of all subjects, other than revenue and appropriations, relating to the islands which came to the United States by the Spanish treaty of 1899. Volume **IV,** section **4213.**

The rule creating the Committee on Insular Affairs gave to it jurisdiction of subjects relating to Cuba. Volume **IV,** section **4213.**

Although there is a specific rule giving to the Committee on Insular Affairs the jurisdiction of matters relating to Cuba the House has decided that they belong rather to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4215.**

The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4214.**

A proposition to establish a system for dealing with a certain class of claims in the Philippines was referred by the House to the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4216.**

(80) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Vessels, Revenue, etc.

The rule gives to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce jurisdiction of subjects relating to "commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses," but not including appropriations therefor. Volume **IV,** section **4096.**

Bills establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor and relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission were reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4098.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(80) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce as to Vessels, Revenue, etc.—Continued.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction of bills affecting domestic and foreign commerce, except such as may affect the revenue. Volume **IV,** section **4097.**

Bills of lading, liability of shipowners, and entering and clearing of vessels are subjects which have been within the jursidiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4137.**

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4144.**

The regulation of harbors and the placing of works likely to be obstructive to navigation, such as pipes and tunnels, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4102.**

Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now[4] reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1814.**

Bills establishing lighthouses and fog signals, and authorizing light-ships, are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4104.**

Bills relating to personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service have been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1818.**

Bills authorizing the construction of revenue cutters and auxiliary craft of the customs service are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4108.**

Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and hydrographic office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4105.**

Bills relating to the Life-Saving Service and refuge stations in the Arctic have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4107.**

Bills authorizing the establishing of Coast Gurard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1815.**

Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1817.**

(81) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Hospitals, Health, etc.

Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4110.**

Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1816.**

The general subjects of quarantine and the establishment of quarantine stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4109.**

Subjects relating to health, spread of leprosy and other contagious diseases, international congress of hygiene, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4111.**

Subjects relating to hygiene and demography come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1824.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(81) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Hospitals, Health, etc.—Continued.

Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1827.**

(82) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Bridges, Dams, etc.

Bills declaring as to whether or not streams are navigable and for preventing hindrances to navigation are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4101.**

Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1840.**

Bills relating to the establishment of harbor lines have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1825.**

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over navigable waters belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4099.**

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over boundary streams between the United States and foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1811.**

The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **1812.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considers bills relating to dams on navigable streams, unless they are related to improvements under jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4100.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises jurisdiction over bills authorizing the construction of dams across navigable streams. Volume **VII,** section **1831.**

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1834.**

Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1810.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1809.**

(83) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Common Carriers.

Legislation relating to the financing, valuation, operation, and regulation of common carriers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1805.**

The regulation of railroads through the relation which they bear to interstate commerce is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4114.**

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VIII,** section **1819.**

Bills relating to commercial and national aviation have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1822.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(83) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to Common Carriers—Continued.

Bills relating to commercial travelers as agents of interstate commerce and branding of articles going into such commerce have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4115.**

(84) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to General Subjects.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, etc., of foods and drugs have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4112.**

Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1820.**

The regulation of exportation of live stock meat, and other agricultural products has been to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4113.**

Bills relating ocean cables have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4106.**

Jurisdiction over legislation providing for regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone facilities and ocean cables has been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1804.**

The subject of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, and to a limited extent the general subject of canals in the United States, have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4103.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has exercised jurisdiction of legislation relating to canals. Volume **VII,** section **1806.**

A bill granting easements across Government land and under a Government canal was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1813.**

Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1807.**

The subject of protection of game through prohibition of interstate transportation has been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4117.**

Bills to prevent the carriage from one State to another of indecent or harmful pictures or literature have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4116.**

The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power[10] are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1808.**

Establishment of zones for standard time and provisions for daylight saving are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1828.**

Bills regulating commerce with public enemies have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1823.**

Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1782.**

Standards of quality and regulations for the control of interstate distribution of coal and other fuels and the procuring and publication of statistics relative thereto, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1830.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(84) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as to General Subjects—Continued.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has considered bills providing for a topographical survey of the United States. Volume **VII,** section **829.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported a bill creating an Interstate Trade Commission. Volume **VII,** section **1821.**

A bill creating a commission to assist in the purchase, sale, and distribution of newsprint paper was considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1826.**

(85) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Invalid Pensions.

The rule gives to the Committee on Invalid Pensions jurisdiction as "to the pensions of the civil war." Volume **IV,** section **4258.**

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions to soldiers of the civil war, but the actual appropriations therefor are reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4259.**

(86) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Irrigation and Reclamation.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII,** section **2035.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the irrigation of arid lands." Volume **IV,** section **4307.**

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. Volume **IV,** section **4308.**

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has reported on propositions to authorize interstate compacts and agreements relative to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes. Volume **VII,** section **2033.**

The disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and not that of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **VII,** section **2034.**

Preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII,** section **2032.**

(87) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to Courts, Crimes, etc.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law." Volume **IV,** section **4054.**

Subjects relating to the jurisdiction of the courts are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1760.**

Appointment of Federal judges and other court officials and legislation pertaining to their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1750.**

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4062.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV,** section **4072.**

The Committee on the Judiciary reports legislative propositions relating to the service of the Department of Justice, and even of other Departments. Volume **IV,** section **4067.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to local courts in the District of Columbia and Alaska and the Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4068.**

Provisions for establishment of code of law for the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1761.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(87) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to Courts, Crimes, etc.—Continued.

Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1755.**

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts. Volume **VII,** section **1767.**

The subject of a court of patent appeals has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4075.**

The Committee on the Judiciary often reports as to questions of law on subjects naturally within the jurisdiction of other committees. Volume **IV,** section **4063.**

The Committee on the Judiciary considers legislation relating to settlement of questions of law in dispute between executive officers of the Government. Volume **VII,** section **1778.**

Legislation construing acts of Congress is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1762.**

The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4069.**

The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1747.**

Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1758.**

Punishment of sedition, espionage, and seditious interference with foreign relations and commerce are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1751.**

Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1757.**

Enforcement and administration of national prohibition laws is a subject under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII,** section **1773.**

The management of national penitentiaries and the authorization of buildings therefor are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4070.**

(88) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to Trusts and Corporations.

Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII,** section **1764.**

Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4060.**

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1749.**

Bills of incorporation are often referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4057.**

Bills of incorporation are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1763.**

The general subject of Federal control of corporations has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4059.**

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1748.**

Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1754.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported resolutions requesting information from the executive regarding price fixing in violation of law. Volume **VII,** section **1766.**

Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** sections **1781, 1782.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(88) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to Trusts and Corporations—Continued.

Bills authorizing associations of producers of agricultural products and limiting the effect of the Clayton Antitrust Act with reference to agricultural associations have been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII,** section **1765.**

(89) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to Claims.

The Judiciary Committee has reported propositions of general legislation to regulate the adjudication of claims of various kinds against the Government. Volume **IV,** section **4078.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1752.**

Claims of States against the United States and the adjustment of accounts between the States and the United States have been considered by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4080.**

The jurisdiction of general legislation relating to international claims has been exercised frequently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4081.**

The Judiciary Committee has reported general legislation as to claims of laborers, territorial and district claims, war claims, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4079.**

General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1777.**

(90) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to General Subjects.

The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **4056.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Volume **VII,** section **1779.**

A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1780.**

Propositions relative to the constitutionality of bills pending in the House, and questions as to the constitutionality of recommendations submitted by the President, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1759.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress, the attendance of Members, and their appointment to incompatible offices. Volume **IV,** section **4077.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress. Volume **VII,** section **1770.**

Bills providing for the protection of the President and relating to the office and its duties have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4077.**

The settlement of boundary lines between States or between a State and a Territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4064.**

Bills relating to jurisdiction of boundary waters between the States or within he several States are reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1768.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting. Volume **IV,** section **4071.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting. Volume **VII,** section **1753.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(90) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to General Subjects— Continued.

The subjects of holidays and celebrations have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4073.**

Bills relating to pensioner's oaths and fraudulent claims have been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4074.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over the subject of international copyright, although the clearest title seems to be with the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4075.**

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4145.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of legislation relating to bankruptcy. Volume **IV,** section **4065.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills prohibiting the desecration of the national flag, and dealing with refusal of public officers to execute acts of Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4055.**

Bills providing protection for the uniform of friendly nations are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1774.**

Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1784.**

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions. Volume **VII,** section **1771.**

Bills for the removal of political disabilities have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4058.**

Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4061.**

Legislation relating to the organization of a branch of the Government, and to the government of a territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1772.**

A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1786.**

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers. Volume **VII,** section **1769.**

The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees Compensation Commission are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1785.**

The study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes is a subject under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1756.**

A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1776.**

A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1783.**

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises the jurisdiction over propositions relating to Government contracts. Volume **VII,** section **1788.**

A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1787.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction of bills providing for the adoption of a national anthem. Volume **VII,** section **1775.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the rights and privileges of women. Volume **IV,** section **4066.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(90) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Judiciary, as to General Subjects— Continued.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV,** section **4076.**

(91) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Labor.

The rule gives to the Committee on Labor jurisdiction of subjects "relating to and affecting labor.". Volume **IV,** section **4244.**

The Committee on Labor has exercised general jurisdiction of proposition to make investigations as to the conditions of laboring people, labor troubles, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4245.**

The Committee on Labor has reported on the subject of arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles. Volume **IV,** section **4246.**

Propositions relating to wages and hours of labor, even when a constitutional amendment has been proposed, have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4247.**

Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4248.**

Propositions to regulate or prevent the importation of foreign laborers under contract have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4249.**

Matters relating to labor employed in the various branches of the Government service have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4250.**

The Committee on Labor has reported bills proposing bills general legislation as to classes of claims under the eight-hour law. Volume **IV,** section **4251.**

(92) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River (Abolished).

The rules gives to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the levees of the Mississippi River." Volume **IV,** section **4240.**

Subjects relating to the Mississippi River Commission are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Volume **IV,** section **4241.**

(93) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Library.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction "touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures." Volume **IV,** section **4337.**

Bills authorizing the construction and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4339.**

Bills authorizing the construction and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2091.**

The control of the Botanic Garden is vested by law in the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2090.**

Bills relating to historic documents, relics, and buildings have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2086.**

Bills relating to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Library of Congress have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4340.**

The acceptance of works of art for the Capitol and control of the Botanic Garden are vested in the Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4337.**

The arrangement of the Hall of the House and Statuary Hall, and the acceptance of works of art to be placed therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2083.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(93) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Library—Continued.

The purchase of paintings and portraits has been within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4343.**

Bills relating to statues, paintings, and other works of art have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2082.**

Instances of a general jurisdiction of the Committee on the Library as to ornamentation of the Capital City. Volume **IV,** section **4344.**

Bills providing for location and construction of memorials belong to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **2085.**

Subjects relating to monuments and statues in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4342.**

Subjects relating to memorials in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2085.**

Bills authorizing the erection of monuments on battlefields have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4341.**

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield as held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **2089.**

Bills relating to the observance of anniversaries and the commemoration of historical events have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2087.**

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **2084.**

The establishment of commissions dealing with subjects under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library has been reported by the House branch of that committee. Volume **VII,** section **2088.**

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporation of similar institutions are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4346.**

Bills relating to the removal of the remains of distinguished men have been within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4345.**

The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **1812.**

(94) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Manufactures (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Manufactures jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the manufacturing industries.". Volume **IV,** section **4221.**

Illustrations of exercise of jurisdiction by the Committee on Manufactures. Volume **IV,** section **4222.**

Reference to early jurisdiction of the Committee on Manufactures as to tariff bills. Volume **IV,** section **4221.**

(95) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Memorials.

The rule provides for the observance of a memorial day in memory of recently deceased Members of the House and Senate, and the publication of the proceedings thereof. Volume **VII,** section **2080.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(96) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries temporarily was made the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1848.**

The Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries has jurisdiction over subjects relating to radio service. Volume **VII,** section **1853.**

The jurisdiction of subjects relating to the "merchant marine and fisheries" is given by the rule on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4129.**

Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1859.**

The general subjects of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering and licensing of vessels, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4134.**

The subjects of tonnage taxes and fines and penalties on vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4131.**

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4138.**

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws, and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines, have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4130.**

Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII,** section **1850.**

Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1851.**

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has jurisdiction of the subject of pilotage. Volume **IV,** section **4136.**

The licensing, registering, etc., of pleasure yachts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4143.**

The naming and measuring of vessels are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4132.**

The inspection of steam vessels as to hulls and boilers is generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4133.**

Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now handled by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1815.**

Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1817.**

Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1814.**

Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4135.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(96) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries—Continued.

The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefor have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4135.**

The Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction. Volume **VII,** section **1858.**

Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4146.**

Protection from fire on vessels is a subject which, under the later practice, has been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4141.**

The regulation of small vessels propelled by naphtha, etc., and the transportation of inflammable substances on passenger vessels, are generally, but not exclusively, reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4142.**

The Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries reports bill dealing with motor boats. Volume **VII,** section **1855.**

Bills relating to the titles, conduct, and licensing of officers of vessels, under the more recent practice, have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4139.**

Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1857.**

The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1854.**

The subject of tonnage taxes on vessels has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1856.**

The transportation of passengers on shipping is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1852.**

The shipping, wages, treatment, and protection of seamen are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4140.**

Conditions relating to the health of seamen are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4141.**

Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1816.**

The authorization of fish-culture stations and the regulation of fisheries generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4147.**

A bill for the protection of game and other birds through the instrumentality of the Fish Commission was reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4148.**

Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1807.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(96) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees—Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries—Continued.

Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping Board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under its administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1849.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1809.**

(97) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Mileage. (Abolished).

The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV,** section **4336.**

(98) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Military Affairs.

The rules give to the Committee on Military Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the military establishment and the public defense." Volume **IV,** section **4179.**

Appropriations for the military establishment and the public defense, including the Military Academy, are by rule placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** sections **4179.**

The Committee on Military Affairs reports two general appropriation bills, one for the Army and the other for the Military Academy. Volume **IV,** section **4180.**

The Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the War Department, but does not report appropriations for salaries therein. Volume **IV,** section **4181.**

Legislative authorization for construction of buildings for use of the Army and provisions for the control thereof are generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4183.**

Fire control and direction apparatus for field artillery comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4184.**

Legislation relating to the National Soldiers' Homes is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4185.**

A bill authorizing a new Soldiers' Home is reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but the appropriation therefor comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4051.**

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4187.**

Legislation relating to the national cemeteries is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4186.**

In a few instances the Committee on Military Affairs has reported general bills providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of war. Volume **IV,** section **4188.**

(99) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Militia (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on the Militia jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the militia of the several States." Volume **IV,** section **4252.**

Bills relating to the militia of the District of Columbia as well as to that or the various States have been considered by the Committee on the Militia. Volume **IV,** section **4253.**

(100) Jurisdicton of the Several Standing Committee.—Mines and Mining.

The rule gives to the Committee on Mines and Mining jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the mining interests." Volume **IV,** section **4223.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(100) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees—Mines and Mining—Continued.

The subjects of the mineral-land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4228.**

Legislative propositions relating to the work of the Geological Survey have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4224.**

Propositions to establish departments or bureaus of mines and of geology have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4225.**

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV,** section **4227.**

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported bills for establishing schools of mines and mining experiment stations. Volume **IV,** section **4226.**

Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4229.**

The subject of mining debris in California has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV,** section **4230.**

(101) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Naval Affairs.

The rule gives to the Committee on Naval Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the naval establishment, including the appropriations for its support." Volume **IV,** section **4189.**

(102) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Pacific Railroads. (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Pacific Railroads jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the railroads and telegraph lines between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast." Volume **IV,** section **4239.**

(103) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Patents.

The rule gives to the Committee on Patents jurisdiction of subjects relating "to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks." Volume **IV,** section **4254.**

Bills relating to the general subject of trade-marks, including punishment for the counterfeiting thereof, have been considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4256.**

The subjects of patent law, jurisdiction of courts in patent cases, the Patent Office, including a building therefor, have been considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4255.**

The Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of general and special legislation relating to copyrights, although its title to the jurisdiction of international copyright is not entirely clear. Volume **IV,** section **4257.**

The subject of an international patent conference was considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4255.**

(104) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Pensions.

The rule gives to the Committee on Pensions jurisdiction of matters relating "to the pensions of all the wars of the United States other than the civil war." Volume **IV,** section **4260.**

The Committee on Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing the payment of pensions, but the actual appropriations are reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV,** section **4261.**

(105) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Post Office and Post Roads.

The rule gives to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the post office and post roads, including appropriations for their support." Volume **IV,** Section **4190.**

Subjects relating to postal savings banks and postal telegraphy are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. volume **IV,** section **4193.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(105) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Post Office and Post Roads—Con.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads extends to the railway mail service, ocean mail service, pneumatic-tube service, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4192.**

The appropriation for officers and clerks in the railway mail service belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **IV,** section **4191.**

(106) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Printing.

The rules give to the "Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House" jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation or orders touching printing." Volume **IV,** section **4347.**

A proposition to make corrections in remarks printed in the Congressional Record was reported by the Committee on Printing. Volume **IV,** section **4349.**

The Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office. Volume **IV,** section **4348.**

(107) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Private Land Claims (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Private Land Claims jurisdiction as "to private claims to land." Volume **IV,** section **4273.**

The Committee on Private Land Claims has exercised jurisdiction over general as well as special bills relating to the adjudication and settlement of private claims to land. Volume **IV,** section **4275.**

A bill for the establishment of a land court was reported by the Committee on Private Land Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4274.**

(108) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Public Buildings and Grounds.

The rule gives to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds jurisdiction of subjects, relating "to the public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States, other than appropriations therefor." Volume **IV,** section **4231.**

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has jurisdiction of bills authorizing the purchase of sites and construction of post-offices, custom-houses, and Federal court-houses in various portions of the country. Volume **IV,** section **4232.**

Legislation relating to the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4232.**

Government buildings within the District of Columbia are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4233.**

The bill authorizing the acquisition of a site and erection of the Government Printing Office was placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4233.**

The bill for the purchase of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4234.**

Subjects relating generally to the Capitol building, especially the House wing, have been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4238.**

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchen have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4237.**

Subjects relating to public reservations and parks within the District of Columbia, including Rock Creek Park, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4236.**

Subjects relating to the Zoological Park in the District of Columbia have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV,** section **4235.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(109) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Public Lands.

The rule gives the Committee on Public Lands jurisdiction of subjects relating to the lands of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **4194.**

The Committee on Public Lands exercises jurisdiction as to such forest reserves as are created out of the public domain. Volume **IV,** section **4194.**

The Committee on Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain. Volume **IV,** section **4198.**

Bills relating to the preservation of prehistoric ruins and national objects of interest on the public lands have been reported by the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **IV,** section **4199.**

The forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership of land have been considered by the Public Lands Committee, although the Judiciary Committee has also participated in the jurisdiction of certain land questions. Volume **IV,** section **4201.**

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to minerals contained therein, and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV,** section **4202.**

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over the public lands of Alaska, including grants to public-service corporations. Volume **IV,** section **4196.**

Subjects relating to Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **IV,** section **4200.**

The Committee on Public Lands exercised a preliminary jurisdiction over the subject of irrigation. Volume **IV,** section **4195.**

The Committee on Public Lands has reported projects of general legislation relating to various classes of land claims as related both to States and individuals. Volume **IV,** section **4203.**

(110) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Railways and Canals (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Railways and Canals jurisdiction of subjects relating "to railways and canals other than Pacific railroads." Volume **IV,** section **4217.**

The Committee on Railways and Canals has retained a general jurisdiction of the subject of canals, but has lost its jurisdiction as to railways. Volume **IV,** section **4218.**

(111) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Revision of the Laws.

The rule gives to the Committee on Revision of the Laws jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **4293.**

Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws over bills embodying codifications. Volume **IV,** section **4294.**

In exceptional cases the Committee on Revision of the Laws has exercised jurisdiction over bills embodying changes of law rather than revisions or codifications. Volume **IV,** section **4295.**

(112) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Rivers and Harbors.

The rule gives to the Commission on Rivers and Harbors the jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the improvement of rivers and harbors." Volume **IV,** section **4118.**

A subject of which the Rivers and Harbors Committee has jurisdiction may be reported in the river and harbor bill. Volume **IV,** section **4119.**

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of water power on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4125.**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported on the subject of an international arrangement as to the use of water at the outlet of the Great Lakes. Volume **IV,** section **4126.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(112) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committee.—Rivers and Harbors.—Continued.

Navigation of International boundary streams and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1843.**

The preservation of Niagara Falls and the control and regulation of the Niagara River are subjects which have been reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1842.**

A provision relating to a commission to investigate the conditions and uses of waters adjacent to an international boundary line was ruled out of the river and harbor bill as not being within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4165.**

Authorization of interstate agreements relating to river improvements is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1845.**

The investigation of watersheds of streams under improvement and the survey and investigation of dams on such streams are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **1833.**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors does not have jurisdiction of the subject of canals and may not include provisions therefor in the river and harbor appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** section **4219.**

The subject of canals is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4220.**

Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1840.**

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1834.**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to drainage districts and levees, but may not report a bill relating to control of clerks of the War Department in the administration of such legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1844.**

The pollution of navigable waters is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1839.**

The construction and maintenance, but not the rental, of equipment necessary for river improvement are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1835.**

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors and not the Committee on Flood Control was deemed to have jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the erosion of banks along navigable streams. Volume **VII,** section **1838.**

The building, maintenance, and operation of bridges across navigable waters or artificial waterways in process of construction is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1846.**

(113) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Roads.

The rule gives to the Committee on Roads jurisdiction of "Matters relating to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriation therefor." Volume **VII,** section **2065.**

Legislation authorizing Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads and Federal highways is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads. Volume **VIII,** section **2066.**

The construction and maintenance of post roads are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **2067.**

A bill providing for the establishment of a Memorial National Highway and authorizing Federal aid therefor was held to belong to the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **2068.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(113) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committee.—Roads—Continued.

The rule provide that it shall not be in order for any bill providing general providing general legislation in relation to roads to contain any provisions for any specific road, nor for any bill in relation to a specific road to embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road. Volume **VII,** section **2065.**

(114) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Rules.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rule jurisdiction of "all proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business." Volume **IV,** section **4321.**

Subjects relating to the rules are referred to the Committee on Rules, which has high privilege for its reports. Volume **V,** section **6770.**

A report by the Committee on Rules on matters within its jurisdiction is in order at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2253.**

A resolution which does not relate to rules, joint rules, or order of business is not privileged when reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **1044.**

The question of consideration may not be raised against a report a report from the Committee on Rules relating to the order of considering individual bills. Volume **VIII,** section **2440.**

The motion to recommit is not admitted after the previous question has been order on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **2750.**

It was held as early as 1876 that a proposition to change the rules might be referred only to the Committee on Rules. Volume **V,** section **6776.**

Rules of the House may be suspended by resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **775.**

The House may be adoption of a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules suspend the rule providing for the division of a question. Volume **VII,** section **775.**

The motion for a recess has been given temporary privilege by a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3359.**

Special orders providing for the consideration of individual bill or classes of bills are reported by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4326.**

A special order providing for the consideration of a particular bill is properly reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **3160.**

The first step by which the Committee on Rules became an instrumentality through which the House may exercise special power for a particular piece of legislation. Volume **V,** section **6780.**

History of the evolution of the special order as made on a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **V,** section **3152.**

An illustration of the functions of the Committee on Rules in affording the House a method of suspending the rules by majority vote. Volume **V,** section **6777.**

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4322.**

Resolutions providing appointment of special committees fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2049.**

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2048.**

Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2050.**

A direction to a committee to make an investigation, being an addition to its duties and therefore a change of the rules, should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** sections **4323, 4324.**

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4322.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(114) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Rules—Continued.

In 1886 the former custom of permitting the various committees to propose special orders for the consideration of business reported by them began to cease, the functions being absorbed by the Committee on Rules. Volume **V,** section **6774.**

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution for the consideration of a bill, even though the effect be to discharge a committee and bring before the House a bill not yet rpoerted. Volume **V,** section **6771.**

Instance wherein a bill with Senate amendments was taken from the Speaker's table and the Senate amendment agreed to by resolution from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3149.**

Managers on the part of the House may be authorized by resolution reported form the Committee on Rules to agree to Senate amendments carrying appropriations on a bill not originating as an appropriation bill in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **1577.**

Instnace where a conference report rejected on a point of order was considered under a special order from the Committee on Rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3270.**

A motion may also be filed to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of special orders referred to that committee seven days prior. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

If a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules prevails the House immediately votes on the adoption of the special order and if decided in the affirmative proceeds at once to its execution. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Form of resolution providing for consideration of a bill taken from the Committee on Rules under motion to discharge and providing for consideration of a bill adversely reported by the committee to which it was referred. Volume **VII,** section **1012.**

Orders relating to the use of the galleries of the House during the electoral count are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4327.**

Propositions relating to the hour of daily meeting and the days on which the House shall sit are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4325.**

(115) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Territories.

The Committee on Territories has, by rule, jurisdiction of subjects relating "to territorial legislation, the revision thereof, and affecting Territories or the admission of States." Volume **IV,** section **4208.**

The Committee on the Territories has jurisdiction of legislation relating to the general affairs of the Territories and has even reported bills relating to the courts. Volume **IV,** section **4209.**

The Committee on the Territories has jurisdiction of general subjects relating to the district of Alaska. Volume **IV,** section **4210.**

The Committee on the Territories has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction as to game and fish in Alaska, including the salmon fisheries. Volume **IV,** section **4211.**

Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII,** section **1850.**

The Committee on Territories has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Territory of Hawaii. Volume **IV,** section **4212.**

(116) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ventilation and Acoustics (Abolished).

The rule gives to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics jurisdiction of subjects relating "to ventilation and acoustics." Volume **IV,** section **4313.**

Subjects relating to the Hall of the House have been considered by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Volume **IV,** section **4314.**

(117) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—War Claims.

The rule gives to the Committee on War Claims jurisdiction of "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." Volume **IV,** section **4269.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(117) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—War Claims—Continued.

The Committee on War Claims may report, within the limits of its jurisdiction, bills making appropriations of money. Volume **IV,** section **4269.**

The Committee on War Claims has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over general bills providing for the adjudication or settlement of classes of war claims. Volume **IV,** section **4270.**

The war claims of States and Territories against the United States have been considered, although not exclusively, by the Committee on War Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4271.**

The Committee on War Claims has reported in a few instances bills relating to claims arising out of Indian hostilities. Volume **IV,** section **4272.**

(118) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ways and Means, as to Revenue, etc.

To come within the privilege given the Committee on Ways and Means to report at any time a bill must show on its face that it relates to the raising of revenue. Volume **VIII,** section **2280.**

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and bonded debt of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **4020.**

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and measures purporting to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States. Volume **VII,** section **1723.**

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means over tariff matters being challenged on behalf of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, the House affirmed the claim of the former committee. Volume **IV,** section **4029.**

The former jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce over customs matters related most closely to commerce has passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4026.**

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over the subjects of customs unions, reciprocity treaties, and conventions affecting the revenues. Volume **IV,** section **4021.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills providing method of payment of duties and acceptance of negotiable instructions in payment of duties and taxes. Volume **VII,** section **1730.**

In the later practice of the House, subjects relating to transportation of dutiable goods, ports of entry and delivery, and customs collection districts have been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4026.**

Bills to license customhouse brokers come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1727.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction over bills providing for refund of duties collected on imports. Volume **VII,** section **1731.**

Bills relating to the United States Customs Court are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1740.**

Legislation providing for creation of a tariff board belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1729.**

Legislation prescribing regulations and pay for laborers unlading vessels in the Customs Service has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1735.**

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over legislation fixing compensation of employees of the customs service. Volume **VII,** section **1724.**

The Ways and Means Committee exercises jurisdiction over legislation relating to appraisers of merchandise in the customs service. Volume **VII,** section **1728.**

Justidiction of Committee on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce over bills relating to ports of entry and delivery. Volume **IV,** section **4027.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(118) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ways and Means, as to Revenue, etc.—Continued.

While the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of revenue legislation affecting oleo-margarine, the Ways and Means Committee has retained jurisdiction as to revenue bills affecting tobacco, lard, cheese, etc. Volume **IV,** section **4022.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of legislation specifying methods of packing tobacco on which a tax is levied. Volume **VII,** section **1726.**

Bills relating to allowances on internal-revenue duties are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1734.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over legislation relating to the importation of narcotics. Volume **VII,** section **1733.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction as to the seal herds and other revenue-producing animals of Alaska. Volume **IV,** section **4025.**

Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** sections **1725, 1851.**

The revenue relations of the United States with Porto Rico and the Philippines are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4024.**

A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1780.**

Control and disposition of alien property held by the United States, and the adjudication of conflicting claims of American subjects against foreign governments and foreign subjects against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1737.**

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills relating to adjusted compensation of World War veterans. Volume **VII,** section **1738.**

Legislation pertaining to entry under bond of exhibits without payment of duty falls within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **VII,** section **1732.**

(119) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ways and Means, as to the Treasury, Debt, etc.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Treasury of the United States and the deposit of the public moneys. Volume **IV,** section **4028.**

While the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction as to the revenues and bonded debt of the United States, its claims as to the subjects of "national finances" and "preservation of the Government credit" have been resisted successfully. Volume **IV,** section **4023.**

The Committee on Ways and Means and not the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands has jurisdiction of legislation relating to issuance of certificates of indebtedness to reclamation fund. Volume **VII,** section **1739.**

Authorization to conduct negotiations relating to obligations of foreign governments to the United States is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **VII,** section **1736.**

(120) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ways and Means, as to Adjournments, etc.

The resolutions for final adjournment of Congress and the adjournment for a recess are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4031.**

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4030.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(120) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Ways and Means, as to Adjournments, etc.—Continued.

The order changing the daily hour of meeting was formerly reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **I,** section **117.**

(121) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—Woman Suffrage.

The rule gave to the Committee on Woman Suffrage jurisdiction of "All proposed action touching the subject of woman suffrage." Volume **VII,** section **2074.**

Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments relating to woman suffrage formerly came within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Volume **VII,** section **2075.**

Legislation relating to the extension of woman suffrage in the Territories was formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage and not the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII,** section **2076.**

(122) Jurisdiction of the Several Standing Committees.—World War Veterans' Legislation.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII,** section **2078.**

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII,** section **2079.**

(123) Procedure of.—Meeting and Action.

In absence of direction of the House, committees meet when and where they please, but may only act when together. Volume **IV,** section **4540.**

In the absence of direction by the House, committees designate the time and place of their meetings. Volume **VIII,** section **2214.**

Standing committees fix the time and place of their meetings, and in the absence of such provision meet on the call of the chairman. Volume **VIII,** section **2213.**

The standing committees meet on days selected by the committee, or on call of the chairman, or conditionally on the signed request of a majority of the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2208.**

Where not otherwise provided, committees meet at the call of the chairman, and in his absence, or inability to serve, at the call of the ranking member acting under his authorization. Volume **VIII,** section **2214.**

A committee may fix its hour of meeting. Volume **IV,** section **4566.**

As to validity of action of a committee at an adjourned meeting whereof some members were not notified. Volume **IV,** section **4592.**

Rule of parliamentary law as to right of a Member to attend on a committee to which he does not belong. Volume **IV,** section **4540.**

(124) Procedure of.—Sittings and Recess.

Committees may not sit during sessions of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4545.**

No committee except, the Committee on Rules, may, without leave, sit during the sitting of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4546.**

Leave for a committee to sit during sessions of the House does not release its members from liability to arrest during a call of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3020.**

A request that a committee have leave to sit during the sessions of the House has no privileged status in the order of business, and may be prevented by a single objection. Volume **IV,** section **4547.**

A committee takes a recess. Volume **IV,** section **4567.**

(125) Procedure of.—Sittings After Final Adjournment.

The House may empower a committee to sit during a recess which is within the constitutional session of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4541–4543.**

Committees may by the House be empowered to sit during a recess that is within the term of the Congress, but not after the expiration of the term. Volume **IV,** section **4545.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(125) Procedure of.—Sittings After Final Adjournment—Continued.

Committees are created commissioners by law if their functions are to extend beyond the term of the Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4544.**

The Senate as a continuing body may continue its committees through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **VI,** sections **180, 343.**

The Senate, as a continuing body, may continue its committees through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV,** sections **180, 343.**

(126) Procedure of.—Quorum.

A majority of a committee constitutes a quorum for business. Volume **IV,** sections **4540, 4552.**

A quorum of a committee may transact business, and a majority of that quorum, even though it be a minority of the whole committee, may authorize a report. Volume **IV,** section **4586.**

The House sometimes authorizes less than a quorum of a committee (a quorum being a majority) to act. Volume **IV,** sections **4553, 4554.**

The validity of testimony taken when a quorum of a committee was not present has been doubted. Volume **III,** section **1774.**

(127) Procedure of.—Secret Sessions.

It is entirely within rule and usage for a committee to conduct its proceedings in secret. Volume **IV,** sections **4558–4564.**

The proceedings of a committee, having no force until confirmed by the House, are not to be published, according to the parliamentary law. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

The committee appointed to investigate the Bank of the United States in 1834 held that its proceedings should be confidential, not to be attended by any person not invited or required. Volume **III,** section **1732.**

The rules do not permit the House to abrogate the secrecy of a committee's proceedings, but it was done under suspension of the rules. Volume **IV,** section **4565.**

Instance wherein a committee, in its discretion, kept testimony secret. Volume **III,** section **1694.**

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to disclose by deposition the proceedings of the committee. Volume **III,** section **2604.**

(128) Procedure of.—Journal.

A committee controls its journal and sometimes grants leave to Members to incorporate in it signed statements of their views. Volume **IV,** section **4579.**

It is not the right of a Member to enter on the journal of a committee his reasons for objecting to certain procedure. Volume **IV,** section **4576.**

(129) Procedure of.—Motions and Appeals.

The motion to lay on the table is used in committees. Volume **III,** section **1737.**

In standing or select committees of the House the motions to lay on the table and to take from the table are admitted. Volume **IV,** section **4568.**

The motion to reconsider is in order in a standing or select committee of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4570, 4571.**

Discussion as to whether or not the motion to reconsider applies in a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4596**.

The yeas and nays are taken in committees. Volume **IV,** section **4572.**

A committee may limit the time of debate. Volume **IV,** section **4573.**

On an appeal from a decision of the chairman in a committee the Chair voted to sustain his ruling, thereby producing a tie, and so the decision was sustained. Volume **IV,** section **4569**.

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(129) Procedure of.—Motions and Appeals—Continued.

Contrary to the procedure of the House, the motion to adjourn from day to day is of high privilege in the committees. Volume **VIII,** section **2215**.

(130) Procedure of.—Power Over Bills.

Committees may not change the title or subject of bills committed to them and must set down on a separate paper the amendments which they recommend. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

In considering a bill the committee should set down the amendments on a separate paper. Volume **IV,** section **4667.**

Limitation on the power of committees to order printing of hearings. Volume **V,** section **7319.**

(131) Procedure of.—In General.

In so far as applicable the rules of the House are the rules of the standing committees. Volume **VIII,** sections **2213, 2215.**

Recognition of voting proxies by standing committees is a matter to be respectively determined by each committee for itself, but proxies may not be counted to make a quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **2219.**

The standing committees and the floor leaders are ordinarily authorized by resolution to order necessary official printing, including printing for party conferences. Volume **VIII,** section **3660.**

Formerly authority to requisition printing and binding was granted severally to committees of the House by separate resolutions, but beginning with the Sixty-fifth Congress general leave to order necessary printing and binding has been provided by blanket resolution. Volume **VIII,** section **3659.**

Discussion of practices of the committees in ordering printing of hearings. Volume **VI,** section **374.**

Instructions or privileges given to a committee by the House are transmitted to the committee under the hand of the Clerk of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4574.**

A former regulation as to counsel appearing before committees. Volume **III,** section **1771.**

Instance wherein the House authorized two standing committees to sit as one committee for the consideration of a specified bill. Volume **IV,** section **4550.**

A subcommittee is sometimes authorized to sit during sessions of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4548.**

In 1870 the Committee on Elections was divided into subcommittees, to each of which was given the power of reporting directly to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4551.**

(132) Investigations by.—Authorization of.

In appointing committees of investigation it is obviously necessary to disregard the former usage that the proposer of the committee should be its chairman. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4322.**

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV,** section **4322.**

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2048.**

Resolutions providing for investigations in the department of the Government come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII,** section **2045.**

Instance wherein the House empowered the Ways and Means Committee to send for persons and papers in any matter arising out of business referred to the committee. Volume **III,** section **1813.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(132) Investigations by.—Authorizations of—Continued.

Reference to the statute providing for taking testimony in private claims pending before a committee. Volume **III,** section **1826.**

Committees of investigation, by authority of the House expressly given, often carry on their work by subcommittees. Volume **II,** section **1754–1759.**

Early instance wherein testimony in a case of breach of privilege was heard before a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1643.**

An assault by one Member on another for words spoken in debate was made the subject of an investigation by select committee. Volume **II,** section **1655.**

The House by general order has revoked the powers of all its existing committees of investigation. Volume **III,** section **1762.**

(133) Investigations by.—Forms of Resolutions Directing.

Forms of resolutions for directing a standing committee to make an investigation or for creating a select committee for that purpose. Volume **IV,** section **4322.**

Resolutions of the House authorizing a committee to make an investigation. Volume **III,** section **1751.**

Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the "silver pool" in 1891 (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1701.**

Form of resolution authorizing investigation of published statements tat Members had entered into corrupt combinations in relation to legislation. Volume **III,** section **1669.**

Form of resolution providing for the Kansas investigation of 1856. Volume **I,** section **826.** Volume **III,** section **1752.**

The two Houses by concurrent resolution constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III,** sections **1763, 1764.**

A committee making an investigation sometimes makes a report asking the House for instructions. Volume **III,** section **1761.**

A committee charged with an investigation may ask the House to broaden the scope of its authority. Volume **III,** section **1760.**

(134) Investigations by.—Power to Compel Testimony.

Witnesses are summoned in pursuance and by virtue of the authority conferred on a committee to send for persons and papers. Volume **III,** section **1750.**

Question as to the authorization required to enable a committee to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

The Kansas Committee of 1856 was empowered to send for persons and papers and to arrest and bring before the House any witnesses in contempt. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

A Senate committee, with authority to take testimony in the recess between two sessions of the same Congress, was yet unable to compel testimony from a recalcitrant witness. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

A minority of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to take testimony in the Watrous case. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

The House may confer upon the subcommittees of a committee the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III,** section **1801.**

The House may empower a subcommittee to send for persons and papers and conduct an investigation. Volume **III,** section **2029.**

The Judiciary Committee was empowered in the Delahay case to take testimony in Kansas through a subcommittee. Volume **III,** section **2504.**

A Committee of the Whole, charged with an investigation in 1792, was given the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III,** section **1804.**

An instance wherein the managers of an impeachment were endowed by the House with the powers of an investigating committee. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

COMMITTEES—Continued

(134) Investigations by.—Power to Compel Testimony—Continued.

The House may empower a committee of investigation to examine witnesses, but may not give it leave to report at any time except by a special order changing the rules. Volume **III,** section **1770.**

(135) Investigations by.—Issue of Subpoenas.

A committee not being able to decide the question of issuing certain subpoenas, authorized a member of the committee to exhibit its journal so that the House might act. Volume **III,** section **1802.**

An investigating committee being empowered to sit during recess, the Speaker was authorized and directed to sign subpoenas as during a session. Volume **III,** section **1753.**

The House sometimes directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the sittings of a committee and serve the subpoenas. Volume **III,** section **1753.**

A Sergeant-at-Arms, serving subpoenas for a committee, makes his return and it is entered on the journal of the committee. Volume **III,** section **1800.**

Each House of Congress has power through its own process to summon a private individual before one of its committees to give testimony which will enable it the more efficiently to exercise its constitutional legislative function. Volume **VI,** section **342.**

(136) Investigations by.—Immunity of Witnesses.

Testimony given before a House or its committee may not be used as evidence against the witness in any court except in case of alleged perjury. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

Discussion of the law giving immunity to witnesses testifying before committees of the House. Volume **III,** section **2447.**

Discussion of the privilege of a witness summoned to testify before a committee of the House. Volume **III,** section **1779.**

(137) Investigations by.—Contumacious Witnesses.

In 1891 a witness in contempt for refusing to testify before a committee was arrested and arraigned, and after purging himself of the contempt was discharged. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

The House held valid a report transmitted by telegraph from an investigating committee, and ordered the arrest of a person for contempt on the strength of it. Volume **III,** section **1695.**

A witness having promised when arraigned to testify before a committee, the House gave him permission to do so, but did not discharge him from custody until the committee reported that he had purged himself. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

A witness being arraigned for contempt in refusing to answer a pertinent question asked by a committee, agreed, when arraigned, that he would answer if so ordered by the House. Volume **III,** section **1692.**

A witness being ordered by the House to answer a pertinent question before a committee, was then removed from the bar, and later, on report of the committee that he had answered, was discharged. Volume **III,** section **1692.**

A joint committee has ordered a contumacious witness into custody. Volume **III,** section **1720.**

A witness having declined to testify before a joint committee a question arose as to whether one House or both should take proceedings to punish for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1721.**

In the latest practice a committee in reporting the contempt of a witness shows that the testimony required is material and presents copies of the subpoena and return. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

In reporting the contumacy of a witness the committee appended to their report extracts from the examination showing the circumstances. Volume **III,** section **1694.**

A committee in reporting the contumacy of a witness included a transcript of the testimony, so as to show in what the contempt consisted. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(137) Investigations by.—Contumacious Witnesses—Continued.

A report of an investgating committee, in the form of a letter to the Speaker, relating to contempt of a witness, was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1697.**

A telegram from the chairman of a committee making investigations in a distant place, addressed to the Speaker and on the subject of contumacious witnesses, was held in order as a communication of high privilege. Volume **III,** section **1799.**

A witness imprisoned for contempt before a committee purges himself by stating to the House his readiness to go before the committee and not by testiying directly to the House. Volume **III,** section **1686.**

(138) Investigations by.—In Relation to Examinations at the Bar of the House.

The House appointed a committee of privileges to determine the procedure in the Anderson contempt case. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

For the trial of Samuel Houston for contempt a committee on privileges reported on a method of procedure. Volume **II,** section **1617.**

(139) Investigations by.—Oath and Examination of Witnesses.

The committee regulates the summoning of witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1803.**

The Speaker, the Chairman of the Commitee of the Whole or any other committee, or any Member may administer oaths to witnesses in any case under examination. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

Form of oath adminstered to witnesses before a committee. Volume **III,** section **1822.**

An instance where the chairman of an investigating committee administered the oath to himself and testified. Volume **III,** section **1821.**

During an investigation by a committee if a question is objected to, the committee decides whether or not it shall be put. Volume **III,** section **1775.**

Instance wherein a Member of the House not a member of the committee was permitted to examine a witness. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

A question proposed to be propounded by a member of a committee directly to a witness should not be amended, but should be allowed or rejected in its original form. Volume **III,** section **1773.**

Rules for asking questions of a person under examination before a committee or at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1768.**

A committee charged with an investigation sometimes adopts rules to govern the examination of witnesses and the use of the testimony by persons implicated. Volume **III,** sections **1841, 1842.**

(140) Investigations by.—Members as Witnesses.

Members have been summoned before committees to testify as to statements made by them in debate, but in one case a Member formally protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **III,** sections **1777, 1778.**

(141) Investigations by.—Asking Attendance of Senators as Witnesses.

Where the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III,** sections **1790, 1791.**

An instance wherein a committee of the House took the testimony of a Senator, although consent of the Senate had not been obtained (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1795.**

A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III,** section **1794.**

A committee of the House having summoned certain Senators by subpoena, the summons was either disregarded or obeyed under protest. Volume **III,** sections **1792, 1793.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(142) Investigations by.—Executive Officers as Witnesses.

Members of the President's Cabinet appear before committees of the House and give testimony. Volume **III,** sections **1881–1883.**

(143) Investigations by.—Rules of Evidence as to.

A question as to how far a legislative investigating committee should be governed by the rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **1839.**

Discussion as to the rules which should govern the admission of evidence before a legislative committee of investigation. Volume **III,** section **1838.**

Investigating committees do not always confine themselves within the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

A telegram from a person beyond reach of the process of the House and not verified by oath was held not competent evidence for the consideration of an investigating committee. Volume **III,** section **1786.**

Instance wherein a House committee charged with an investigation examined testimony taken before a Senate committee. Volume **III,** section **2507.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee, without special leave, consideratered the evidence and reports in preceding Congresses relating to this case. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

(144) Investigations by.—Counsel Before.

It is for the House to say whether or not a person whose conduct is being investigated shall be allowed to appear before the committee by counsel. Volume **III,** section **2501.**

A Member's character being impeached by the statement of another Member before an investigating committee, the committee allowed both Members to be represented by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1847.**

The committee investigating charges made by a Member of the House against a member of the press gallery, allowed the member to be presented by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1846.**

Latitude permitted by an investigating committee to the counsel of an executive officer who had been implicated by the terms of the resolution creating the committee. Volume **III,** section **1788.**

The committee investigating charges against Secretary of the Treasury W.H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

The Vice-President was represented by a Member of the House before a committee of the House which was investigating charges against him. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

Instance wherein a witness summoned before an investigating committee was accompanied by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1772.**

A Senate committee determined that a witness summoned to testify before it was not entitled to counsel. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

(145) Investigations by.—Privileges of Persons Concerned.

A Member implicated by the testimony taken by a committee was permitted to read the testimony, testify himself, and call witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1848.**

Instance wherein an investigating committee permitted a person implicated by testimony already given to appear and testify. Volume **III,** section **1789.**

Members who had been concerned in a duel which resulted in the death of a Member were permitted to attend and cross-examine witnesses during the investigation. Volume **II,** section **1644.**

A Member of the Cabinet who had been implicated by the terms of a resolution creating a committee of investigation was permitted to have witnesses summoned. Volume **III,** section **1787.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(146) Investigations by.—When Members or Senators are Implicated.

When an inquiry by a committee involves a Member the committee may only report to the House, whereupon the Member is heard or the committee is given authority to inquire concerning him. Volume **IV,** section **4557.**

When testimony elicited by a committee involves a Member the committee is to report to the House that the Member may be heard and special authority be given to inquire concerning him. Volume **III,** section **1840.**

Method of procedure where testimony before an investigating committee implicates Members of the House. Volume **III,** section **1845.**

Charges against a Member having developed during examination by a committee a resolution directing the committee to report them was offered as of privilege and agreed to by the House. Volume **III,** section **1843.**

Examinations by committees into alleged corrupt practices having implicated Members, the committees reported recommendations without first seeking the order of the House. Volume **III,** section **1844.**

A committee selected to investigate charges against Members generally did not ask special authority to proceed against one who was found to be implicated. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

An examination before a committee disclosing that a Member was implicated the committee informed him of the fact in order that he might attend. Volume **III,** section **1831.**

Instance wherein testimony taken before a committee and relating to conduct of a Member was not reported to the House at once. Volume **III,** section **2637.**

A committee of the House having reported that it had taken testimony which inculpated a Senator the House directed that it be transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1850.**

An investigating committee of the House having taken testimony affecting a Member of the Senate the House transmitted the same to the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1276.**

A committee of the House having taken testimony affecting a Senator it was ordered that a copy of it be sent to him. Volume **III,** section **1852.**

Testimony affecting a Senator when taken by a House committee in open session need not be under seal when transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1851.**

Testimony taken by the Senate having implicated a Member of the House, the House ordered an investigation, although the testimony had not been transmitted. Volume **III,** section **1853.**

Testimony taken before a joint select committee tending to impeach the official characters of a Senator and a Representative the committee ordered the testimony to be reported to each House. Volume **III,** section **1854.**

(147) Investigations by.—Reports by.

A committee of investigation sometimes submits the testimony to the House with its report. Volume **IV,** section **4668.**

An investigating committee sometimes reports testimony to the House with the recommendation that it be sealed and so kept in the files until further order of the House. Volume **III,** section **1782.**

The proceedings of an investigating committee having brought out statements reflecting on the character of a person not directly involved in the inquiry and not a Member of either House, the House refused to incorporate his explanation in the report. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

A citizen who considered himself implicated by the investigation of a committee was allowed to insert an explanation in the report. Volume **III,** section **1849.**

A committee which had been empowered to investigate charges of corruption on the part of its members recommended that the evidence be transmitted to the Attorney General. Volume **III,** section **1836.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(147) Investigations by.—Reports by—Continued.

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson, of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

(148) Investigations by.—In General.

The rules provide for the rate of compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the House or either of its committees. Volume **III,** section **1825.**

A Member in debate may impeach the testimony of a witness before a committee. Volume **V,** section **5171.**

A charge that the chairman of an investigating committee had suppressed evidence was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1786.**

The creation of an investigating committee to examine a department of the Government was held not to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV,** sections **3820, 3821.**

The House requested the President, if necessary, to afford military protection to the Kansas Committee of 1856. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

A Member who had preferred charges against Judge Boatner declined, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to vote on his case. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

The Senate having requested from the House the testimony taken by a certain investigating committee, the House ordered it communicated in secrecy, with the injunction that it be returned. Volume **III,** section **1855.**

Expenditures by various select and joint committees of investigation, as reported by the Clerk of the House. Volume **VI,** section **390.**

(149) Examination in Election Cases.—Authorization of.

Instance of an inquiry into a Member's title to his seat by the Elections Committee under authority of general investigations. Volume **I,** section **764.**

Instance wherein testimony in an election case was, in the absence of law or rule, taken by direction of the committee. Volume **I,** section **793.**

Form of resolution authorizing the Elections Committee to procure ballots and other evidence. Volume **I,** section **731.**

Instance wherein credentials were referred to a committee with instructions to inquire either as to prima facie or final right. Volume **I,** section **523.**

A committee having power to report on either prima facie or final right made a single report on final right only. Volume **I,** section **472.**

In 1899 the House referred the case of Brigham H. Roberts to a committee with directions to report on both the prima facie and final right. Volume **I,** section **474.**

In the case of Brigham H. Roberts the committee reported at one and the same time on both the prima facie and final right. Volume **I,** section **474.**

Instance wherein the House authorized the Elections Committee to send for persons and papers in an election case already made up. Volume **I,** section **731.**

The House may give to its Elections Committee discretion to regulate the serving of notice and taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I,** section **599.**

Decision of Federal court confirming the right of duly constituted congressional committees of investigation to inquire into matters pertaining to primary elections. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

(150) Examination in Election Cases.—Method of.

Rules of the Elections Committee for hearing a contested election case. Volume **I,** section **707.**

Rules of the Elections Committee for hearing a contested election case. Volume **VI,** section **110.**

The first rule for the examination of an election contest before the Elections Committee. Volume **I,** section **717.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(150) Examination in Election Cases.—Method of—Continued.

In the First Congress the House required its Elections Committee to hear testimony and arguments on both sides of the case, and to report facts only to the House. Volume **I,** section **756.**

The right of contestee to cross-examine and present testimony was conceded in the first election case. Volume **I,** section **717.**

In the first election case the Committee on Elections were directed to take proofs, but not to present any opinion thereon. Volume **I,** section **420.**

The Elections Committee, at the outset of an investigation, called on the claimants to state in writing the grounds of their respective claims. Volume **I,** section **792.**

A Member whose qualifications were questioned was permitted to be present before the committee, cross-examine, and offer counterproofs. Volume **I,** section **420.**

Witnesses were examined under oath and in the presence of Brigham H. Roberts during the committee's investigation of his qualifications. Volume **I,** section **475.**

In the investigation of the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee permitted his presence and suggestions during discussion of the plan and scope of the inquiry. Volume **I,** section **475.**

In considering the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee tendered to him the opportunity to testify in his own behalf. Volume **I,** section **475.**

An early instance where partisan bias was charged against the Elections Committee. Volume **I,** section **795.**

(151) Examination in Election Cases.—Rules of Evidence.

The House has declared that an election committee should act as a judicial body, according to the rules of law. Volume **I,** section **635.**

Complaint in the Smoot investigation that the rules of evidence were not adhered to by the Senate committee. Volume **I,** section **481.**

Instance wherein the House referred to an elections committee, considering a particular case, a report of a joint committee incidentally referring to said case. Volume **I,** section **607.**

Criticism and discussion as to latitude of inquiry permitted in a committee's investigation of the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **I,** section **693.**

(152) Examination in Election Cases.—In General.

In a case where there were no credentials, the House, in examining as to prima facie right, declined to permit the election returns to be considered by the committee. Volume **I,** section **559.**

An elections committee having reported as to one feature of a contest, the House discharged the committee from further consideration of that portion of the case. Volume **I,** section **622.**

Instance wherein the report of the Elections Committee was overruled by the House. Volume **I,** section **829.**

An instance wherein the House decided on its own initiative an election case pending before the Committee on Elections. Volume **I,** section **462.**

Two committees of the House having adjudged a Member-elect to be ineligible to membership in the House of Representatives, and the House having twice refused to seat him, the committee a third time declared him to be ineligible, but did not consider it necessary to recommend a resolution to that effect. Volume **VI,** section **59.**

Instance wherein the time permitted by the rules in which the election committees of the House shall make final report on contested-election cases was extended by resolution. Volume **VI,** section **185.**

The House and its committees are not to be considered boards of recount, and returns made by boards, charged with that duty by the State in which the election is held, are presumed correct until impeached by proof of irregularity or fraud. Volume **VI,** section **164.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(152) Examination in Election Cases.—In General—Continued.

Neither Congress nor its committees is bound by act of a State judge in a contested election case. Volume **VI,** section **187.**

(153) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Basis for.

Form of resolution authorizing investigation with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **513.**

Form of resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Archbald. Volume **VI,** section **498.**

The impeachment proceedings were set in motion through a resolution introduced by delivery to the Clerk and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI,** section **513.**

The investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck was revived by referring to a committee a memorial presented in a former Congress. Volume **III,** section **2364.**

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2408.**

A Member having risen in his place and impeached Judge Wilfley and offered a resolution providing for an investigation, the House referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI,** section **525.**

The House referred the charges made against Judge Hanford to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

In 1892, the House referred to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken in the Boarman investigation of 1890, as material in a new investigation. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

A committee of the House having conducted a preliminary inquiry, a special subcommittee was by joint resolution created to further investigate the case with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **552.**

Charges having been preferred by a Member of the House, the committee to which the matter was referred reported a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee of investigation. Volume **VI,** section **551.**

The impeachment of Secretary Belknap was set in motion through the findings of a committee empowered to investigate generally. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

A committee empowered to investigate generally reported a resolution for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

In the investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee made a report favoring impeachment on the strength of memorials and without the power to compel testimony being given by the House. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

The Watrous investigation of 1857 was limited in its scope by the withdrawal from the Judiciary Committee of a memorial containing certain charges. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

(154) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Rules of Evidence.

In the first investigation of the conduct of President Johnson the committee relaxed the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

The most liberal latitude was allowed in the examination of witnesses before the committee which investigated the conduct of Judge Blodgett. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

The inquiry of 1890 into the conduct of Judge Boarman was conducted according to the established rules of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

An opinion of the Judiciary Committee that a person under investigation, with a view to impeachment may not be compelled to testify. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

The rule as to the pertinency of evidence to the charges was enforced in the investigation of Judge Swayne's conduct. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee, without special leave, considered the evidence and reports in preceding Congresses relating to this case. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(154) Impeachment Inquires by.—Rules of Evidence—Continued.

The House sometimes continues an investigation begun in a preceding Congress with a view to an impeachment, making use of the former report and the testimony already taken. Volume **III,** section **2029.**

(155) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Ex Parte.

In Judge Peck's case the committee proceeded on the theory of an ex parte inquiry. Volume **III,** section **2366.**

The investigation into the conduct of Judge P. K. Lawrence in 1839 was entirely ex parte. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee proceeded ex parte. Volume **III,** section **2499.**

The first investigation of President Johnson's conduct was conducted ex parte and in executive session. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

It does not appear that President Johnson sought to be represented before the committee making the first investigation. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

The second investigation of the conduct of President Johnson was ex parte. Volume **III,** section **2409.**

(156) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Accused Represented.

In investigating charges of an impeachable offense the committee permitted the accused to be represented by counsel and have process to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

Judge Peck was not permitted to bring witnesses before the House, but cross-examined, and filed a statement . Volume **III,** section **2366.**

During the investigation of Judge Thruston with a view to impeachment he was present and cross-examined witnesses. Volume **III,** section **2491.**

In the investigation of 1852, Judge Watrous, the accused, was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2495.**

In the investigation of 1857 the committee formally permitted Judge Watrous to file a written explanation and cross-examine witnesses in person or by counsel. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

The committee which ascertained questionable facts concerning the conduct of Secretary Belknap, gave him opportunity to explain, present witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses. Volume **III,** section **2445.**

In the Seward investigation the respondent was represented by counsel and in person before the committee. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

Judge Boarman made a sworn statement or answer to the committee investigation his conduct in 1890, but did not testify. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

At the investigation of 1892 Judge Boarman testified and was cross-examined before the committee. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

In the investigation of Judge Ricks the respondent made a statement before the committee and offered testimony in his behalf. Volume **III,** section **2520.**

In the investigation of Judge Blodgett both the complainants and the respondent were represented by counsel and produced testimony before the committee. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

In investigating the conduct of Judge Swayne both complainants and accused were permitted to introduce sworn testimony. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

In the investigation of the conduct of Judge Swayne the accused was present in person with counsel and argued his own case. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

In the second investigation Judge Swayne testified on his own behalf and cross-examined. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

In investigating the conduct of Judge Archbald, the Judiciary Committee, by resolution, extended to the accused permission to be present with counsel and cross-examine witness. Volume **VI,** section **498.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(156) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Accused Represented—Continued.

The special committee authorized to conduct the investigation held hearings at which Judge Louderback appeared in person and by counsel. Volume **VI,** section **514.**

In the investigation into the conduct of Judge Wilfley, he appeared before the committee and testified under oath. Volume **VI,** section **525.**

During the investigation of Judge Hanford with a view to impeachment, he was represented by counsel who cross-examined witnesses and produced evidence in his behalf. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

During the investigation of Judge Wright with a view to impeachment he was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel. Volume **VI,** section **528.**

(157) Impeachment Inquiries by.—Before Subcommittees, etc.

Form of resolution providing for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and authorizing a subcommittee to exercise powers delegated to the committee. Volume **VI,** section **530.**

A committee charged with an investigation looking to impeachment delegated the inquiry to a subcommittee. Volume **VI,** section **528.**

The closing arguments in the Swayne investigation were heard before the subcommittee which had taken the evidence. Volume **III,** section **2471.**

A subcommittee, with power to send for persons and papers, was sent to Louisiana to investigate the conduct of Judge Durel. Volume **III,** section **2508.**

A subcommittee visited Louisiana and took testimony against and for Judge Boarman. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The Member who lodged charges against Judge Boarman conducted the case against him before the subcommittee. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

The committee investigating Judge Swayne took testimony in the judge's district, as well as in Washington. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

A witness having refused to testify before a subcommittee was arrested and detained in custody. Volume **VI,** section **531.**

The report of a subcommittee was disregarded and was not included as a part of the report of the committee to the House. Volume **VI,** section **525.**

The report of the subcommittee, while recommending the discontinuance of impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford, declared him to be disqualified for his position and recommended acceptance of his resignation. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

(158) Impeachment Inquiries by.—In General.

Instance wherein a special committee was created for the purpose of instituting an inquiry and drafting articles of impeachment if found to be warranted by the circumstances. Volume **VI,** section **550.**

Instance wherein a special committee of investigation was authorized to sit after adjournment of the current Congress and report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI,** section **550.**

A joint resolution created a select committee (in effect a commission), composed of Members of the House, and authorized it to report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI,** section **544.**

A Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths in an investigation delegated to it by the House. Volume **VI,** section **536.**

A select committee visited various States and took testimony. Volume **VI,** section **544.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the investigation was made by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2400.**

The second and successful proposition to impeach President Johnson was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. Volume **III,** section **2409.**

The House referred the charges made against Judge Lawrence in 1839 to a select committee instead of to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III,** section **2494.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee, following precedents, reported the evidence, but made no specific charges. Volume **III,** section **2496.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(158) Impeachment Inquiries by.—In General—Continued.

An instance wherein a committee charged with the investigation reported articles with the resolution of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2514.**

The resolution impeachment Judge Swayne was reported from a divided committee. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

Following the Chase precedent the committee refrained from given their reasons for concluding that Judge Peck should be impeached. Volume **III,** section **2365.**

In reporting in favor of impeaching Judge Peck the committee submitted transcripts of testimony. Volume **III,** section **2365.**

Under the parliamentary law witnesses in an impeachment trial may be examined by a committee. Volume **III,** section **2161.**

The question as to whether or not testimony in an impeachment trial might be taken by a committee of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2217.**

Two of the seven members of the committee for the Chase investigation were from the number opposing the investigation. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

An official against whom charges of impeachment were pending asked leave and was allowed to file an answer. Volume **VI,** section **537.**

A committee of the House by majority report held a commissioner of the District of Columbia not to be a civil officer subject to impeachment under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

A vacancy on a special committee created by joint resolution was filled by a further joint resolution. Volume **VII,** section **552.**

(159) Reports of.—Authorization of.

Committees can only agree to a report acting together. Volume **IV,** section **4584.**

Committees can only agree to a report acting together. Volume **VIII,** section **2220.**

No committee report is valid except what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled. Volume **IV,** sections **4540, 4583.**

In a committee a majority vote, a quorum being present, is sufficient to authorize a report, even although later by action of absentees those signing minority views outnumber those who voted for the report. Volume **IV,** section **4585.**

A report of a committee is sometimes authorized by the affirmative votes of less than a majority of the whole committee, some Members being silent or absent. Volume **II,** sections **985, 986.**

A report sustained by a vote of a majority of the committee is not impeached by the fact that a less number sign it. Volume **II,** section **1091.**

A report of a committee is not necessarily signed by all of those concurring in it. Volume **II,** section **1274.**

The majority of a committee do not always sign the report, but the minority views are subscribed by those submitting them. Volume **IV,** section **4671.**

A report signed by a majority of a committee is valid, although a necessary one of that majority may not concur in all the statements. Volume **IV,** section **4587.**

Four members of committee composed of nine having been authorized by the committee to submit to the House a report a question arose as to whether or not the matter submitted by the four was the report of the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4597.**

A committee having authorized one report, and then after reconsideration having authorized another, the House, when both reports were offered, voted to receive the first. Volume **IV,** section **4596.**

Objection being made that a report has not been properly authorized by a committee and there being doubt as to the validity of the authorization, the question as to the reception of the report is submitted to the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4588–4591.**

Instance wherein the majority of a committee agreed on a report, but disagreed on the facts necessary to sustain the report. Volume **I,** section **819.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(159) Reports of.—Authorization of—Continued.

A bill improperly reported from a committee is not entitled to its place on the Calendar. Volume **IV,** section **3117.**

The Speaker, being satisfied of the correctness of the authorization of a report, may decide that it shall be received. Volume **IV,** sections **4592, 4593.**

It being shown that a majority of a committee had met and authorized a report, the Speaker did not heed the fact that the meeting was not regularly called. Volume **IV,** section **4594.**

The validity of a committee's action in reporting a bill may not be questioned after actual consideration of the bill has begun in the House. Volume **IV,** section **4599.**

The House having voted to consider a report, it is too late to question whether or not the report has been made properly. Volume **IV,** section **4598.**

Additional members of a committee having been authorized but not appointed, it is in order for the committee to report as usual. Volume **IV,** section **4595.**

(160) Reports of.—When a Committee is Unable to Authorize.

Instance wherein a committee, unable to agree, reported this fact to the House, and it became a basis for action. Volume **I,** section **364.**

A committee being unable to reach a decision, this fact was reported with accompanying minority views. Volume **II,** section **945.**

A committee, being equally divided on a question of impeachment, authorized the chairman to report the evidence and two resolutions, representing, respectively, the two opinions dividing the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4664.**

In the Watrous investigation of 1857, the committee being equally divided, reported the evidence and two propositions, each supported by minority views. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the committee reported the testimony, and also majority and minority arguments. Volume **III,** section **2403.**

A committee being unable to agree on a recommendation for action, may submit a statement of this fact as their report. Volume **IV,** sections **4665, 4666.**

Instance wherein a committee, being equally divided, reported to the Senate its inability to present a proposition for action. Volume **I,** section **347.**

Instance wherein a committee, being equally divided, reported to the Senate its inability to present a proposition for action. Volume **I,** section **347.**

An instance where a Senate committee notified the Senate of its inability to report a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4666.**

An elections committee being curiously confused as to its majority and minority conclusions, the House disregarded both. Volume **I,** section **819.**

(161) Reports of.—Views of the Minority.

The minority of a committee may not make a report or present a proposition of legislation, but in later years the rules have given to them the right to file views to accompany the report. Volume **IV,** sections **4601–4605.**

Minority views accompany reports of committees as a matter of right, but unless filed simultaneously with the report, may be presented only by consent of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2231.**

Unless filed with the report, minority views may be presented only by the consent of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4600.**

Evolution in House and Senate of the practice of filing minority views with reports of committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4601–4605.**

Minority view were not permitted previous to 1822, but the present practice began to develop soon after that date. Volume **IV,** sections **4608–4618.**

The report of the Select Committee on the Bank of the United States submitted to the House in 1832 was accompanied by minority views and individual views. Volume **IV,** section **4474.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(161) Reports of.—Views of the Minority—Continued.

Minority views were filed in 1834 by members of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Volume **III,** section **1732.**

Discussion in the Senate on the presentation of minority views. Volume **IV,** sections **4617, 4618.**

Members of a committee sometimes submit individual views in addition to the regular minority views. Volume **IV,** section **4671.**

Minority views may accompany the report of a subcommittee made to the committee. Volume **III,** section **1801.**

A resolution accompanying minority views has no standing thereby, but must be offered by a Member on the floor. Volume **IV,** section **4606.**

Views of the minority may not include transcripts of testimony or other matters not strictly in the nature of argument. Volume **IV,** section **4607.**

Instance wherein the minority of an elections committee recommended declarations as to the question in issue. Volume **I,** section **819.**

A minority of a committee, as a question of privilege, having charged the committee with neglect of duty, it was held that the minority, not being competent to make a report, might not thus present a question of privilege. Volume **IV,** section **4619.**

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV,** section **4619.**

(162) Reports of.—To be in Writing.

All bills, petitions, or memorials or resolutions reported from a committee shall be accompanied by reports in writing, which shall be printed. Volume **V,** section **5647.**

Reports of committees are required to be submitted in writing. Volume **IV,** section **4652.**

While a rule requires that every bill reported from a committee shall be accompanied by a written report the sufficiency of that report is passed on by the House and not the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **4653.**

The House always insists that reports on bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials shall be in writing. Volume **IV,** section **4655.**

A verbal statement may not be received in the House as the report of a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4654.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide as to the sufficiency of a report made in writing by a committee. Volume **II,** section **1339.**

(163) Reports of.—Form of.

Forms of written reports submitted by committees (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4652.**

Form of a report by a joint committee. Volume **V,** section **7075.**

An example of a joint report signed by Members of the two Houses. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

Bills reported without indication of changes proposed in existing law are automatically recommitted to the respective committees reporting them. Volume **VIII,** sections **2237, 2250.**

Although a bill proposed but one minor and obvious change in existing law, the failure of the report on the bill to indicate this change by typographical device, was held to be in violation of the rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2236.**

The rule requiring comparative prints in reports on measures repealing existing law while effective as to substantive legislative provisions reported in general appropriation bills is not otherwise applicable to reports from the Committee on Appropriations and does not extend to changes in paragraphs, merely carrying stated appropriations. Volume **VIII,** section **2241.**

A committee having reported a public bill grouping together the authorization of several distinct works, all within the jurisdiction of the committee, it was held that no point of order could be sustained when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4656, 4657.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(163) Reports of.—Form of—Continued.

A committee having reported a private bill grouping together a series of claims, each belonging to the jurisdiction of the committee, it was held that no point of order would be sustained when the bill came up in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4784.**

A bill reported from a committee in a new draft takes a new number. Volume **IV,** section **3382.**

A general investigation having been conducted by subcommittees, the several reports were made to the committee and appended to its general report. Volume **III,** section **1801.**

(164) Reports of.—Relation of, to Action by the House.

The report of a committee is in the nature of an argument or explanation, and does not by itself come before the House for amendment or other action. Volume **IV,** section **4674.**

A committee may report a bill to the House with no recommendation for action. Volume **IV,** sections **4661, 4662.**

Although the report of a committee may not contain a proposition for action, the House may predicate action upon it. Volume **IV,** section **4665.**

A committee may submit a report which does not contain a recommendation of action, and the House may agree to such report, in which case it appears in the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **4660.**

The report of a Select Committee on the Conduct of the Speaker was voted on by the House, although it contained no order or resolution, and was spread on the Journal without direction of the House. Volume **II,** section **1364.**

The House may by vote agree to the report of a committee, in which case it appears in the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **4675.**

Instance wherein a privileged report, which presented facts and conclusions, but no legislative proposition, was read to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4663.**

A committee may make several reports on the same general subject. Volume **IV,** section **4669.**

Instance wherein a committee submitted a report on one feature of a bill with recommendation that it be referred to another committee for examination as to another feature. Volume **IV,** section **4658.**

A committee having jurisdiction of the subject may originate a bill and report that bill adversely. Volume **IV,** section **4659.**

(165) Reports of.—Presentation to the House.

When a committee concludes consideration of a bill a motion to rise and direct the chairman to report is in order. Volume **IV,** section **4667.**

The report of a committee is regularly read and agreed to in committee and a member of the committee is ordered to report it to the House. Volume **IV,** section **4668.**

A committee may order its report to be made by the chairman or by any other of its members. Volume **IV,** section **4669.**

It has been the usage since the early days for committees to report through any Member whom they may select. Volume **IV,** section **4526.**

A member of the minority party on a committee is sometimes ordered to make the report. Volume **IV,** section **4672.**

Instance in the Senate wherein a member of the minority portion of a committee was directed by major vote on the committee to report a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4673.**

The chairman of a committee having made a report to the House in accordance with the instruction of his committee may not withdraw it except by consent of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4690.**

Bills from a committee having leave to report at any time must be reported from the floor of the House and not by filing them with the Clerk. Volume **IV,** section **3146.**

Reports of committee, except privileged reports, are submitted to the House by delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV,** section **4620.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(165) Reports of.—Presentation to the House—Continued.

Instance wherein a committee empowered to sit during recess was directed to file its report with the Clerk of the House. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

The House sometimes orders a committee's report to be made in recess by handing it to the Clerk of the House. Volume **IV,** sections **4676, 4677.**

Proportion of bill reported by committees and passed by the House (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3365.**

While a privileged bill reported by delivery to the Clerk through the basket thereby forfeits its privilege, it may be at any time reported from the floor and is then privileged for immediate consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2233.**

(166) Reports of.—Privileged by Rule.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV,** section **4621.**

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Mean, Appropriations, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **VIII,** section **2251.**

General appropriation bills with Senate amendments reported back to the House from the Committee on Appropriations are privileged and are subject to motions authorized by the Committee. Volume VIII, section **3187.**

Form of special order conferring upon a bill for the current session the status enjoyed by bills reported from committees having leave to report at any time. Volume **VII,** section **841.**

In exercising the right to report at any time committees may not include matters not specified by the rule as within the privilege. Volume **IV,** section **4622.**

In exercising the right to report at any time committees may not include matters not specified by the rule as within the privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **2286.**

The right of a committee to report at any time carries with it the right to have the matter reported considered. Volume **IV,** sections **3142–3144.**

A bill reported by a committee under its right to report at any time remains privileged for consideration until disposed of. Volume **IV,** section **3145.**

In the early practice the privilege of the Committee on Rules was specially given for each Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4650.**

A report from the Committee on Rules, though highly privileged, is not in order after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6781.**

Legislative propositions relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of other committees are not privileged when reported by the Committee on Accounts because involving disbursements form the contingent fund. Volume **VIII,** section **2300.**

The privilege of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time has been long confined to the reporting of enrolled bills. Volume **IV,** section **4646.**

Construction of the rule giving privilege to the Committee on Public Lands, Volume **IV.** section **4633.**

The rule giving privilege to reports from the Committee on Public Lands permits the including of matters necessary to accomplishment of the purposes for which privilege is given. Volume **IV,** sections **4637–4639.**

The words "raising revenue" in the rule giving privilege to the Ways and Means Committee are broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue. Volume **IV,** section **4624.**

The week's time required to make a resolution of inquiry privileged is seven days, exclusive of either the first or last day. Volume **III,** sections **1858, 1859.**

A committee not having reported a resolution of inquiry within the time fixed by the rule the House may reach the resolution only by a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration. Volume **III,** section **1865.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(167) Reports of.—On Matters of Privilege.

A committee being intrusted with the examination of a question of high privilege a broad construction was given in favor of the privileged character of its reports. Volume **III,** section **2550.**

A verbal report as to progress by a committee in an impeachment investigation was offered as privileged. Volume **III,** section **2402.**

(168) Reports of.—Directions by the House as to.

A motion directing a committee of the House to report a matter before them is not in order, such motion having no privileged place in the order of business. Volume **IV,** section **4692.**

A report having been ordered to be made by a committee, but not being made within a reasonable time, a resolution directing the report to be made was decided to be privileged, Volume **III,** section **2609.**

On a motion to commit with instructions, the instructions may not authorize a committee to report at any time, as such authorization would constitute a change of the rules. Volume **V,** sections **5543, 5544.**

The House sometimes fixes a date before which a committee shall report. Volume **III,** section **1731.**

The House may direct a committee to withdraw immediately and bring in a bill. Volume **IV,** sections **4540, 4687.**

The House has instructed a committee to report forthwith a bill in certain, exactly specified phraseology. Volume **IV,** section **4688.**

The House may direct a committee to submit its journal to the House, but the proper method seems to be by a motion to recommit the pending report with instructions to incorporate in it the desired record. Volume **IV,** sections **4680, 4681.**

The House sometimes orders the journal of a committee to be printed with the report. Volume **IV,** sections **4682–4686.**

It is in order to move to recommit with instructions to the committee to report "forthwith " a certain proposition, but instructions that the report be made on a certain day in the future involve a different principle. Volume **V,** sections **5548, 5549.**

A bill may be committed with instructions that it be reported "forwith," and in such a case the chairman of the committee to which it is committed makes a report at once, without awaiting action of the committee. Volume **V,** sections **5545–5547.**

A bill having been recommitted by the chairman, was held to be subject to the point of order that the committee had not considered it. Volume **IV,** section **4691.**

A question as to whether or not a committee in its report has violated its instructions is passed on by the House, and not the Speaker. Volume **II,** section **1338.**

The Speaker may not rule out a report because the committee have failed to comply with their instructions in relation to it. Volume **IV,** section **4689.**

When a committee had made a report which exceeded its instructions the Speaker ruled out the excess portion but permitted the remainder of the report to stand. Volume **IV,** section **4404.**

(169) Reports of.—Action on, in the House.

Bills reported from committees are distributed to three calendars, there to await action by the House. Volume **VI,** section **742.**

Amendments reported by a committee are acted on before those offered from the floor. Volume **V,** section **5773.**

The rule that amendments shall be germane applies to amendments reported by committees. Volume **V,** section **5806.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(169) Reports of.—Action on, in the House—Continued.

While a committee may report a bill embracing different subjects, it is not in order during consideration in the House to introduce a new subject by way of amendment. Volume **V,** section **5825.**

Form of special orders for assigning a day for consideration in the House of bills reported from a certain committee. Volume **IV,** sections **3252, 3253.**

Two days having been assigned a committee generally for consideration of its business in the House, it was held that they should be days on which public business would be in order. Volume **IV,** section **3200.**

A special order having assigned a certain day for such business as a certain committee may present, the committee may call up its own bills, wherever they may be, whether in the committee or on the calendars. Volume **IV,** section **3199.**

(170) Reports of.—In General.

Bills reported from committees shall be accompanied by reports which shall be printed. Volume **VIII,** section **2783.**

The House has no information relative to proceedings of a committee not officially reported by direction of the committee. Volume **VII,** section **1015.**

The validity of a committee's action in reporting a bill may not be questioned after actual consideration of the bill has begun in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2225.**

Summaries showing number of bills introduced, number of reports submitted by committees, number of laws enacted, and number of acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Volume **VII,** section **1028.**

Members indicted by the report of a committee were allowed to file written statements to be printed with the report. Volume **II,** section **1275.**

The Committee of the Whole may not grant authority to a standing committee to amend its report or order the reprint of a bill. Volume **IV,** section **4711.**

The charge that a committee has reported a bill containing items of appropriation not in order under the rules does not present a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2608.**

The premature publication of a paper as the report of a committee was by permission of the House investigated by that committee. Volume **III,** section **2611.**

The rules contemplate that a committee may report a matter to the House for printing and recommitment. Volume **V,** section **5647.**

(171) Discharge of.—From Consideration of Legislation Under the New Rule. See also "Discharge."

Form and history of Section 4 of Rule XXVIII. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Any Member may file with the Clerk a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a public bill referred 30 days prior. Volume **VII,** sections **1007, 1008.**

A motion may also be filed to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of special orders referred to that committee seven days prior. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Motions to discharge committees are signed at the Clerk's desk during the session of the House and not otherwise. Volume **VII,** sections **1008, 1009.**

The time required after reference to calendar before motion to discharge may be presented does not begin to rule until committee is appointed and organized. Volume **VII,** section **1019.**

Those filing motions to discharge committees may notify Members either from the floor or by letter. Volume **VII,** section **1003.**

The rule providing for motions to discharge committees does not authorize signature of such motions by proxy. Volume **VII,** section **1014.**

Signatures to a motion to discharge committees are not made public until the requisite number have signed and the motion appears in the Journal and Record. Volume **VII,** section **1008.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(171) Discharge of.—From Consideration of Legislation Under the New Rule—Continued.

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill applies to the bill as referred to the committee and not as it may have been amended in the committee. Volume **VII,** section **1015.**

When a majority of the membership of the House has signed a motion it is entered on the Journal and referred to the Calendar of Motions to discharge committees. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

On the second and fourth Mondays motions to discharge committees conforming to the requirements of the rule are privileged and take procedence of business merely privileged under the general rules of the House. Volume **VII,** section **1011.**

After the motion has been on the calendar seven days any signer may call it up for consideration on second or fourth Mondays and the House proceeds to its consideration; if agreed to, any Member may move the immediate consideration of the bill which shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of. Volume **VII,** section 1077.

When called up under the rule a motion to discharge a committee is of the highest privilege and the Speaker declines to recognize for any matter not directly related to the proceedings. Volume **VII,** section 1010.

The motion to discharge a committee has been held to take precedence of a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **VII,** section **1018.**

Recognition to call up motions from the Discharge Calendar is granted in the order in which entered on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1018.**

Bills called up under motions to discharge committees from their further consideration are read by title only. Volume **VII,** section **1019a.**

If a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules prevails the House immediately votes on the adoption of the special order and if decided in the affirmative proceeds at once to its execution. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Debate on the motion to discharge a committee is limited by the rule and the Speaker is constrained to deny recognition for requests to extend the time. Volume **VII,** section **1010.**

Division of the time for debate under the rule is in accordance with the attitude of Members on the pending motion and party lines are not recognized. Volume **VII,** section **1010.**

The proponents of a motion to discharge a committee are entitled to open and close debate thereon. Volume **VII,** section **1010a.**

A motion to discharge a committee having been agreed to, its proponents are entitled to prior recognition in debate and for allowable motions to expedite consideration. Volume **VII,** section **1012.**

A member calling up a bill from the Discharge Calendar is precluded from making a point of order against it. Volume **VII,** section **1020.**

The House having discharged a committee under the former rule, it was held that the proper motion for consideration was, if a House Calendar bill, that the House proceed to immediate consideration; if a Union Calendar bill, that the House resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill. Volume **VII,** section **1021.**

The requirement that a bill be considered in Committee of the Whole is not waived by the fact that the standing committee having jurisdiction has been discharged from consideration, and the bill is not on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1021.**

The House (overruling the Speaker) held the motion discharging a committee from the consideration of a bill to be of higher privilege on suspension day than the motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **1012.**

Bills taken up for consideration from the discharge calendar are not subject to the prohibition provided by section 2 of rule XXI interdicting consideration of appropriations not reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **1019a.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(171) Discharge of.—From Consideration of Legislation Under the New Rule—Continued.

A bill to amend the Volstead Act by providing for the sale and taxation of beer was held not to be a bill "substantially the same" within the purview of section 4 of Rule XXVII as a resolution proposing the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Volume **VII,** section **1013.**

After any perfected motion to discharge has been acted on, no motion to discharge committees from the consideration of the same or any similar measure shall be considered that session and any others which may have been filed shall be stricken from the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1007.**

Form of resolution providing for consideration of a bill taken from the Committee on Rules under motion to discharge and providing for consideration of a bill adversely reported by the committee to which it was referred. Volume **VII,** section **1012.**

(172) Discharge of.—In General.

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of an ordinary legislative proposition is not privileged. Volume **IV,** section **4693.**

The House has declined to give privilege to a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of an ordinary matter of legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3533.**

On the second and fourth Mondays motions to discharge committees conforming to the requirements of the rule are privileged and take precedence of business merely privileged under the general rules of the House. Volume **VII,** section **1011.**

A motion to take up a bill, from the consideration of which a committee has been discharged, under the former rule, being rejected, the motion was held not to be again in order on the same Monday, but to retain its privilege, and be admissible on a subsequent first or third Monday. Volume **VII,** section **1022.**

In the Senate a motion to discharge a committee may be made and considered in the regular order (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4693.**

It is in order to move to discharge a committee from the consideration of a proposition involving a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2709.**

Motions to discharge committees from consideration of questions privileged under the Constitution, as the right of a Member to his seat or the right to consider a vetoed bill, frequently have been held in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2316.**

A motion to suspend the rules may include in its provisions both the discharge of a committee from the consideration of a bill and the final passage of it. Volume **V,** section **6850.**

Except in sessions ending by law, business admissible on the last six days of a session is not in order until the concurrent resolution providing for adjournment has passed both Houses. Volume **VII,** section **1022.**

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a contested-election case presents a question of the highest privilege. Volume **III,** section **2585.**

A resolution of inquiry not being reported back within one week, a motion to discharge the committee from the consideration of it presents a privileged question. Volume **III,** sections **1866–1870.**

At the expiration of a week a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is privileged, although the resolution may have been delayed in reaching the committee. Volume **III,** section **1871.**

The motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is not debatable. Volume **III,** section **1868.**

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a matter, when in order, is not debatable. Volume **IV,** section **4695.**

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to discharge a committee. Volume **V,** section **5407.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(172) Discharge of.—In General—Continued.

The question of consideration may not be demanded against a motion to discharge a committee. Volume **V,** section **4977.**

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill, no error being alleged, does not make in order a motion in the House to discharge the committee having possession of the bill. Volume **IV,** section **4694.**

The Senate having requested the return of a bill which, with amendments, has reached the stage of disagreement, a motion to discharge the House committee and return the bill was treated as privileged. Volume **IV,** section **3475.**

(173) Motions Authorized by.—In General.

Although a committee must authorize the calling up of a Senate bill directly from the Speaker's table, the actual motion need not be made by one of the committee. Volume **IV,** section **3100.**

The Speaker may, upon statements from the chairman and other members of a committee, rule that the calling up of a bill has been authorized by a committee. Volume **IV,** section **3128.**

On the call of committees each bill must be called on authorization of the committee, but in case of dispute as to the authorization the Speaker can not decide as to the fact. Volume **IV,** section **3127.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill must be authorized by a committee, but the individual Member may move to go in generally. Volume **IV,** section **3138.**

The unfinished business on a day assigned to a committee goes over to the next day had by the committee. Volume **IV,** section **3306.**

(174) Motions Authorized by.—For Suspension of the Rules.

In making motions to suspend the rules individuals have the preference on the first Monday of the month and committees on the third. Volume **V,** section **6790.**

The motion to suspend the rules on a committee suspension day must be authorized formally and specifically by a committee. Volume **V,** sections **6805–6807.**

After a motion to suspend the rules has been seconded and debate has begun it is too late to make the point of order that the motion has not been authorized by a committee. Volume **V,** section **6808.**

On committee suspension days the Speaker has in rare instances called the committees in regular order for motions to suspend the rules, but this method is not required. Volume **V,** sections **6610, 6811.**

On a committee suspension day a committee may not present a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill which has not been referred to it. Volume **V,** section **6813.**

On a committee suspension day a committee may not move to suspend the rules and pass a bill over which it has no jurisdiction. Volume **V,** section **6848.**

A second not having been ordered on a committee motion to suspend the rules the committee may on a succeeding suspension day withdraw the motion. Volume **V,** section **6845.**

(175) The Call of in the "Morning Hour" and "on Calendar Wednesday."

Wednesdays are set apart for the consideration of unprivileged bills on House and Union Calendars taken up on call of committees. Volume **VII,** section **881.**

On Wednesdays the call of committees has precedence of a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VII,** section **882.**

On a call of committees under section 4 or section 7 of Rule XXIV, committees are called seriatim in the order in which they appear in Rule X and not alphabetically. Volume **VI,** section **751.**

Prior to election of all the committees of the house the call of committees on Calendar Wednesday includes only those committees which have been elected. Volume **VII,** section **925.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(175) The Call of in the "Morning Hour" and "on Calendar Wednesday"—Continued.

The rule for consideration of bills on the House Calendar on call of committees. Volume **IV,** section **3118.**

The call of committees in the morning hour does not necessarily end in sixty minutes. Volume **IV,** section **3119.**

A bill taken up during the call of committees may be withdrawn by the committee at any time before amendment or other action which puts it into possession of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3129.**

A bill once brought up on call of committees continues before the House in that order of business until finally disposed of. Volume **IV,** section **3120.**

A bill must be actually on the House Calendar, and properly there also, in order to be considered in the morning hour. Volume **IV,** sections **3122–3126.**

A bill on the Union Calendar may not be brought up on call of committees. Volume **VI,** section **753.**

The rule for interrupting a call of committees at the end of sixty minutes. Volume **IV,** section **3134.**

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **3131, 3132.**

Interpretation of the rule of the call of committees in the form existing prior to 1890. Volume **IV,** section **3121.**

(176) Relations to Conduct of Business on the Floor of the House.

The chairman of the committee in charge of a bill is entitled at all stages to prior recognition for allowable motions intended to expedite the bill. Volume **II,** sections **1457, 1458.**

The chairman of the committee which reported a bill is entitled to prior recognition when the Senate amendments thereto are debated. Volume **II,** section **1452.**

The control of a bill on the floor having devolved on the ranking member of the committee favoring it he resigned his right to the introducer of the bill, who was not a member of the committee. Volume **II,** section **1455.**

The members of the committee reporting the bill have precedence in the discussion. Volume **II,** section **1438.**

The House having disagreed to the recommendation of the committee reporting a resolution, the Speaker recognized an opponent of the committee, but not the original proposer of the resolution. Volume **II,** sections **1469–1472.**

The right of a Member to yield of his time has been modified by the principle that members of the committee reporting the subject are entitled to prior recognition. Volume **V,** section **5028.**

After the appointment of committees it is not in order to offer for consideration a legislative proposition not reported by a committee. Volume **VII,** section **2104.**

(177) Reference to, in Debate.

It is not in order in debate to refer to the proceedings of a committee unless the committee have formally reported their proceedings to the House. Volume **V,** sections **5080–5083.**

Instance wherein a committee reported its proceedings, which thereby became a proper subject of debate (footnote). Volume **I,** section **817.**

Even where the action of a committee is called in question its records may not be produced in the House. Volume **V,** sections **5084, 5085.**

It is not in order in debate to refer to a bill not yet reported from a committee. Volume **V,** section **5053.**

The House condemned as unparliamentary a printed speech for its reflections on Members, committee of the House, and the House itself, and for its reference to alleged occurrences in a committee of the Senate. Volume **V,** section **7017.**

COMMITTEES—Continued.

(178) Charges Against, etc.

A charge of unfair and improper action on the part of a committee has been held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2605.**

A charge that a committee had been inactive in regard to a subject committed to it was decided not to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2610.**

A committee of the House having been charged with improper conduct, a member of the committee was recognized on a question of personal privilege. Volume **III,** section **2606.**

An allegation that a committee had refused either to give hearings or allow petitions to be read before it was held to involve no question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2607.**

Pending consideration of a question of contempt, the speaker admitted as privileged a resolution relating to the existence of the committee which suggested the proceedings. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

The charge that the minority views of a committee had been abstracted from the Clerk's office by a Member was investigated as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2603.**

(179) In General.

Chairman of committees control the patronage of their respective committees and do not participate in the general distribution. Volume **III,** section **3627.**

Subsistence expenses of members of committees on official missions are not reimbursed at commuted rates or on per diem allowances but on vouchers for actual expenses. Volume **VI,** section **205.**

The examination of bills for verbal and technical alterations has been proposed but never adopted by the House as a system. Volume **IV,** section **3369.**

A temporary committee on accounts, authorized by law, performs the functions of the committee during the time between the expiration of one Congress and the organization of the next. Volume **IV,** section **4328.**

The Committee of the Whole has been held to be but a committee of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4706.**

A Committee of the Whole may not authorize or appoint a committee. Volume **IV,** section **4710.**

Instance wherein a Member of the House was authorized to act as a member of the Elections Committee during the consideration of certain cases. Volume **I,** section **636.**

Certain committees were increased in size in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4467.**

The House sometimes appoints committees to represent it at public ceremonies. Volume **V,** sections **7055, 7056.** Volume **VII,** section **3527.**

A committee granted additional powers by special order is limited in the exercise of those powers to matters specified in such order. Volume **VII,** section **780.**

COMMON CARRIERS.

Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII,** section **1859.**

Legislation relating to the financing, valuation, operation, and regulation of common carriers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1805.**

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1749.**

COMMON FAME.

A Member having stated upon the authority of "common rumor" that another Member had been menaced, there was held to be ground for action. Volume **III,** section **2678.**

A contention that common fame was sufficient basis for the House to entertain a proposition relating to its privileges. Volume **III,** section **2701.**

COMMON FAME.—Continued.

Instance wherein the House Ordered an investigation of the conduct of a judge without a statement of charges, but in a case wherein common fame had made the facts known. Volume **III,** section **2506.**

It being declared by common fame that Judge Humphreys had joined the foes of the Government, the House voted to investigate his conduct. Volume **III,** section **2385.**

In the case of Mr. Justice Chase the house, after long debate and a review of precedents, decided to order investigation, although Members could give only hearsay evidence as to the facts. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III,** section **2342.**

COMMONER.

Provisions of parliamentary law as to trial by impeachment of a Commoner for a capital offense. Volume **III,** section **2056.**

The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a Commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III,** section **2056.**

COMMONS, CONTEMPT.

The power to punish contempt vested in the House of Commons is not conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

COMMONS, IN IMPEACHMENTS.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

The Commons are considered in English practice as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III,** section **2004.**

The Lords may not under the parliamentary law proceed by impeachment against a Commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III,** section **2056.**

The Commons in impeaching usually pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused and direct a member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

In impeaching, the spokesman of the Commons asks that the delinquent be sequestered from his seat or committed or that the peers take order for his appearance. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

The person impeaching on behalf of the Commons signifies that articles will be exhibited. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

The presence of the Commons is considered necessary at the answer and the judgment in impeachment cases. Volume **III,** section **2027.**

The Commons attend impeachment trials in Committee of the Whole or otherwise at discretion and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III,** section **2027.**

The Commons attend generally in impeachment trials, but not when the Lords consider the answer or proofs or determine judgment. Volume **III,** section **2027.**

COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) From committees of the House.
(2) From Members.—In general.
(3) From Members.—In relation to resignations.
(4) From Members.—Of the other House.
(5) From the President.
(6) From other officers of the Government.
(7) To the President.
(8) With the other House by message.
(9) With the other House by committee.
(10) From citizens.

COMMUNICATIONS—Continued.

(11) Duty of the Speaker as to presenting.
(12) From foreigners.
(13) From the House to individuals.
(14) As to breaches of privilege.
(15) By telegraph.
(16) In general.

(1) From Committees of the House.

A report of an investigating committee in the form of a letter to the Speaker relating to contempt of a witness was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1697.**

A telegram from the chairman of a committee making investigations in a distant place addressed to the Speaker and on the subject of contumacious witnesses was held in order as a communication of high privilege. Volume **III,** section **1799.**

The statutes provide that the House or any one of its committees having jurisdiction may transmit a claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact, which shall be transmitted to the House through the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3303.**

(2) From Members.—In General.

A communication from a Member relating to a controversy over a subject before the House was laid before the House by the Speaker by unanimous consent. Volume **V,** section **6655.**

A Member in a letter asking to be excused from committee service gave reasons derogatory to another Member, whereupon it was held that the Journal should record only the fact that the request was made in writing. Volume **IV,** section **2873.**

(3) From Members.—In Relation to Resignations.

A Member may resign his seat by a letter transmitted to the House alone. Volume **II,** sections **1181–1186.**

When a Member resigns directly to the House it is the practice to inform the State executive of the vacancy. Volume **I,** sections **1187–1192.**

In recent as well as early practice a Member frequently informs the House by letter that his resignation has been sent to the State executive, such letter being presented as a privileged question. Volume **II,** sections **1167–1176.**

The practice is not uniform as to whether or not a Member's letter of resignation should appear in full in the Journal. Volume **IV,** sections **2868–2872.**

(4) From Members.—Of the Other House.

A letter from a Member of the House disclaiming any intention of invading the privileges of the Senate in assaulting a Senator was, after some discussion, read to the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1623.**

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of explanation from a Senator who was aggrieved by a reference to him personally in a House report. Volume **V,** section **6654.**

A letter from a Senator read to the House was described but not printed in full in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **6654.**

(5) From the President.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union and make recommendations. Volume **V,** section **6612.**

In 1801 President Jefferson discontinued the custom of making an annual speech to Congress and transmitted the first annual message. Volume **V,** section **6629.**

Origin of the practice as to the transmission and reception of messages from the President of the United States. Volume **V,** section **6613.**

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his administration. Volume **III,** section **1737.**

Messages from the President and communications from the heads of Departments and from other sources are referred from the Speaker's table. Volume **IV,** section **3089.**

COMMUNICATIONS—Continued.

(5) From the President—Continued.

An occasion on which the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole pending a reply from the President in response to notification by committee that the House had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Volume **VIII,** section **2318**.

(6) From Other Officers of the Government.

The House decided early in its history that the Secretaries of the President's Cabinet should not be called to give information personally on the floor of the House. Volume **III,** section **1880**.

Members of the President's Cabinet appear before committees of the House and give testimony. Volume **III,** sections **1881–1883**.

The Secretary of the Treasury, alone of all the Cabinet, transmits his report directly to Congress (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6652**.

The Secretary of the Treasury may recommend legislation to Congress, even when his views have not been requested by either House. Volume **V,** section **6652**.

Estimates of appropriations must be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3575**.

The annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the Government are printed in advance of the assembling of Congress. Volume **IV,** sections **3574, 3575.**

Secretary Stanton communicated directly to the House the fact of the President's attempt to remove him. Volume **III,** section **2408**.

A communications from the General of the Army transmitted directly, instead of through the Secretary of War, was received and referred, although occasioning some criticism. Volume **V,** section **6653**.

Resolutions of inquiry are delivered under direction of the Clerk. Volume **III,** section **1879**.

A subordinate officer of the Government to whom the House has directed a resolution of inquiry may respond directly or through his superior. Volume **III,** sections **1908–1910**.

A letter from the head of an Executive Department, responding to a resolution of inquiry is not printed in full in the Journal, but a chief summary of its contents is printed. Volume **IV,** section **2858**.

Reports of communications to Congress from bureaus, boards, delegates to conferences, or heads of departments are printed under the direction of the Speaker and are within his discretion unless otherwise provided by law. Volume **VIII,** section **3662**.

The Senate returned to the Secretary and the Navy an impertinent document transmitted in response to an inquiry. Volume **III,** section **1907**.

The Senate declines to receive communications from any executive department except through the President unless in response to a resolution of the Senate or in accordance with law. Volume **VIII,** section **3353**.

The House declines to receive from executive departments communications reflecting upon the House or any Member thereof. Volume **VI,** section **437**.

Executive communications are addressed to the Speaker and are by him referred. Volume **IV,** section **3573**.

Communications announcing resignation of employees of the House from statutory offices are read and ordered to be laid on the table. Volume **VI,** section **33**.

The Speaker may not treat as confidential official communications received from the heads of executive departments. Volume **VI,** section **434**.

(7) To the President.

Form decided on by the Two Houses for addressing the President of the United States (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6629**.

A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V,** section **6630**.

In response to the President's annual speech the Speaker, attended by the Houses, used to deliver an address. Volume **V,** section **6629**.

COMMUNICATIONS—Continued.

(7) To the President—Continued.

In the early practice of the House a resolution making a request of the President was taken to him by a committee of Members. Volume **III,** section **1726**.

Under the early practice resolutions embodying opinions of the House were presented to the President of the United States by a committee. Volume **II,** section **1542**.

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson, of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III,** section **1727**.

Resolutions of inquiry addressed to the President have usually contained the clause "if not incompatible with the public interest," especially when on the subject of the diplomatic affairs. Volume **III,** sections **1896–1901**.

In some instances the House has made its inquiries of the President without condition, and has even made the inquiry imperative. Volume **III,** sections **1896–1901**.

On request President Johnson furnished to the House the minutes of a meeting of the Cabinet. Volume **III,** section **1888**.

President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any executive acts at a distance from the seat of government. Volume **III,** section **1889**.

President Madison declined a conference with a committee of the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6630**.

(8) With the Other House by Message.

The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V,** section **6595**.

One House may correct an error in its message to the other, the receiving House concurring in the correction. Volume **V,** sections **6607, 6608.**

When legislation is enacted in secret session, messages are delivered confidentially by committees of Members. Volume **V,** section **7250**.

When the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III,** sections **1790, 1791.**

Testimony affecting a Senator, when taken by a House committee in open session, need not be under seal when transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1851**.

The Senate having requested from the House the testimony taken by a certain investigating committee, the House ordered it communicated in secrecy, with the injunction that it be returned. Volume **III,** section **1855**.

In declining a conference the Senate by message communicated its reasons for so doing. Volume **V,** section **6313**.

In instance wherein the Senate disregarded a request for a conference and voted to adhere. Volume **V,** section **6315**.

A communication from the Senate designating as "untrue" statements made by a Member of the House in debate and requesting action upon the part of the House relative thereto, was respectfully returned to the Senate with a message characterizing it as a breach of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **2514**.

(9) With the Other House by Committee.

The House sometimes appoints a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate in relation to some question of moment. Volume **I,** section **3**.

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **II,** section **1953.**

(10) From Citizens.

The Speaker often presents in regular order or by unanimous consent communications or memorials addressed to the House. Volume **V,** sections **6657–6660.**

The Speaker has considered it his duty to present the proper communication of a citizen addressed through him to the House on a public matter. Volume **IV,** section **3319.**

COMMUNICATIONS—Continued.

(10) From Citizens—Continued.

A letter from an individual charging an officer of the Army with corruption was considered and an investigation was ordered. Volume **III,** section **1742.**

Neither by unanimous consent nor by suspension of the rules was the Speaker allowed to present to the House the report of the Peace Congress of 1861. Volume **V,** section **6656.**

Persons not Members and not claiming to be Members have been permitted to address the House only in early and rare instances. Volume **V,** sections **7296–7301.**

(11) Duty of the Speaker as to Presenting.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House may be presented by the Speaker as well as by a Member. Volume **IV,** section **3312.**

The Speaker has considered it his duty to lay before the House a communication from a suspended consul-general who asked an investigation. Volume **III,** section **1749.**

The Speaker having made a verbal statement concerning a communication returned by him to the governor of a State, the Journal simply recorded the fact that such a statement was made. Volume **IV,** section **2834.**

Discussion of the duty of a presiding officer in relation to the presentation of communications. Volume **IV,** section **3320.**

(12) From Foreigners.

A communication from a foreigner to the House is properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **V,** section **6662.**

A communication to the House from a foreign sovereign was transmitted through the State Department, read to the House, and entered in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7223.**

(13) From the House to Individuals.

The Speaker having been ordered by the House to communicate a resolution to the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid before the House a copy of the letter and it was entered in the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7088.**

The Speaker having been directed to communicate with relatives of George Washington concerning the removal of his remains, copies of the correspondence were entered in the Journal without special order. Volume **V,** section **7075.**

(14) As to Breaches of Privilege.

It is an invasion of privilege for a Member in debate to read a letter from a person not a Member calling in question the acts of another Member. Volume **III,** section **2686.**

A communication addressed to the House by an official in an Executive Department calling in question words uttered by a Member in debate was criticized as disrespectful and a breach of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2684.**

An officer of the Army having written a letter, which was read in the House, falsely impugning the honor of a Member, the House condemned the action as a gross violation of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2686.**

The House has declared that a communication from a person not a Member criticizing words spoken in debate by a Member should not be received. Volume **III,** section **2683.**

An "absurd and purposeless" anonymous letter proposing a corrupt bargain to a Member of the House was held by a committee of the House to create no breach of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2702.**

(15) By Telegraph.

A question of privilege may be based on a communication received by telegraph. Volume **III,** section **2539.**

A question has arisen in the Senate as to whether or not a telegraphic dispatch might be received as a memorial. Volume **IV,** section **3328.**

In 1877 the House in the course of an investigation of the recent Presidential election compelled the production of telegrams by an employee of the company having actual custody of them. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

COMMUNICATIONS—Continued.

(16) In General.

The House disregards anonymous communications. Volume **V,** section **6661.**

Joint resolutions of State legislatures intended as communications to Congress are treated as memorials. Volume **IV,** section **3312.**

The Speaker sometimes by unanimous consent lays before the House invitations to it to participate in public ceremonies. Volume **V,** section **7052.**

A communication or a report being before the House may be debated before any specific motion has been made in relation to it. Volume **V,** sections **4987, 4988.**

Only on special occasions are communications addressed to the Speaker recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **2835.**

The Record failing to include communications read from the desk and objection being made on that account, the Speaker directed that they be printed in the Record of the following day. Volume **VI,** section **229.**

COMPACT.

A constituency having violated the understanding on which it came into the Union, was the status of a Member-elect thereby affected? Volume **I,** section **480.**

COMPATIBILITY.

Resolution to investigate computability of office of Representative with other offices held by Member, is privileged. Volume **VI,** section **62.**

COMPEL, POWER TO.

Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **341.**

Decision of the Supreme Court on the right of the Senate to subpoena witness and compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **346.**

A further decision by the Supreme Court affirming the power of the Senate to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **351.**

The exercise by the Senate of its judicial powers to judge election returns and the qualifications of its members necessarily involves the power to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **347.**

Discussion of the extent of the House's power to compel testimony and the production of books and papers. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

Decision of the district court on the right of the Senate to compel testimony and the production of papers and records. Volume **VI,** section **337.**

The power of the Senate to require testimony of witnesses is in no wise inferior to that exercised by a court of justice and includes under comparable circumstances the power to compel attendance. Volume **VI,** section **348.**

The case of Thomas W. Cunningham, recusant witness, continued. The Senate having sole authority under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may exercise in its own right the incidental power of compelling the attendance of witnesses without the aid of a statute. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

A Senator declining to heed a summons to appear and testify before a Federal grand jury, the court held that if he failed to obey the subpoena voluntarily the court was without power to compel his attendance. Volume **VI,** section **588.**

COMPENSATION.

(1) Of Members.—Pay, mileage, and stationery.

(2) Of Members.—Deductions for absence.

(3) Of Members.—When elected to fill vacancies.

(4) Of clerks and other employees.

(5) In general.

COMPENSATION—Continued.

(1) Of Members.—Pay, Mileage, and Stationery.

The compensation of Speaker and Members. Volume **VI,** section **201.**

Rate and method of payment of compensation and mileage of Speaker and Members. Volume **II,** section **1148.**

The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certifies to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **II,** section **1156.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms disburses the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates. Volume **I,** section **257.**

Citation of statutes relating to the pay and mileage of Members. Volume **II,** section **1160.**

A resolution providing compensation for a territorial agent not having a seat on the floor does not present a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2596.**

The statutes provide for Members a mileage of 20 cents a mile going to and coming from each regular session of Congress. Volume **II,** section **1158.**

The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV,** section **4536.**

The law relating to mileage of Members applies only to the regular sessions of Congress. Volume **II,** section **1159.**

An appropriation for mileage of Members at a regular session is authorized by law, although mileage may have been appropriated for a preceding special session. Volume **II,** section **1160.**

Each Member is allowed $125 annually for stationery, and the Clerk maintains a stationery room for supplying articles. Volume **II,** sections **1161, 1162.**

(2) Of Members.—Deductions for Absence.

The statutes provide for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of a member or Delegate who is absent from the seat without a sufficient excuse. Volume **II,** section **1150.**

The pay of a Member may be deducted on account of absence. Volume **II,** section **1153.**

The statutes provide that a Member or Delegate withdrawing from his seat before the adjournment of a Congress shall suffer deductions from his compensation. Volume **II,** section **1149.**

Instance wherein deductions were made from the salaries of Members because of absence (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3011.**

A quorum not being present, a resolution directing the enforcement of the statute relating to deductions from the pay of Members is not in order as a measure to compel the attendance of absentees. Volume **IV,** section **3011.**

It was held in 1894 that the act of the Sergeant-at-Arms in pursuance of the law for deductions of Members' salaries for absence might not be reviewed on the floor as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2690.**

(3) Of Members.—When Elected to Fill Vacancies.

The question as to the pay of a Member-elect after the beginning of the term of the Congress to fill a vacancy caused by a declination or resignation of effect on the day the term of the Congress began. Volume **II,** section **1155.**

Conclusions of law as to the time of beginning of compensation of a Member elected to fill a vacancy. Volume **I,** section **500.**

A Member-elect, who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House, having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of his successor should begin. Volume **I,** section **500.**

The question relating to the compensation of Ernest M. Pollard, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1155.**

The question relating to the compensation and term of service of Charles H. Page, in the Forty-ninth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1206.**

COMPENSATION—Continued.

(4) Of Clerks and Other Employees.

The House has insisted on its right to determine the compensation of its own officers and employees. Volume **V,** sections **7241, 7242.**

Instance wherein payment of salary was made retroactive in compensation of service actually rendered. Volume **VII,** section **2057.**

An amendment establishing a minimum rate of compensation was held not to provide for a reduction of expenditures. Volume **VII,** section **1484.**

The Clerk is required to pay the officers and employees of the House on the last secular day of each month. Volume **I,** section **251.**

A session clerk is entitled to compensation only from the date when he enters upon the discharge of his duties with the committee. Volume **IV,** section **4536.**

An ordinary appropriation for session employees is not available at an extra session. Volume **V,** section **7231.**

One person may be designated as clerk to two Members if the aggregate compensation is within the limitation prescribed by law. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

Payment of clerk hire from lump sum appropriations to persons carried on the rolls in another capacity is additional compensation and prohibited by law. Volume **VI,** section **210.**

A resolution providing additional compensation for employees of the House to be paid from the contingent fund, when reported by the Committee on Accounts, was held to come within the privilege given that committee to report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2305.**

Reference to statutes fixing the pay of session clerks of committees (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4535.**

Decision as to per diem employees in case of an appropriation for a longer time than their actual employment. Volume **V,** section **7230.**

In case of a month's extra pay an employee having an annual salary is entitled to one-twelfth of the sum of that salary. Volume **V,** section **7229.**

The representatives of an employee deceased before the passage of an act granting a month's extra pay are not entitled to what would be paid to the employee were he alive. Volume **V,** section **7228.**

The clerk of a committee being appointed a postmaster was held to be entitled to his salary as clerk until his successor was appointed, although his salary as postmaster had already begun. Volume **IV,** section **4538.**

A clerk of a committee who ceased to hold office on December 21 was held not to be entitled to the salary for the remainder of the month under the terms of a resolution directing the payment of salaries of employees for that month on the 20th. Volume **IV,** section **4537.**

An appropriation for compensation of temporary employees to be fixed by the Executive was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII,** section **1268.**

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over legislation fixing compensation of employees of the customs service. Volume **VII,** section **1724.**

An amendment prohibiting counting of service as cadets at the Naval or Military Academies in computing service records of Army and Naval officers, thereby reducing longevity pay of such officers, was held to reduce the compensation of persons paid out of the Treasury of the United States and come within the rule. Volume **VII,** section **1516.**

The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees Competitive Commission are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1785.**

(5) In General.

The rules provide for the rate of compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the House or any of its committees. Volume **III,** section **1825.**

COMPENSATION—Continued.

(5) In General—Continued.

The rules provide for the rate of compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the House or its committees. Volume **VI,** section **393.**

The rule gives to the several committees on expenditures jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers. Volume **IV,** section **4315.**

A change of the amount of compensation received by Government employees under the law was held to be legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1455.**

A proposition increasing rate of compensation fixed by law is legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1458.**

The granting of quarters as part of the compensation of a civil employee without a proportionate reduction of salary was held to be contrary to law and not to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1128.**

A statute prohibits payment of the compensation or expenses of any board, commission, or similar body from funds appropriated by Congress unless the creation of such body shall have been authorized by law. Volume **VII,** section **1149.**

COMPLAINT.

The lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a Commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III,** section **2056.**

No judge is subject to impeachment on the complaint that he has rendered an erroneous decision. Volume **VI,** section **545.**

COMPLETION.

An appropriation for completion of a project previously authorized by law without limitation of cost was admitted as in continuation of a work. Volume **VII,** section **1388.**

COMPTON, BARNES, OF MARYLAND, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—Recognition for debate. Volume **II,** section **1445.**

COMPTON, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Maryland election case of Mudd v. Compton in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I,** sections **577–580.**

COMPULSORY PROCESS.

(1) For procuring testimony.

(2) To secure appearance of respondent in an impeachment case.

(1) For procuring Testimony.

Instance wherein the House empowered the Ways and Means Committee to send for persons and papers in any matter arising out of business referred to the committee. Volume **III,** section **1813.**

A Senate committee, with authority to take testimony in the recess between two sessions of the same Congress, was yet unable to compel testimony from a recalcitrant witness. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

The Senate sitting on impeachment trials is empowered to rule to compel the attendance of witnesses. Volume **III,** section **2158.**

Forms of subpoena and compulsory process issued by House committee to produce persons and papers for Blount impeachment. Volume **III,** sections **2038, 2039.**

Decision of the Supreme Court that a law of Congress empowering the Federal courts to compel testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission was constitutional. Volume **III,** section **1766.**

(2) To Secure Appearance of Respondent in an Impeachment Case.

A notification to the accused with a copy of the articles was deemed in the Pickering impeachment all the process necessary. Volume **III,** section **2324.**

COMPULSORY PROCESS—Continued.

(2) To Secure Appearance of Respondent in an Impeachment Case—Continued.

William Blount having failed to appear and answer, the House, after discussing English precedents, declined to ask that he be compelled to appear. Volume **III,** section **2308.**

The Senate declined to order compulsory process to compel the appearance of Judge Pickering, but authorized a committee to examine the subject . Volume **III,** section **2322.**

It was concluded by a Senate committee in Pickering's impeachment that the Senate had no power to take into custody the body of the accused. Volume **III,** section **2324.**

CONCERTS.

General provisions of the statutes as to concerts, operation of street cars, delivery of fuel, and landscape features of the Capitol grounds. Volume **V,** section **7312.**

CONCESSIONS.

A contestant having conceded certain votes on a construction of law at variance with the committee's, the votes were left to his credit. Volume **II,** section **1010.**

The sitting Member having appeared before the committee and conceded the election of the contestant and withdrawn all pleadings, the committee expurgated its findings of fraud and confined its report to the brief statement that the contestant was entitled to be seated. Volume **VI,** section **181.**

CONCLUSIONS.

A witness was permitted in the Belknap trial to give in answer a conclusion derived from a series of facts. Volume **III,** section **2257.**

Form of resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to hear and determine a contested-election case and certify its conclusions to the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **188.**

Argument on incidental questions arising during the trial of an impeachment is properly confined to an opening, a reply, and a conclusion. Volume **VI,** section **474.**

CONCUR, MOTION TO.

(1) Nature and effect of the motion.
(2) Relations to motion to amend before stage of disagreement.
(3) Relations to motion to refer.
(4) Relations to motion to recede and amend after stage of disagreement is reached.
(5) Relations to motion to further insist.
(6) Relations to conferences.
(7) Where a bill is reported with the enacting clause stricken out.

(1) Nature and Effect of the Motion.

One House may agree outright in an amendment of the other, may agree with an amendment, or may disagree outright. Volume **V,** section **6163.**

The parliamentary law governing the precedence and effect of the motions to agree, disagree, recede, insist, and adhere. Volume **V,** section **6164.**

The inability of the two Houses to agree on even the slightest amendment to a bill causes the loss of the bill. Volume **V,** sections **6233–6240.**

By receding from its disagreement to a Senate amendment the House does not thereby agree to the same. Volume **V,** section **6251.**

The rejection of a motion to recede from disagreement to a Senate amendment and concur therein is equivalent to further disagreement to the amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3195.**

The motion to agree or concur should be put in the affirmative and not in the negative form. Volume **V,** section **6166.**

As to the motions to agree or disagree, the affirmative of one is equivalent to the negative of the other. Volume **V,** section **6164.**

A negative vote on a motion to disagree was held equivalent to an affirmative vote to agree. Volume **V,** section **6167.**

CONCUR, MOTION TO—Continued.

(1) Nature and Effect of the Motion—Continued.

A negative vote on the motion to concur is tantamount to a vote to nonconcur and disposes of Senate amendments without further motion. Volume **VIII,** sections **3178, 3179.**

In the Committee of the Whole, as in the House, a negative vote on the motion to concur is equivalent to an affirmative vote to disagree. Volume **VIII,** section **3182.**

The Committee of the Whole having recommended disagreemetn to a Senate amendment, and the House having negatived a motion to concur in the recommendation, it was held that the House had agreed to the amendment. Volume **V,** section **6168.**

After the House had adhered, it reconsidered its action, receded from its disagreement, and agreed to the Senate amendment with an amendment. Volume **V,** section **6253.**

An instance wherein one House receded from its own amendment after the other House had returned it concurred in with an amendment. Volume **V,** section **6226.**

Where one House recedes from its amendment to a bill after the other has concurred in the amendment with an amendment, agreement has not been reached and the bill is not passed. Volume **VIII,** section **3177.**

The previous question having been ordered on the report of the Committee of the Whole recommending disagreement to Senate amendments, the preferential motion to concur was held not to be in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3211.**

A special order to lay before the House a bill on the Speaker's table with the previous question ordered on a motion to concur in Senate amendmetns, does not prevent submission of a motion to recommit. Volume **VII,** section **778.**

A member having control of time for debate can not exclude the preferential motion to recede and concur, but may not be deprived f the floor by such motion. Volume **VIII,** section **3197.**

The question on a motion to recede from an amendment to a Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment may be divided on the demand of any Member. Volume **VIII,** section **3199.**

The motion to concur in a Senate amendment takes precedence of the motion of disagree. Volume **VIII,** section **3179.**

(2) Relations to Motion to Amend Before Stage of Disagreement.

The motion to amend an amendment of the other House has precedence of the motion to agree or disagree. Volume **V,** sections **6164, 6169–6171.**

When first taken from the Speaker's table for consideration, the motion to amend, usually presented in the form of a motion to concur with an amendment, takes precedence of the motion to concur, and the latter motion may not be made while the former is pending, but the stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to concur is in order and is preferential. Volume **VIII,** section **3200.**

When Senate amendments are taken up for the first time, the motion to concur with an amendment takes precedence over the simple motion to concur, but after the House has disagreed the order is reversed and subsequently the motion to recede and concur takes precedence over the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3203.**

A motion to concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment is not in order while a motion to concur with another amendment is pending, but may be offered as an amendment or as a substitute for the pending motion. Volume **VIII,** section **3201.**

Where the Senate had amended a House bill by striking out a section, it was held in order in the House to concur with an amendment inserting a new text in lieu of that stricken out. Volume **VIII,** section **3190.**

The previous question being demanded or ordered on a motion to concur in a Senate amendment, a motion to amend is not in order. Volume **V,** section **5488.**

A bill of one House being passed in the other with amendment, the originating House may concur with an amendment, whereupon the other House may concur with still another amendment; but here the process stops. Volume **V,** section **6163.**

CONCUR, MOTION TO—Continued.

(2) Relations to Motion to Amend Before Stage of Disagreement—Continued.

A motion being made to agree to an amendment of the other House with an amendment, it is in order to perfect that amendment by another amendment and a substitute. Volume **V,** section **6175.**

The stage of disagreement not being reached, the motion to concur in an amendment of the other House with an amendment has precedence of the simple motion to concur. Volume **V,** section **6321.**

The stage of disagreement not being reached, the motion to concur in an amendment of the other House with an amendment has precedence of the simple motion to concur, but, the stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3202.**

Before the stage of disagreement is reached the motion to concur with an amendment is not divisible. Volume **VIII,** section **3176.**

The process of amending Senate amendments in Committee of the Whole and the subsequent agreement of the House to the amendments as amended. Volume **V,** section **6193.**

When a Senate amendment is reported back to the House from Committee of the Whole with an amendment and with the recommendation that the Senate amendment as amended be concurred in, the vote is taken first on the proposed amendment and then on concurrence. Volume **VIII,** section **3192.**

(3) Relations to Motion to Refer.

Before the stage of disagreement has been reached the motion to refer to a committee Senate amendments returned with a House bill has precedence of a motion to agree to the amendments. Volume **V,** sections **6172–6174.**

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur has precedence over the motion to refer. Volume **VIII,** section **3259.**

(4) Relations to Motion to Recede and Amend After Stage of Disagreement is Reached.

A motion to recede and concur is divisible, and, being divided and the House having receded, a motion to amend has precedence of the motion to concur. Volume **V,** sections **6209–6211.**

A motion to recede and concur is divisible, and being divided and the House having receded, a motion to amend has precedence of the motion to concur. Volume **VIII,** sections **3197, 3198, 3203.**

The stage of disagreement having been reached the motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **V,** sections **6219–6223.**

The stage of disagreements haivng been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to recede and concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII,** sections **3198, 3202.**

The stage of disagreement having been reached, the motion to recede and concur takes precedence over the motion to recede and concur with an amendment, but the motion to recede and concur having been divided, and the House having receded, the motion to concur is first voted on and if rejected then the motion to concur with an amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3196.**

The motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on the House's disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **V,** section **6224.**

Although the previous question may have been demanded on a motion to insist it has been held that a motion to recede and concur might be admitted to precedence. Volume **V,** section **6321a.**

CONCUR, MOTION TO—Continued.

(5) Relations to Motion to Further Insist.

The motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to further insist. Volume **VIII,** section **3194.**

The motion to recede from disagreement and concur in a Senate amendment has precedence of a motion to insist further, but a member by offering such motion may not deprive the member-in-charge of the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3193.**

A motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3205.**

In the consideration of Senate amendments to a House bill the motion to concur takes precedence over the motion to disagree further. Volume **VIII,** section **3204.**

(6) Relations to Conferences.

The motion to ask a conference is distinct from motions to agree or disagree to Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6268.**

Form of conference report wherein the Senate recedes from certain of its amendments to a House bill, while the House recedes from its disagreement as to others and agrees to certain others with amendment. Volume **V,** sections **6500–6502.**

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. Volume **V,** section **6523.**

It has been held that a resolution from a committee recommending a request for a conference on certain disagreements as to amendments must be acted on before the preferential motion to agree. Volume **V,** section **6271.**

A motion to take from the Speaker's table a House bill with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments, and send to conference, precludes the motion to concur and is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2387.**

A motion to instruct conferees to concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment not germane thereto was ruled out of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3235.**

(7) Where a Bill is Reported With the Enacting Clause Stricken Out.

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out the motion to concur is debatable in the House. Volume **V,** sections **5337–5340.**

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out, the previous question may be moved on a motion to concur without applying to further action on the bill. Volume **V,** section **5342.**

CONCURRENT ACTION.

The two Houses by simple and separate resolutions sometimes appoint committees to confer and report. Volume **III,** section **1936.**

Committees of the two Houses acting jointly to devise a plan for the electoral count of 1821 reported different propositions, whereat misunderstanding arose. Volume **III,** section **1936.**

At the electoral count of 1821 the Speaker was made, so far as the action of the House could control, presiding officer of the House portion of the joint meeting, and he did in fact so preside. Volume **III,** section **1937.**

One reprint of a document at a cost not to exceed $500 having been ordered by the House, an order by simple resolution for a second reprint, although within the cost limit of $500, is in violation of law and requires concurrences of the other House. Volume **VIII,** section **3666.**

Conference reports may be amended by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3308.**

Either House having acted on a conference report, it may be recommitted only by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3316.**

In 1920 the Senate requested the concurrence of the House in a resolution proposing to restrict the power of the President in the negotiation of foreign affairs. Volume **VI,** section **327.**

CONCURRENT ACTION—Continued.

By concurrent action an invitation was extended to the President of the United States to address a joint session of the two Houses on the subject of the birth of George Washington. Volume **VIII,** section **3532.**

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) In general.
(2) Used for creating joint committees.
(3) As to approval of by the President.
(4) Forms of.
(5) To amend enrolled bills.
(6) To recall bills and cancel signatures thereon.
(7) Privileged.

(1) In General.

A concurrent resolution is binding upon neither House until agreed to by both. Volume **IV,** section **3379.**

A concurrent resolution is without force and effect beyond the confines of the Capitol. Volume **VII,** section **1037.**

A concurrent resolution may be changed to a joint resolution by amendment. Volume **VII,** sections **1037, 1045.**

A joint resolution may be changed to a concurrent resolution by amendment. Volume **VII,** sections **1043, 1044, 1046.**

A Senate joint resolution changed by amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution is still a Senate measure and the enacting clause conforms to that requirement. Volume **VII,** section **1044.**

A resolution of inquiry is usually simple rather than concurrent in form. Volume **III,** section **1875.**

Extra copies of bills may be ordered printed by simple resolution of the House if the cost does not exceed $500, or by concurrent resolution if the cost exceeds that sum. Volume **V,** section **7319.**

Instance wherein a concurrent resolution fixing the time of final adjournment was rescinded by action of the two Houses. Volume **V,** section **6700.**

Instance wherein a concurrent resolution was passed on the last day of one session providing for a joint meeting of the two Houses on the second day of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **VIII,** section **3336.**

Except in sessions ending by law, business admissible on the last six days of a session is not in order until the concurrent resolution providing for adjournment has passed both Houses. Volume **VII,** section **1022.**

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provided for the meeting to count the electoral vote. Volume **VI,** section **443.**

By concurrent resolution managers of a conference are sometimes authorized to include in their report subjects not in issue between the two Houses. Volume **V,** sections **6437–6439.**

Each House determines for itself its practice in the consideration of conference reports, and a concurrent resolution is not required in fortifying a conference report against points of order. Volume **VII,** section **769.**

A concurrent resolution is not used in conveying title to Government property. Volume **VII,** section **1045.**

(2) Used for Creating Joint Committees.

Joint Committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III,** sections **1998, 1999.**

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rules for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV,** section **4409.**

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

(2) Used for Creating Joint Committees—Continued.

Joint committees of ceremony are provided for by simple and not concurrent resolution. Volume **V,** section **7176.**

When a joint committee is authorized by simple resolution the resolution itself does not have the concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **IV,** section **4411.**

A commission which acted and reported during the lifetime of a Congress was created by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

By concurrent resolution the two Houses fixed the time within which a committee of investigation should complete the investigation and file its report thereon. Volume **VI,** section **380.**

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **VI,** section **380.**

The concurrent resolution creating a joint committee authorized to arrange for the quadrennial inauguration ceremonies is considered sufficient authorization for the necessary appropriations for that purpose. Volume **VI,** section **452.**

(3) As to Approval of by the President.

Although the requirement of the Constitution seems specific the practice of Congress has been to present to the President for approval only such concurrent resolutions as are legislative in effect. Volume **IV,** section **3483.**

A concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the two Houses is not presented to the President for approval. Volume **IV,** section **3482.**

The question as to whether or not concurrent resolutions should be sent to the President for his signature. Volume **IV,** section **3484.**

The question as to whether concurrent resolutions should be sent to the President for his signature. Volume **IV,** section **1084.**

(4) Forms of.

Forms of resolving clauses of concurrent resolutions. Volume **IV,** section **3378.**

The present form of concurrent resolution appears about 1839. Volume **V,** section **6731.**

Form of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses terminating a session of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6722.**

Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6723.**

(5) To Amend Enrolled Bills.

A concurrent resolution and not a simple resolution is required to authorize correction, however trivial, of a bill agreed to by both Houses. Volume **VII,** section **1042.**

Instance in which an enrolled bill was amended by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1041.**

By concurrent resolution, the Clerk was authorized to correct errors in a bill agreed to by the two Houses. Volume **VII,** sections **1068, 1069.**

The action of the Speaker in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill was amended by a concurrent resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1080.**

By concurrent resolution, conferees were authorized to amend a bill in conference. Volume **VII,** section **1071.**

(6) To Recall Bills and Cancel Signatures Thereon.

By concurrent resolution, the action of the Speaker and the Vice President in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill amended. Volume **VII,** section **1078.**

A concurrent resolution authorized the presiding officers of the two Houses to cancel their signatures to an enrolled bill failing to conform to recommendations of the Secretary of War. Volume **VII,** section **1077.**

Under authorization of a concurrent resolution, the Speaker announced in the House the cancellation of his signature. Volume **VII,** section **1077.**

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—Continued.

(6) To Recall Bills and Cancel Signatures Thereon—Continued.

A bill sent to the President but not yet signed by him was recalled by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1091.**

(7) Privileged.

A concurrent resolution fixing the time of final adjournment is offered as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3365.**

A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session to receive the President's message was held to be of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3335.**

A concurrent resolution to send to the President for approval bills which had passed both Houses in the previous session of the same Congress but which for want of time failed to reach him was treated as privileged. Volume **VII,** section **1086.**

The return of a bill which has gone to the President of the United States is requested by concurrent resolution, and such resolution when received from the Senate is treated as privileged. Volume **VII,** section **1090.**

A motion to take from the Speaker's table a concurrent resolution providing for a recess of more than three days, while privileged, is not debatable. Volume **VIII,** section **3367.**

The law makes no provision for notifying the States of the submission of a constitutional amendment and a concurrent resolution requesting the President to transmit to the States such proposed amendments is without privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3508.**

A concurrent resolution providing for recommitment to conference is not privileged for introduction from the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3309.**

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An appropriation for payment of damage to lands and crops incurred in condemning right of way for irrigation projects was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII,** section **1217.**

CONDICT, LEWIS, of New Jersey, Chairman.

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By joint resolution Congress has expressed its condolence with the widow of a deceased President. Volume **V,** section **7176.**

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Discussion by a committee of the power of the House to expel or otherwise punish its Members for disorderly behavior. Volume **VI,** section **398.**

By rule the Member is restricted as to his movements during business or debate, and as to wearing his hat and smoking. Volume **VI,** section **190.**

The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper are charged with the enforcement of certain rules relating to decorum. Volume **VI,** section **190.**

To come within the rule, a question of privilege must relate to the conduct of Members in their representative capacity. Volume **VI,** section **604.**

Inference that a Member is actuated by ulterior motives in official conduct presents a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **598.**

A proposition to investigate charges against Members was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

CONDUCT—Continued.

A resolution providing for an investigation of charges that Members of the House and Senate had profited in the stock market by the use of official information was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

Statements on the floor reflecting on the conduct of a Member in official capacity, whether made directly or in quotation, involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **594.**

Characterization of the conduct of a Member as beneath the dignity of a pothouse politician was held subject to a point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **2527.**

It was held out of order in the Senate to refer to a Member of the House in approbrious terms or to impute to him improper conduct or unworthy motives. Volume **VIII,** section **2513.**

A resolution reflecting on the official conduct of a Member of the House was expunged from the Record. Volume **VI,** section **582.**

The Speaker called a Member to the chair during consideration of a resolution criticizing his official conduct. Volume **VI,** section **565.**

Instance wherein a Member delegated to another not in the service of the House the use of his frank and the occupancy of a room in the Capitol. Volume **VI,** section **397.**

The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

The investigation of charges against John W. Langley, of Kentucky, and Frederick N. Zihlman, of Maryland. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

A Senator having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

A Senator having been indicted in the United States district court, the Senate, prior to the trial investigated the charges and exonerated him. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

A Member having been indicted by a grand jury, a committee of the House assumed that until final disposition of his case he would take no part in any business of the House or its committees. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

Form of resolutions of the House creating, empowering, and instructing the select committee which investigated charges that Members have been improperly influenced in their official capacity. Volume **VI,** section **396.**

A resolution creating a select committee to investigate charges involving Members of the House was referred to a standing committee with instructions to conduct the investigation. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

The House, when advised by the Attorney General that certain charges against Members were under investigation by the Department of Justice, did not insist on its request for information relative thereto. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

Two unnamed Members having been implicated in a report by a Federal grand jury, the House directed the Attorney General to transmit the names of the Members implicated and the nature of the charges against them. Volume **VI,** section **402.**

A committee which had been empowered to investigate charges of corruption against Members recommended that action by the House be delayed pending trial in the courts. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

Charges against Members of the House and Senate being unsubstantiated, the resolution and report thereon were laid on the table. Volume **VI,** section **394.**

Report of a committee holding contempt of the House a Member who had permitted the dissemination of letters in his name reflecting upon the honor and integrity of Members of the House. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

A committee of investigation in its report criticized a Member who had inputed corrupt motives to other Members of the House. Volume **VI,** section **395.**

A committee of investigation expressed the opinion that the appearance as lobbyists of former Senators and former Members of the House should be discouraged. Volume **VI,** section **372.**

CONDUCT—Continued.

Discussion by a committee of the House as to propriety of the employment of former Members of Congress to advocate or oppose measures under consideration by the House. Volume **VI,** section **397.**

Discussion as to the propriety of employees of the House accepting employment by agencies interested in pending legislation. Volume **VI,** section **397.**

Summary and discussion of laws regulating the conduct of Representatives and Senators. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

There is no necessary connection between the conviction of a Senator under section 1782, R. S., and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1891.**

CONFEREES. See "Conferences."

CONFERENCE, PARTY. See "Caucus."

CONFERENCES.

(1) Objects of.—To settle disagreements as to amendments.
(2) Objects of.—To consider questions as to prerogatives, procedure, etc.
(3) By committees on important matters.
(4) Request for.—As to the House by which it should be made.
(5) Request for.—Before disagreement.
(6) Request for.—Form and precedence of motions.
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(10) Managers of.—Designation and number of.
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(13) Managers of.—House may instruct.
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(18) Managers of.—Term and vacancies.
(19) Practice as to holding.
(20) Custody of papers in.
(21) Reports of.—In general.
(22) Reports of.—Partial, admitted.
(23) Reports of.—High privilege of.
(24) Reports of.—May not be amended, referred, or laid on the table.
(25) Reports of.—Recommittal of.
(26) Reports of.—May relate only to matters in difference.
(27) Reports of.—Forms of.
(28) Reports of.—Signing of.
(29) Reports of.—Accompanying statement.
(30) Reports of.—Printing of.
(31) Reports of.—Inability to agree.
(32) Reports of.—Points of order against.
(33) Reports of.—General principles of action on.

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(34) Reports of.—Must be acted on as a whole.
(35) Reports of.—Motions during consideration of.
(36) Reports of.—As to consideration in Committee of the Whole.
(37) Reports of.—Unfavorable action on.
(38) Reports of.—Discharge of the managers.
(39) International.

(1) Objects of.—To Settle Disagreements as to Amendments.

Conferences are usually asked to compose disagreements as to amendments between the Houses. Volume **V,** section **6254.**

Settlement of disagreement by conference. Volume **V,** sections **6321–6323.**

A rare instance wherein the House asked a conference as to a proposition which had been rejected by the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6258.**

A conference may be had on only a portion of the amendments in disagreement, leaving the differences as to the remainder to be settled by the action of the two Houses themselves. Volume **V,** section **6401.**

Rare instance wherein, after the Senate had disagreed to a resolution of the House, the House insisted and a conference was held. Volume **IV,** section **3442.**

A difference between the two Houses as to an amendment to a proposed constitutional amendment may properly be committed to a conference. Volume **V,** section **7037.**

Vice-President Hamlin's definition of free and simple conferences. Volume **V,** section **6403.**

Illustration of disposition of amendments between the Houses without intervention of a committee of conference. Volume **V,** section **6165.**

The House may disagree to certain Senate amendments to a bill, agree to others with amendments, and ask a conference only on the disagreement, leaving to the Senate to agree or disagree to the amendments to Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6287.**

The usual conference over the revenue bill of 1883. Volume **V,** sections **6405, 6406.**

(2) Objects of.—To Consider Questions as to Prerogatives, Procedure, etc.

A conference is sometimes asked on a subject when no legislative proposition relating to it is pending, and may be granted or declined. Volume **V,** sections **6255, 6256.**

In the Blount impeachment the House in conference asked of the Senate an earlier return day of the summons, but the request was denied. Volume **III,** section **2304.**

Instance of a conference on a subject of procedure in an impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2304.**

The two Houses being at variance over a question of constitutional prerogative the differences were submitted to a committee of conference. Volume **II,** section **1495.**

There being a difference between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a revenue bill the subject was committed to a conference. Volume **II,** sections **1487, 1488**

Instance of a conference over the prerogatives of the two Houses respecting revenue legislation. Volume **II,** section **1485.**

A question being raised as to certain revenue amendments of the Senate it was held in order to refer the constitutional question to the House conferees, in case there should be a conference. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

Instance wherein a Senate amendment affecting the revenue was not objected to until the stage of conference. Volume **II,** section **1492.**

A difference arising between the House and Senate as to the instruction of conferees a distinct conference was asked and granted on the subject of difference. Volume **V,** section **6401.**

The House, while disclaiming the establishment of a precedent, sent to conference a bill declared to involve a question of infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the House in the origination of revenue legislation. Volume **VI,** section **318.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(2) Objects of.—To Consider Questions as to Prerogatives, Procedure, etc.—Continued.

Instance wherein the House referred to the managers of a conference the examination of the question whether or not the Senate amendments in disagreement invaded the House's prerogative of originating revenue bills. Volume **V,** section **6405.**

(3) By Committees on Important Matters.

The House sometimes appoints a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate in relation to some question of moment. Volume **I,** section **3.**

A joint committee was chosen in 1821 to consider and report to the two Houses whether or not it was expedient to make provision to admit Missouri to the Union. Volume **IV,** section **4471.**

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

An early instance wherein committees of the two Houses held a conference, not over disagreements to amendments, but over proposed legislation. Volume **V,** section **6257.**

(4) Request for.—As to the House by Which it Should be Made.

The request for a conference must come from the House in possession of the papers. Volume **V,** section **6254.**

It is so usual in later practice for the house disagreeing to an amendment of the other to ask a conference than an omission so to do caused a question.Volume **V,** section **6273.**

It is not always the practice for the House disagreeing to amendments of the other House to ask a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6274–6277.**

Under the former practice the House disagreeing to an amendment if the other did not ask a conference, leaving that to the other House if it should decide to insist. Volume **V,** section **6324.**

It was formerly the more regular practice for the House disagreeing to amendments of the other to leave the asking of a conference to that other House. Volume **V,** sections **6278–6285.**

One House having asked a conference at one session the other House may agree to the conference at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V,** section **6286.**

(5) Request for.—Before Disagreement.

A conference may be asked before the House has come to a resolution of disagreement. Volume **V,** section **6254.**

One House may pass a bill of the other with amendments and immediately, without waiting for the other house to disagree, may ask a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6293–6300.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3214, 3217.**

Instance where in the House passed a bill of the other with amendment, and immediately, without waiting for the other House to disagree, insisted on its amendment and asked for conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3216.**

When one House amends a bill of the other House and at the same time asks a conference, it may or may not vote to insist on its amendment before asking the conference. Volume **V,** sections **6293–6300.**

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 the bill with a new amendment, and asked a new conference. Volume **V,** section **6292.**

A request for a conference before there has been actual disagreement between the Houses confers no privilege on the bill affected. Volume **IV,** section **3020.**

A bill of the House returned from the Senate amended and with a request for a conference before there has been a disagreement is not privileged in the House. Volume **V,** sections **6301, 6302.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(5) Request for.—Before Disagreement—Continued.

The House having under consideration a number of Senate amendments, it was held that a motion to insist on disagreement to one amendment might not include agreement to conference asked by the Senate until disposition of all pending amendments had been determined. Volume **VIII,** section **3210.**

The House having disagreed and ordered conferees on Senate amendments on which Senate has insisted and ordered conferees, the stage of disagreement has been reached. Volume **VIII,** section **3232.**

The test of disagreement is the ordering of conferees; when both Houses have ordered conferees they are in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3232.**

While the rule requires the reference to the appropriate standing committee of House bills returned with Senate amendments requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole, the usual practice is to take such bills from the Speaker's table and send them to conference by unanimous consent. Volume **VI,** section **732.**

(6) Request for.—Form and Precedence of Motions.

The motion to ask a conference is distinct from motions to agree or disagree to Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6268.**

A motion for a conference is not in order until the stage of disagreement has been reached. Volume **VIII,** section **3213.**

Motions for conference are not in order until all Senate amendments have been disposed of. Volume **VIII,** section **3210.**

A motion to take from the Speaker's table a House bill with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments, and send to conference, precludes the motion to concur and is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2387.**

The motion to recede takes precedence of the motion to insist or the motion to ask a conference. Volume **V,** section **6270.**

The Senate having disagreed to an amendment of the House, it was held that a motion to ask a conference should not be made before a motion to recede or insist had been made and decided. Volume **V,** section **6270.**

The House having rejected a motion to further insist and agree to a conference asked by the Senate, the Speaker ruled that a motion to ask a conference was not in order at the same stage. Volume **V,** section **6269.**

A motion to request a conference on disagreeing votes of the two Houses having been rejected may not be repeated at the same stage of the question, even though a recess of Congress may have intervened. Volume **V,** section **6325.**

Where a conference results in disagreement a motion for a new conference is privileged. Volume **V,** section **6586.**

It has been held that a resolution from a committee recommending a request for a conference on certain disagreements as to amendments must be acted on before the preferential motion to agree. Volume **V,** section **6271.**

The minority have no especial privileges as to asking conferences. Volume **V,** section **6525.**

The previous question when ordered on a motion to send to conference applies to that motion alone and does not extend to a subsequent motion to instruct conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **2675.**

A point of order will not lie against a Senate amendment providing an appropriation on a House bill at the time request is made to take the bill from the Speaker's table and send it to conference for the reason that the bill is not then under consideration. Volume **VII,** section **1576.**

Unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and send to conference a bill with Senate amendments does not waive the provisions of the rule requiring separate vote in the House on certain Senate amendments to appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **1574.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(7) Request for.—Messages, Special Orders, etc.

While usual, it is not essential that one House, in asking a conference, transmit the names of its managers at the same time. Volume **V,** section **6405.**

Forms of messages announcing disagreements and insistence as to amendments and asking conferences. Volume **V,** sections **6597–6599.**

Both Houses insisting and neither asking a conference, the bill failed. Volume **V,** section **6228.**

Instance wherein a House bill returned from the Senate with amendments was taken from the Speaker's table and sent to conference on one motion through the medium of a special order. Volume **V,** section **6405.**

Form of special order for considering numerous Senate amendments to a House bill without permitting debate and a vote on each separate amendment, and for asking a conference at the same time. Volume **IV,** sections **3243–3249.**

Form of special order for amending a Senate bill and asking a conference with the Senate thereon. Volume **IV,** section **3242.**

Forms of special order making in order a motion to take from the speaker's table and send to conference bill with Senate amendments. Volume **VII,** section **822.**

Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of bill with Senate amendments and providing for conference. Volume **VII,** sections **820, 821.**

Form of special order taking from the Speaker's table and sending to conference a House bill with Senate amendments. Volume **VII,** section **826.**

Where a special order provided for the appointment of conferees "without any intervening motion," it was held to exclude the motion to instruct conferees, but not the motion to recommit. Volume **VII,** section **774.**

Where a special order provided for the motion to recommit, a conference report was admitted although Senate conferees had been discharged, the special order having been adopted after their discharge. Volume **VII,** section **779.**

Provision in a special order that conference shall be asked and the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion, precludes the motion to instruct. Volume **VIII,** section **3394.**

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules authorizing the Speaker to appoint conferees "without intervening motion" was held to be in conflict with the limitation placed upon the Committee on Rules in section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **VIII,** section **2264.**

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules providing that a House bill with Senate amendments be taken from the Speaker's table. Senate amendments disagreed to, conference agreed to, and that Speaker "without intervening motion" appoint conferees, was held not to be in violation of the second paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI, since opportunity would be afforded to offer the motion to recommit on the conference report. Volume **VIII,** section **2266.**

A special order authorizing managers as provided by section 2 of Rule XX to agree to a Senate amendment making appropriations, precludes the point of order that the House has not voted separately on a new appropriation in such amendment. Volume **VII,** section **768.**

(8) Request for.—Declination of.

Instance wherein the House respectfully declined a conference asked by the Senate. Volume **V,** section **6314.**

An instance wherein the Senate disregarded a request for a conference and voted to adhere. Volume **V,** section **6315.**

In an exceptional instance wherein the House had disagreed to a Senate amendment to a House bill the Senate thereupon adhered at once to its amendment and then declined the request of the House for a conference. Volume **V,** section **6313.**

In declining a conference the Senate by message communicated its reasons for so doing. Volume **V,** section **6313.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(8) Request for.—Declination of—Continued.

The House having requested a conference and instructed its conferees the Senate ignored the request of the House, insisted on its amendments, and asked "a full free conference." Volume **V,** section **6401.**

The Senate having asked "a full and free conference" on the differences as to all of its amendments to a bill, the House ignoring this request adhered as to two amendments agreed to a third, and further insisted and asked a conference as to the remainder, which conference was granted. Volume **V,** section **6401.**

Sometimes one House disregards the request of the other for a conference and recedes from its disagreement, thereby rendering a conference unnecessary. Volume **V,** sections **6316–6318.**

Instance wherein the Senate receded from its amendment to a House bill, although it had insisted and asked a conference, to which the House had agreed. Volume **V,** section **6319.**

Instance wherein he Senate receded from its disagreement to a House amendment to its amendment, although it had insisted and asked a conference, to which the House had agreed. Volume **VII,** section **3218.**

Early instances where one House postponed to an indefinite time bills returned from the other with amendments disagreed to and requests for a conference. Volume **V,** section **6199.**

(9) Request for.—after Adherence.

Where both Houses have insisted, neither inclining to recede, it is in order to adhere; but in Parliament adherence is not usually voted until there have been at least two conferences. Volume **V,** section **6163.**

Conferences are not asked after an adherence by both houses, but have often been asked and granted where only one House has adhered. Volume **V,** sections **6241–6244.**

The Senate after careful examination thought it respectful to grant the House's request for a conference, although the Senate had already adhered. Volume **V,** section **6311.**

After an adherence by both Houses a conference is not asked. Volume **V,** section **6308.**

A vote to adhere may not be accompanied by a request for a conference. Volume **V,** section **6303.** Volume **VIII,** section **3208.**

The House that votes to adhere does not ask a conference, but the other House may. Volume **V,** section **6308.**

After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be agreed to by the adhering House. Volume **V,** sections **6304–6307.**

One House after an amendment or disagreement by the other may at once adhere, but this does not preclude the granting of the request of the other House for a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6241–6244.**

Instance of a request for a conference by one House after the other had adhered. Volume **V,** section **6313.**

Where one House votes to adhere to its attitude of disagreement the other may vote to insist and ask a conference. Volume **V,** section **6308.**

The House having adhered, the Senate insisted and asked a conference, whereupon the House insisted on its adherence and agreed to the conference. Volume **V,** section **6325.**

One House, having adhered, may recede from its adherence and agree to a conference asked by the other. Volume **V,** section **6251.**

When one House asks a conference after the other House has adhered, the adhering House may agree to the conference without reconsidering or receding from its vote to adhere. Volume **V,** section **6310.**

The Senate having adhered to their amendment to a House bill, the House decided to ask a conference without the preliminary of voting to insist. Volume **V,** section **6311.**

One House having adhered, the other may further insist and ask a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6245, 6246.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(9) Request for.—After Adherence—Continued.

After an adherence by one House the other has asked a conference both with and without having voted to insist. Volume **V,** sections **6242, 6244.**

The Senate having disagreed to an amendment of the House, and the House having insisted, the Senate adhered, whereupon the House for the first time asked a conference, which was granted. Volume **V,** section **6309.**

In many instances bills have been lost by the adherence of both Houses, sometimes in earlier days, when no effort at adjustment by conference had been made. Volume **V,** sections **6233–6240.**

(10) Managers of.—Designation and Number of.

The members of a conference committee are properly called "managers." Volume **V,** section **6335.**

The conference managers from the two Houses constitute practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. Volume **V,** section **6334.**

Managers of a conference are usually three in number, but the House or the Speaker sometimes varies the number. Volume **V,** section **6336.**

In the absence of joint rules each house may appoint whatever number of managers of a conference it may see fit. Volume **V,** section **6405.**

Each House determines for itself the number of its managers at a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6328–6330.**

The number of conferees appointed by one House does not determine the number to be appointed by the other. Volume **VIII,** section **3221.**

The number of conferees to be appointed is within the discretion of the Speaker and may consist of three, five, seven, or nine. Volume **VIII,** section **3221.**

Under the later practice, the number of conferees to be appointed has been left to the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **3219.**

A motion to instruct the Speaker as to the number of conferees to be appointed is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3221.**

Instance wherein the Senate appointed seven conferees and the House three on he same committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3221.**

On important measures one House has appointed five conferees, although the other named but three. Volume **V,** sections **6331–6333.**

(11) Managers of.—Appointment of.

In the House the managers of a conference are appointed by the Speaker. Volume **V,** section **6326.**

Since 1890 the rule has provided that conference committees be appointed by the Speaker, although such has been the practice since the earliest days of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4470.** Volume **VIII,** section **2192.**

A Speaker pro tempore whose designation has received the approval of the House signs enrolled bills and appoints committees. Volume **II,** section **1404.**

In appointing managers of a conference the Speaker usually consults the Member in charge of the measure. Volume **V,** section **6327.**

In the modern practice managers of a conference are usually selected from the standing committee which reported the bill over which the disagreement arises. Volume **V,** section **6336.**

The majority of the managers of a conference should represent the attitude of the majority of the House on the disagreements in issue. Volume **V,** section **6336.** Volume **VIII,** section **3223.**

Conferees are selected to represent the opinions as well as the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6339, 6340.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(11) Managers of.—Appointment of—Continued.

The motion of the Member in charge of the bill as to the disposition of a Senate amendment being disagreed to and a conference being asked, the conferees were so selected as to represent the attitude of the House. Volume **V,** section **6369.**

A Member at whose suggestion the report of a committee of which he was not a member was modified was appointed a conferee when the question came to conference. Volume **V,** section **6370.**

Instance wherein the Senate managers of a conference were appointed entirely from the majority party, members of the minority having declined to serve. Volume **V,** section **6337.**

On a conference relating to the prerogatives of the two Houses all the conferees were selected to represent the attitude of the majority of the House. Volume **V,** section **6338.**

Senate discussion on the principles governing the appointment of managers of a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6371, 6529.**

Exceptional instance wherein the Speaker passed over the ranking member of the committee in the appointment of conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3223.**

Motions to instruct the Speaker in the appointment of conference committees have not been entertained. Volume **VIII,** section **2193.**

(12) Managers of.—In Later Practice, Reappointed for a Second Conference.

At a second conference the managers of the first are usually reappointed. Volume **V,** section **6323.**

In the later practice managers have generally been selected from the committee that reported the measure, have been reappointed for later conferences, and have embodied majority and minority representation. Volume **V,** sections **6341–6344.**

It was formerly the practice when a conference failed to produce a result to appoint new managers at the next conference. Volume **V,** section **6324.**

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6345–6351.**

The practice of changing managers at a second and subsequent conference was so fixed in the earlier practice that their reappointment had a special significance. Volume **V,** sections **6352–6368.**

Illustration of the old practice of changing the managers at each conference. Volume **V,** sections **6288–6291.**

Conferees appointed for a further conference on matters remaining in disagreement after the adoption of a first conference report have no jurisdiction over differences composed in the previous report. Volume **VIII,** section **3280.**

(13) Managers of.—House May Instruct.

The House may instruct its managers of a conference, and the motion to instruct should be offered after the vote to ask for or agree to a conference and before the managers are appointed. Volume **V,** sections **6379–6382.**

As to the propriety of instructing the managers at a first conference (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6388.**

At a new conference the instructions of a former conference are not in force. Volume **V,** section **6383.**

The House having asked for a free conference, it is not in order to instruct the managers. Volume **V,** section **6384.**

The motion to instruct conferees may be amended unless the previous question be ordered. Volume **V,** section **6525.** Volume **VIII,** section **3231.**

A special order requiring the Speaker to appoint conferees immediately after the vote of disagreement, a motion to instruct was not admitted. Volume **V,** section **6385.**

CONFERENCES—Contined.

(13) Managers of.—House May Instruct—Continued.

A motion to instruct conferees is in order after conference is agreed to and before conferees are named. Volume **VIII,** sections **3230, 3231, 3232, 3240, 3256.**

The motion to instruct conferees is subject to amendment and is debatable under the hour rule unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII,** section **3240.**

A motion to instruct the managers of a conference is debatable. Volume **VIII,** section **2675.**

A motion to instruct conferees when made at the proper time is admissible and it is not within the province of the Chair to rule on its consistency. Volume **VIII,** section **3237.**

One motion to instruct conferees having been considered and disposed of, further motions to instruct are not in order. Volume **VIII,** sections **3231, 3236.**

The motion to instruct conferees is not in order in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2320.**

The fact that proposed instructions to House conferees can not be incorporated in the bill without cooperation on the part of Senate conferees does not subject motions imposing such instructions to a point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3230.**

Where the purport of a motion to instruct was clear, the form in which submitted was held not to be subject to a point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3241.**

The ruling out of a motion to instruct conferees does not preclude the offering of a proper motion to instruct. Volume **VIII,** section **3235.**

Adoption of a motion to disagree or to insist on disagreement to a Senate amendment does not preclude consideration of subsequent motions instructing conferees to take other action on such amendments or parts thereof. Volume **VIII,** section **3237.**

While it is unusual to instruct conferees before a conference is had, it is in order to move instructions for a first conference as for any subsequent conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3230.**

It is not unusual for conferees to agree in advance to bring amendments back to the House for further instruction in event of failure to secure specified disposition in conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3212.**

Affirmative action on a motion to lay on the table a resolution instructing conferees was held not to carry to the table with the resolution the bill in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **2658.**

Instructions to conferees expire when their report is submitted to the House and if further conference is had such former instructions do not obtain and a motion for new instructions is in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3240.**

Managers on the part of the House may be authorized by resolution reported from the Committee on Rules to agree to Senate amendments carrying appropriations on a bill not originating as an appropriation bill in the House. Volume **VII,** section **1577.**

Instances wherein special provision was made for consideration of instructions in compliance with assurances that the House would be afforded opportunity to vote on a Senate amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3245.**

Whether motions to instruct are inconsistent with action previously taken by the House, is a question for the House, and the Speaker declines to rule such motions out of order on that ground. Volume **VIII,** section **3230.**

Form of a special order reported from the Committee on Rules providing for consideration of a resolution instructing conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3245.**

Instance wherein the rule requiring separate vote on Senate amendments to appropriation bills was waived by unanimous consent and conferees were authorized to agree to such amendments in conference. Volume **VIII,** section **1575.**

(14) Managers of.—Limitations on Power of House to Instruct.

Instructions to managers of a conference may not direct them to do that which they might not otherwise do. Volume **V,** sections **6386, 6387.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3235, 3244.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(14) Managers of.—Limitations on Power of House to Instruct—Continued.

Instructions to conferees may not relate to a part of the bill not in disagreement between the two Houses or to any subject not committed to the conferees. Volume **V,** sections **6391–6394.**

Instructions may not require conferees to report back amendments outside the subjects in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3244.**

It is not in order to give such instructions to managers of a conference as would require changes in the text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **V,** section **6388.**

A motion to instruct conferees to concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment not germane thereto was ruled out of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3235.**

A motion to instruct conferees may not include directions which would be inadmissible if offered as a motion in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3235.**

It is not in order to instruct conferees after their appointment. Volume **VIII,** section **3233.**

One House has no jurisdiction over conferees appointed by the other, and instructions to conferees may apply only to managers on the part of the House giving the instructions. Volume **VIII,** sections **3241, 3242.**

The jurisdiction of conferees is limited to differences between the two Houses and conferees may not be instructed to act on an amendment not in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3243.**

(15) Managers of.—Instructions Disregarded.

Conferees having made a report which was disagreed to by the House as being in violation of their instructions, and a new conference having been requested, the Speaker appointed new conferees. Volume **V,** section **6396.**

Although a conference report may be in disregard of the instructions given the managers, yet it may not be ruled out a point of order. Volume **V,** section **6395.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3246, 3247, 3248.**

(16) Managers of.—Senate not Informed of Instructions.

According to the later practice the House does not, when it instructs conferees, inform the Senate of the instructions. Volume **V,** section **6399.**

The House having instructed its conferees in the first instance and having informed the Senate by message of instructions, the latter body objected to the instructions and to the transmittal of them by message. Volume **V,** section **6401.**

The House having instructed its conferees at a second conference, and having by message informed the Senate of the instructions, that body agreed to the conference, although there was protest at the message. Volume **V,** section **6400.**

In 1883 the House did not inform the Senate of the fact that it had instructed its managers of a conference to consider an alleged invasion of the House's prerogative by the Senate amendments in disagreement. Volume **V,** section **6406.**

(17) Managers of.—Senate Practice Against Instructions.

The Senate practice admits the motion to instruct conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3249.**

The Senate, after full consideration, have decided that conferees may not be instructed. Volume **V,** section **6397.**

Only in rare instances has the Senate instructed managers of a conference. Volume **V,** section **6398.**

Instance in which it was held that while the Senate might not instruct conferees, it might request conferees to take designated action on propositions in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3251.**

The House having instructed its managers at a first conference, the Senate declined to participate and asked a free conference, which was granted. Volume **V,** section **6402.**

The House having instructed its managers for a second conference, the Senate declined the conference and asked a free conference. Volume **V,** sections **6403, 6404.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(17) Managers of.—Senate Practice Against Instructions—Continued.

The Senate, having learned indirectly that the House had instructed its conferees, declared that the conference should be full and free, and instructed its own conferees to withdraw if they should find the freedom of the conference impaired. Volume **V,** section **6406.**

(18) Managers of.—Term and Vacancies.

According to the later practice the powers of a conference committee which has not reported do not expire by reason of the termination of a session of Congress, unless it be the last session. Volume **V,** sections **6260–6262.**

It has long been the practice for a manager on a conference to be excused only by authority of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6373–6376.** Volume **VIII,** section **3227.**

The resignation of a member as conferee is properly addressed to the Speaker, but is acted on by the House, and, being accepted, the Speaker appoints a successor. Volume **VIII,** section **3224.**

The absence of a manager of a conference causes a vacancy which the Speaker fills by appointment. Volume **V,** section **6372.** Volume **VIII,** section **3228.**

One House having made a change in a committee of conference the other is informed by a message. Volume **V,** sections **6377, 6378.**

During the last six days of a session motions to instruct or discharge are privileged if conferees fail to report within 36 hours after appointment. Volume **VIII,** section **3225.**

Conferees failing to report within 20 calendar days after appointment may be instructed or discharged, and motions to instruct, or to discharge and appoint successors, are of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3225.**

(19) Practice as to Holding.

In a conference the managers of the two Houses vote separately. Volume **V,** section **6336.**

Conferences are generally held in the Senate portion of the Capitol, and with closed doors, although in rare instances Members and others have been admitted to make arguments (footnote). Volume **V,** section **5254.**

Conferees do not usually admit persons to make arguments before them. Volume **V,** section **6263.**

Instance wherein the Senate referred papers in the nature of petitions to the managers of a conference. Volume **V,** section **6263.**

Two of three House conferees being present, the Senate conferees declined to proceed in the absence of the third House conferee, whereupon the House conferees retired from the conference (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6259.**

Instance of complaint of House managers at their treatment by the Senate managers. Volume **V,** section **6259.**

A manager on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill in conference having addressed the House in criticism of the Senate members of the committee of conference, the Senate notified the House that conferees on the part of the Senate had been excused from further service on the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2514.**

One House, having receded from certain of its amendments, may not at a subsequent stage recall their action in order to form a new basis for a conference. Volume **V,** section **6251.**

After a conference has been agreed to and the managers for the House appointed, it is too late to move to reconsider the vote whereby he House acted on the amendments in disagreement. Volume **V,** section **5664.**

The unusual conference over the revenue bill of 1883. Volume **V,** sections **6405, 6406.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(20) Custody of the Papers in.

At the conclusion of an effective conference, after a vote of disagreement, the managers of the House which asked the conference leave the papers with the managers of the other House. Volume **V,** section **6254.**

At the close of an effective conference the papers change hands and the managers on the part of the House agreeing to the conference submit the papers and the report to their House, which acts first on the report, but in exceptional cases where managers on the part of the House agreeing to conference have surrendered the papers, inadvertently or otherwise, the report has been first received by the other House. Volume **VIII,** section **3330.**

When a conference occurs before a vote of disagreement the managers of the House asking the conference retain the papers and bring them back to their House. Volume **V,** section **6254.**

An instance where, after a conference asked before a disagreement, the report was made first in the House agreeing to the conference. Volume **V,** section **6585.**

When a conference breaks up without reaching any agreement the managers of the House asking the conference do not necessarily surrender the papers to the managers of the other House, as-in the case where a report is agreed to. Volume **V,** sections **6571–6584.**

A conference having failed to reach a result, the papers are not surrendered, but remain with the managers of the House asking conference and that House first receives the report and first takes action on the matters in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3332.**

Instances wherein, after the failure of conference, the papers were brought first to the House that had asked the conference (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3905.** Volume **V,** section **6246.**

An instance where, after the failure of a conference, the papers were brought first to the House agreeing to the conference (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6239.**

Overruling a decision of the Chair, the Senate held it was not in order to request the House to return papers in possession of the conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3324.**

A report from a conference committee may not be presented for action or a request for another conference be made unless the House be in possession of the paper, i.e., the original bill and Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6586.**

(21) Reports of.—In General.

Before the managers of a conference may report the other House must be notified of their appointment and a meeting must be held. Volume **V,** section **6458.**

The minority portion of the managers of a conference have no authority to make either a written or verbal report concerning the conference. Volume **V,** section **6406.**

Instance wherein, under a unanimous consent agreement, a Senate amendment was taken up after the bill had been sent to conference and agreed to by the House without recommendation or report from the conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3202.**

The consideration of conference reports is in order at any time and may interrupt the presentation of a privileged report, but a privileged report so interrupted remains the unfinished business and is in order following the disposition of the conference report. Volume **VI,** section **379.**

Members of a committee of conference may not file supplemental reports nor submit minority views. Volume **VIII,** section **3302.**

(22) Reports of Partial, Admitted.

Managers of a conference may make a partial report, settling some of the disagreements and leaving others unsettled. Volume **V,** section **6460.**

Managers may report an agreement as to a portion of the amendments in disagreement, leaving the remainder to be disposed of by subsequent action. Volume **V,** sections **6461–6464.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(22) Reports of.—Partial, Admitted.—Continued.

Where managers of a conference make a partial report, leaving some disagreements unsettled, each House after agreeing to the report recedes, insists, or adheres as to the unsettled disagreements. Volume **V,** section **6460.**

An early instance wherein the managers of a conference made a partial report. Volume **V,** section **6460.**

Items agreed to in a partial conference report are no longer in dispute and are not subject to modification in the consideration of amendments remaining in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3186.**

Conferees appointed for a further conference on matters remaining in disagreement after the adoption of a first conference report have no jurisdiction over differences composed in the previous report. Volume **VIII,** section **3280.**

(23) Reports of.—High Privilege of.

The presentation of a conference report is always in order, except when the Journal is being read, when the roll is being called, or when the House is dividing. Volume **V,** section **6443.**

The presentation of conference reports, although highly privileged under the rules, is not in order when the Committee of the Whole rises informally to receive a message. Volume **VIII,** section **2378.**

A conference report may be presented for consideration while a Member is occupying the floor debate. Volume **V,** section **6451.**

A conference report displaces consideration of a report from a special committee and may interrupt debate, but a Member so taken from the floor is entitled to recognition when the privileged matter has been disposed. Volume **VIII,** section **3294.**

Consideration of conference reports is in order on days devoted to District of Columbia business under the rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3292.**

A conference report may not be considered on a Wednesday on which the call of committees is in order. Volume **VII,** section **899.**

The presentation of a conference report may interrupt the reading of a bill. Volume **V,** sections **6448.**

While a conference report may not be presented while the House is dividing it may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question of ordering the yeas and nays. Volume **V,** section **6447.**

A conference report was held to have precedence of the question on the reference of a Senate bill, even though an attempt had been made to take the yeas and nays and had failed from the lack of a quorum on a preceding day. Volume **V,** section **6457.**

The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted, even in the midst of the reading of the statement, by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. Volume **V,** section **6524.**

While the presentation of a conference report has precedence of a motion to adjourn, yet the motion to adjourn may be put and decided pending consideration thereof. Volume **V,** sections **6451–6453.**

When the motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn had the highest privilege the consideration of a conference report was held to displace it. Volume **V,** section **6451.**

A motion to reconsider takes precedence of all other questions except a conference report or a motion to adjourn. Volume **V,** section **5605.**

A conference report is in order pending a demand for the previous question. Volume **V,** section **6450.**

A conference report has precedence of a report from the Committee on Rules on which the yeas and nays and the previous question have been ordered. Volume **V,** section **6449.**

A conference report has precedence during a time set apart by a special order for a particular class of business. Volume **V,** section **6455.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(23) Reports of.—High Privilege of—Continued.

A special order merely providing that the House should consider a certain bill "until the same is disposed of," it was held that the consideration of a conference report might intervene. Volume **V,** section **6454.**

Where a special order provided for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of it was held that conference reports and messages from the Senate might intervene. Volume **VII,** section **789.**

A conference report may be presented during a call of the House if a quorum be present. Volume **V,** section **6456.**

A question of personal privilege has been given precedence over privileged Senate amendments remaining to be disposed of after the rejection of a conference report. Volume **III,** section **2531.**

A resolution relating to the privilege of the House takes precedence over a conference report. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

A Member proposing a resolution relating to the privilege of the House was recognized in preference to a Member requesting recognition to call up a conference report. Volume **VI,** section **559.**

Motions to change the reference of public bills, when privileged under the rule, take precedence of conference reports. Volume **VII,** section **2124.**

The priority of a question of privilege which relates to the integrity of the House as an agency for action evidently may not be disputed by a question entitled to priority merely by the rules relating to the order of business. Volume **V,** section **6454.**

The rule giving high privilege to conference reports is an affirmation of the former practice of the house. Volume **V,** sections **6444–6446.**

Under the general principles of parliamentary law a bill so far advanced as to become the subject of a conference report is entitled to a certain priority over ordinary business in an earlier stage. Volume **V,** section **6454.**

Where a special order provided for the motion to recommit, a conference report was admitted although Senate conferees had been discharged, the special order having been adopted after their discharge. Volume **VII,** section **779.**

(24) Reports of.—May not be Amended, Referred, or Laid on the Table.

A conference report may not be amended or altered on motion made in either House. Volume **V,** sections **6534, 6535.**

A conference report is not subject to amendment, but must be considered and disposed of as a whole. Volume **VIII,** section **3306.**

Conference reports may be amended by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **V,** sections **6536, 6537.** Volume **VIII,** section **3308.**

A motion to refer a conference report to a standing committee has been held out of order. Volume **V,** section **6558.**

Under the later practice the motion to lay a conference report on the table has not been entertained, it being considered more courteous to the other body to take such action as would be communicated by message. Volume **V,** sections **6538–6544.**

(25) Reports of.—Recommittal of.

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report if the other body, by action on the report, have not discharged their managers. Volume **V,** sections **6545–6550.**

It is in order for one body to recommit a conference report, not having discharged their conferees. Volume **V,** section **6609.**

When a conference report has been made and acted on in one House and the managers of that House have thereby been discharged, the other House is precluded thereby from recommitting the report to the managers. Volume **V,** sections **6551–6553.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(25) Reports of.—Recommittal of—Continued.

A conference report that has been acted on by either House is sometimes recommitted by concurrent action of the two Houses taken by unanimous consent. Volume **V,** sections **6554–6557.**

Either House having acted on a conference report, it may be recommitted only by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3316.**

When a conference report is recommitted to the committee of conference, it is not subject to further action in the House until again reported by the managers. Volume **VIII,** section **3326.**

A concurrent resolution providing for recommitment to conference is not privileged for introduction from the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3309.**

A motion to recommit the conference report is in order at any time before final action is taken on the report. Volume **VIII,** section **3256.**

The motion to recommit a conference report with instructions to the House conferees is subject to amendment unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII,** section **3241.**

After the previous question has been ordered on a conference report, the motion to recommit with instructions is privileged, if the other House has not discharged its conferees. Volume **VIII,** sections **3311, 3312.**

The fact that a conference report has been previously recommitted to the committee of conference with instructions, does not preclude a motion to recommit the amended report. Volume **VIII,** section **3325.**

A conference report having been recommitted to the committee of conference, the papers are no longer before the House, and no motion for disposition of the amendments in disagreement is in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3328.**

Recognition to move recommitment of a conference report is due Members opposed to the report, regardless of party affiliations, but in the absence of other considerations preference is accorded Members of the minority. Volume **VIII,** section **3319.**

Formerly announcement of the recommitment of a conference report was messaged to the Senate, but under the modern practice the other House is not notified, and managers on the part of the House carry the paper back to conference, and a new report is formulated. Volume **VIII,** section **3321.**

The motion to recommit a conference report to the committee is admitted under the Senate practice. Volume **VIII,** section **3320.**

A conference report being ruled out in the Senate on a point of order, was recommitted under the Senate rules to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3275.**

Under a recent rule of the Senate, a conference report ruled out of order on the ground that it inserted matter not committed to the conference and omitted matter agreed to by both Houses, was recommitted to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3273.**

When held to be in violation of the Senate rule prohibiting the incorporation of new matter, a conference report is automatically recommitted to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3277.**

Where the House had acted on a conference report, thereby discharging its conferees, the Senate being unable to comply with its rule recommitting invalidated conference reports to committees of conference, requested further conference without taking further action on the amendments in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3279.**

Where House conferees have not reported and the House has taken no action recommitment of a conference report by the Senate was held not to require reappointment of conferees by the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3280.**

In an exceptional instance the Senate transmitted a message to the House announcing recommitment of a conference report, but did not transmit the papers. Volume **VIII,** section **3323.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(26) Reports of.—May Relate Only to Matters in Difference.

The adoption of the present rule and practice of the Senate requiring conferees to limit their reports to matters in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3272.**

The managers of a conference must confine themselves to the differences committed to them. Volume **V,** section **6417,6418.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3253, 3255, 3282.**

The jurisdiction of conferees is limited to the differences between the two Houses and conferees may not be instructed to act an amendment not in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3243.**

When a bill is sent conference, matters in disagreement between the Houses, and only matters in disagreement between the House, are before the conferees notwithstanding House or Senate messages to the contrary. Volume **VIII,** section **3253.**

The managers of a conference must confine themselves to the differences committed to them, and may not include subjects not within the disagreements, even though germane to a question in issue. Volume **VIII,** sections **3258.**

Conferees may not go beyond the limits of the disagreements confided to them, and where the differences involve numbers, conferees are limited to the range between the highest figure proposed by one House and the lowest proposed by the other. Volume **VIII,** section **3263.**

The managers of a conference may not in their report include subjects not within the disagreements submitted to them by the two Houses. Volume **V,** sections **6407, 6408.**

While the managers may perfect by germane amendments propositions committed to them, they may not, under the later practice, go beyond the differences of the two Houses in so doing. Volume **V,** sections **6409–6413.**

A conference committee may not include in its report new items constituting in fact a new and distinct subject not in difference, even though germane to the question in issue. Volume **VIII,** section **6419.** Volume **VIII,** section **3275.**

A germane modification of an amendment in disagreement was held not to invalidate a conference report. Volume **VIII,** section **3262.**

To be in order in a conference report a subject must have been treated in the bill as it passed the first House, in the amendment of the other House, or in an amendment of the first to the amendment of the second. Volume **VIII,** section **3288.**

A Senate amendment having provided an appropriation to construct a road and conferees having reported in lieu thereof a provision for a survey, it was held that the provision was within the differences. Volume **V,** section **6425.**

The House provision for the regulation of railway capitalization being stricken out by the Senate, which substituted nothing in lieu thereof, a provision inserted by the conferees authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate the subject was held to be within the differences between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3269.**

Where the disagreement is as to an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the entire text of a bill the managers have the whole subject before them and may exercise a broad discretion as to details. Volume **V,** section **6424.**

Where one House strikes out all of the bill of the other after enacting clause and inserts a new text, and the differences over this substitute are referred to conference, the managers have a wide discretion in incorporating germane matters, and may even report a new bill on the subject. Volume **V,** sections **6421–6423.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3248, 3268, 3265, 3276.**

Where an entire bill has been stricken out and a new text inserted the conferees exercise broad authority and may discard language occurring both in the bill and the substitute. Volume **VIII,** section **3266.**

Where a substitute has been proposed by one House for the entire bill passed by the other House, provision in either the bill or the substitute are germane when offered in motion to instruct managers. Volume **VIII,** section **3230.**

Conferences—Continued.

(26) Reports of.—May Relate Only to Matters in Difference—Continued.

When a section is stricken out and a new text inserted, the conferees may incorporate any germane matter. Volume **VIII,** sections **3259, 3267.**

Where an amendment of one House proposes to strike out a paragraph of a bill of the other, whether a substitute therefor is proposed or not, and the amendment has been disagreed to, the conferees have the whole subject before them and may report any provision germane thereto. Volume **VIII,** section **3288.**

By concurrent resolution managers of a conference are sometimes authorized to include in their report subjects not in issue between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** sections **6437–6439.**

By concurrent resolution, conferees were authorized to amend a bill in conference. Volume **VII,** section **1071.**

Managers of a conference may not change text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **V,** sections **6417, 6418, 6420.** Volume **VIII,** section **3257.**

The text to which both Houses have agreed may not be changed except by the unanimous consent of both Houses. Volume **V,** sections **6433–6436.**

A provision changing the text to which both Houses have agreed has been appended to a conference report and agreed to by unanimous consent after action on the report. Volume **VIII,** sections **6433–6436.**

Conferees may not include in their report new items even when germane, and may not change the text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **VIII,** section **3256.**

Conferees may not change the text to which both Houses have agreed and the mere amendment by one House of an item in a bill of the other House does not authorize the elision of the entire item. Volume **VIII,** section **3259.**

Mere changes in phraseology without material alteration of the subject matter are not sufficient to render a conference report subject to the point of order that the conferees have exceeded their authority. Volume **VIII,** section **3270.**

While the practice of both House and Senate prohibits the elimination of provisions agreed to by both Houses, the language must be identical and any deviation of the two text abrogate the rule. Volume **VIII,** section **3276.**

In the later but not he earlier practice the Speaker rules a conference report out of order on a question being raised. Volume **V,** sections **6409, 6410.**

It is only in later years that the Speakers have assumed authority to determine whether or not the managers of a conference have transcended their powers. Volume **V,** sections **6414–6416.**

In the Senate a conference report is not ruled out on a point of order that it contains matter not within differences, but the question must be taken on agreeing to it. Volume **V,** sections **6426–6432.**

Both House and Senate have always been adverse to receiving reports in cases wherein the managers have exceeded their powers. Volume **V,** sections **6414–6416.**

Insertion by managers of new matter in a conference report renders it subject to the point of order that the managers have exceeded their authority. Volume **VIII,** section **3260.**

The Speaker may rule a conference report out of order, if it is shown that the conferees have exceeded their authority. Volume **VIII,** section **3256.**

Under the later practice of the Senate, the Chair rules out of order a conference report incorporating matter not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3277.**

When held to be in violation of the Senate rule prohibiting the incorporation of new matter, a conference report is automatically recommitted to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3277.**

A conference report having been agreed to, it is too late to raise, as a matter of privilege, a question as to whether or not the managers have exceeded their authority. Volume **V,** section **6442.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(26) Reports of.—May Relate Only to Matters in Difference—Continued.

Conferees, having agreed to a Senate amendment pertaining to Army aircraft with an amendment pertaining to naval aircraft, were held to have exceeded the differences committed to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3258.**

Conferees having reported tariff rates not in disagreement, the Vice President held them subject to a point of order and recommitted the conference report to the committee of conference. Volume **VIII,** section **3280.**

A conference report proposing duties beyond the range of rates provided by either House bill or Senate amendments, a point of order was sustained and the report was recommitted. Volume **VIII,** section **3281.**

In changing a provision relating to "grain" to a provision to "nonperishable agricultural commodities" conferees were held to have gone beyond the differences committed to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3270.**

The managers having appended to a Senate amendment, pertaining to charters of national banks, a provision for investigating relations between the banking system and commodity prices, the Speaker held they had gone beyond the differences committed to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3256.**

Where the two Houses fix different periods of time the conferees have latitude between the two, but may not go beyond the longer nor within the shorter. Volume **VIII,** section **3264.**

Under the practice, it is customary for conferees to bring in a conference report on items agreed upon and report disagreement on all amendments coming within the rule and, the conference report having been agreed to, amendments in disagreement are then voted upon separately. Volume **VIII,** section **1572.**

(27) Reports of.—Forms of.

Form of conference report wherein differences as to an amendment are settled by amending it. Volume **V,** section **6323.**

Form of conferences report wherein the House recedes from its amendment to a Senate bill. Volume **V,** section **6499.**

Form of conference report wherein one House recedes from certain amendments, while the other recedes from its disagreement to certain others. Volume **V,** section **6323.**

Form of conference report wherein the Senate recedes from certain of its amendments to a House bill, while the House recedes from its disagreement as to others and agrees to certain others with amendment. Volume **V,** sections **6500–6502.**

Form of conference report on House amendments to a Senate bill, where the House recedes from some of its amendments and the Senate recedes from its disagreement as to others. Volume **V,** section **6503.**

Form of conference report in a case wherein the House had disagreed to a Senate amendment to a House amendment to a Senate bill. Volume **V,** section **6504.**

Form of conference report wherein an entirely new text is reported in place of an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Volume **V,** section **6426.**

Form of report when managers of a conference report that they have been unable to agree. Volume **V,** section **6570.**

Form of report of conferees on general disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3299.**

Under certain circumstances managers may report an entirely new bill on a subject in disagreement, but this bill is acted on as part of the report. Volume **V,** sections **6465–6467.**

Under the early practice the conference reports made to the two Houses were not identical. Volume **II,** section **1506.**

In the very early practice conference reports were merely suggestions for action and were neither identical in the two Houses nor acted on as a whole. Volume **V,** sections **6468–6471.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(27) Reports of.—Forms of—Continued.

In the early practice of the House conference committees did not make identical reports to the two Houses, and the reports were not signed. Volume **IV,** section **3905.**

While conference reports must be written in duplicate, it is the practice to prepare conference reports on appropriation bills in triplicate, and on occasion all conference reports have been required in triplicate. Volume **VIII,** section **3296.**

Conference reports in citing amendments must refer to the engrossed copies of the bill and amendments and not to reprints. Volume **VIII,** section **3297.**

(28) Reports of.—Signing of.

A conference report is valid if signed by two of the three managers of each House. Volume **V,** section **6323.**

A conference report is received if signed by a majority of the managers of each House. Volume **V,** sections **6497, 6498.**

Conference reports must be signed by the managers. Volume **VIII,** section **3295.**

The signature of a majority of the managers of each House is sufficient for a conference report. Volume **V,** sections **6500–6502.**

A point of order being made that a conference report, which was duly signed by a majority of the managers, was not authorized, the Speaker submitted the question of its reception to the House. Volume **V,** sections **6497, 6498.**

The name of an absent manager may not be affixed to a conference report, but the House and Senate may authorize him to sign the report after it has been acted on. Volume **V,** section **6488.**

In the early practice it was not essential that conference reports should be either signed or printed in the Journal. Volume **V,** sections **6472–6480.**

Since 1846 conference reports have generally been signed and appear in the Journal. Volume **V,** sections **6481–6487.**

Instance in 1848 wherein a conference report was signed by the managers of the two Houses. Volume **V,** section **6538.**

Sometimes a manager indorses the report with a conditional approval or dissent. Volume **V,** sections **6489–6496.**

Instance wherein a House manager indorsed on a conference report his dissent and protest. Volume **V,** section **6538.**

(29) Reports of.—Accompanying Statement.

Each conference report shall be accompanied by a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to explain the effect of the provisions of the report. Volume **V,** section **6443.**

A conference report may not be received without the accompanying statement required by the rule. Volume **V,** sections **6507–6510.**

The statement accompanying a conference report should be in writing and signed by at least a majority of the House managers. Volume **V,** sections **6505, 6506.**

Form of statement accompanying report of the House managers of a conference. Volume **V,** sections **6504, 6514, 6515.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to determine whether or not the detailed statement accompanying a conference report is sufficient to comply with the rule. Volume **V,** sections **6511, 6512.**

While the Chair may not pass upon the completeness of the written statement accompanying a conference report, he may require it to be in proper form. Volume **V,** section **6513.**

Under a motion to suspend the rules and pass a conference report, the Speaker requested a Member to withdraw a point of order against the reading of the accompanying statement, indicating that the reading of the statement was not in order if objected to. Volume **VIII,** section **2606.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(30) Reports of.—Printing of.

A conference report and the accompanying statement are required to be printed in the Congressional Record before being considered, except during the last six days of session. Volume **V,** section **6516.**

The Journal does not record in full a conference report presented merely for printing in the Record under the rule. Volume **IV,** section **2860.**

A motion to suspend the rules and agree to a conference report proposes suspension of all rules inconsistent with the adoption of the report, including the rule requiring printing before consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **3423.**

A report that conferees have been unable to agree is not acted on by the House and is therefore exempted from the requirement that it be printed in the record before action can be taken on matters in dispute. Volume **VIII,** section **3332.**

A conference report and the accompanying statement must be correctly printed in the Record, and although the original report and statement are correct, an error in printing either renders it subject to the point of order that it does not comply with the rule. Volume **VIII,** section **3298.**

(31) Reports of.—Inability to Agree.

Where managers of a conference are unable to agree, or where a report is disagreed to in either House, another conference is usually asked. Volume **V,** sections **6288–6291.**

A conference having failed to reach a result the two Houses, successfully, as they come into possession of the papers, act on the amendments in disagreement, further insisting or receding and concurring. Volume **V,** section **6322.**

The failure of a conference does not prevent either House taking such independent action as may be necessary to pass a bill. Volume **V,** section **6320.**

When conferees report that they have been unable to agree, the report is not acted on by the House. Volume **V,** section **6562.** Volume **VIII,** section **3329.**

When conferees report that they have been unable to agree, the report is not acted on, and need not be printed in the Record before the amendments in disagreement are again taken up in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3299.**

Form of report of conferees on general disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3299.**

Form of report by which the managers of a conference announce to their respective Houses their inability to agree. Volume **V,** section **6322.**

Form of written statement that managers of a conference have failed to agree. Volume **V,** sections **6568, 6569.**

Instance wherein the House conferees declined to sign a report that the conferees had been unable to agree. Volume **V,** sections **6568, 6569.**

In the earlier practice reports of inability of managers of a conference to agree were made verbally, and conference reports were not signed. Volume **V,** section **6328.**

In the earlier practice managers reported their inability to agree either verbally or in writing, but the reports were not signed as at present. Volume **V,** sections **6563–6567.**

Instance wherein, after managers of a conference had reported their inability to agree, a resolution insisting on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments and asking a further conference was admitted as privileged. Volume **V,** section **6272.**

Instance wherein managers of a conference, in reporting their inability to agree, submitted recommendations to their respective Houses. Volume **V,** section **6334.**

A bill sometimes fails because of the inability of managers to agree. Volume **V,** sections **6264–6267.**

Instances of bills which failed in conference. Volume **V,** sections **6529, 6568.**

The managers of a conference having reported inability to agree, the House voted to adhere to its disagreement to the Senate amendment, whereupon the Senate receded from it. Volume **V,** section **6312.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(31) Reports of.—Inability to Agree—Continued.

Conferees reporting inability to agree are thereby discharged and if a new conference is ordered conferees must again be appointed and new instructions are in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3240.**

A conference having failed to reach a result, the papers are not surrendered, but remain with the managers of the House asking conference and that House first receives the report and first takes action on the matters in disagreement. Volume **VIII,** section **3332.**

Statement with reference to an unwritten rule of conference that the House proposing an amendment on which agreement can not be secured must recede or accept responsibility for failure of the bill. Volume **VIII,** section **3209.**

(32) Reports of.—Points of Order Against.

A point of order against a conference report should be made or reserved after the report is read and before the reading of the statement. Volume **V,** section **6424.**

A point of order as to a conference report should be made before the consideration of the report has begun. Volume **V,** section **6440.**

Points of order against a conference report should be made or reserved before discussion begins. Volume **V,** sections **6903–6905.** Volume **VIII,** section **3286.**

A point of order against a conference report should be made before the statement is read. Volume **V,** section **6441.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3282, 3284, 3285, 3287.**

The ruling out of conference report on a point of order is equivalent to its rejection by the House and the bill and amendments are again before the House as if they had not gone to conference. Volume **V,** section **6419.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3256, 3257, 3259.**

Under the later practice, when a conference report is ruled out of order, the Senate is informed by message that the report has been rejected. Volume **V,** sections **6409–6413.**

A conference report is not subject to the point of order that it is in violation of instructions given the managers. Volume **VIII,** section **3247.**

A conference report having been ruled out on a point of order, consideration was authorized by special order reported from the committee on rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3258.**

A conference report agreeing to Senate amendments falling within the rule, and on which the House has been given no opportunity to vote, is subject to a point of order, and a point of order sustained against any such item invalidates the entire report. Volume **VII,** section **1574.**

A motion to suspend the rules and pass a conference report does not admit the point of order that the conference report contains matter not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3406.**

A question of order may not be sustained against a portion of a conference report without affecting the entire report, and modification can only be effected by rejection of the report and instruction of a new conference or, when the managers on the part of the Senate have not been discharged, by a motion to recommit with instructions. Volume **VIII,** section **3307.**

A question being raised in the Senate as to whether conferees had exceeded their authority, it was held that conferees might include in their report provisions from either the Senate or House bills, and the Chair in passing on points of order was not authorized to take into consideration the effect of such provisions in conjunction with provisions inserted from the bill passed by the other House. Volume **VIII,** section **3274.**

Contrary to the practice in the House, questions of order against conference reports may be raised in the Senate at any time before the report is agreed to. Volume **VIII,** section **3280.**

Conference reports are strictly construed, conferees being restricted to the literal difference between the two Houses and the insertion of any extraneous matter, however slight its effect on the general purport of the bill, is subject to a point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3254.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(32) Reports of.—Points of Order Against—Continued.

Interpretation of the term "new matter" as used in the Senate rule. Volume **VIII,** section **3275.**

Instance wherein the Vice President expressed the opinion that the practice of the Senate should be amended by making conference reports subject to the point of order that conferees had exceeded their authority by incorporating matters not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII,** section **3272.**

Incorporation of new matter, even when nonessential, subjects a conference report to the point of order that the conferees have exceeded their jurisdiction. Volume **VIII,** section **3284.**

Pending the decision of a question of order raised against a conference report it is in order to move to suspend the rules and agree to the report. Volume **VIII,** section **3422.**

Points of order are properly raised or reserved against a conference report after it is read, and before the statement is read, and whether the statement is read in lieu of the report or after the report. It is too late to raise a question of order after the reading of the statement. Volume **VIII,** sections **3256, 3265, 3285, 3288, 3289.**

The invalidation of a conference report on a point of order is equivalent to its rejection by the House, but does not give the Member raising the question of order the right to the floor. Volume **VIII,** section **3284.**

The practice of the House does not countenance the reservation of points of order against a conference report when presented for printing, and questions of order are not entertained until the report has been read for consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **3271.**

Under the former Senate practice, a conference report was not subject to the point of order that the conferees had exceeded their authority. Volume **VIII,** section **3272.**

While the rejection of a conference report transfers the control of the measure to the opponents, the sustaining of a point of order against a conference report is not adverse action on the part of the House and exerts no effect on the right of recognition. Volume **VI,** section **313.**

While a conference report may not be considered when the original papers are not before the House, the failure of the Clerk to certify to their authenticity may be remedied when the question is raised, and does not invalidate proceedings relating to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3302.**

(33) Reports of.—General Principles of Action on.

A conference report may not be considered when the original bill and amendments are not before the House. Volume **V,** sections **6518–6522.** Volume **VIII,** section **3301.**

A conference report having been ruled out on a point of order, consideration was authorized by special order reported from the committee on rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3258.**

A conference report being presented, the question on agreeing to it is regarded as pending. Volume **VIII,** section **3300.**

A report from a conference committee may not be presented for action or a request for another conference be made unless the House be in position of the papers, i.e., the original bill and Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6586.**

The reports of managers of a conference go first to one House and then to the other, neither House acting until it is in possession of the papers. Volume **V,** section **6322.**

One House has, by message, reminded the other of its neglect to act on a conference report; but this was an occasion of criticism. Volume **V,** section **6309.**

A conference report being made up but not acted on at the expiration of a Congress, the bill is lost. Volume **V,** section **6309.**

A final conference report providing that the House recede from the only disagreement was agreed to by the House and then the presiding officers of the two House signed the bill, although the Senate had not acted on the report. Volume **V,** section **6587.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(33) Reports of.—General Principles of Action on—Continued.

Instance wherein the House, after disagreeing to a conference report already agreed to by the Senate, laid on the table a House bill with Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6588.**

A two-thirds vote is required to agree to a conference report on a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7036.**

Consideration of a conference report has precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a general appropriation bill. Volume **VIII,** section **3291.**

Each House determines for itself its practice in the consideration of conference reports, and a concurrent resolution is not required in fortifying a conference report against points of order. Volume **VII,** section **769.**

Form of resolution for consideration of conference report invalidated on point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3270.**

Form of special order providing for consideration of two conference report as one report. Volume **VII,** section **775.**

Form of special order for consideration of a conference report without intervention of points of order. Volume **VII,** section **828.**

Under the practice, it is customary for conferees to bring in a conference report on items agreed upon and report disagreement on all amendments coming within the rule and, the conference report having been agreed to, amendments in disagreement are then voted upon separately. Volume **VII,** section **1572.**

While a conference report may not be considered when the original papers are not before the House, the failure of the Clerk to certify to their authenticity may be remedied when the question is raised, the does not invalidate proceedings relating to them. Volume **VIII,** section **3302.**

(34) Reports of.—Must be Acted on as a Whole.

A conference report must be acted on as a whole. Volume **V,** sections **6530–6533.** Volume **VIII,** section **3304.**

The practice of acting on the conference report as a whole began in 1828, but did not at once become invariable. Volume **V,** sections **6472–6480.**

A conference report must be accepted or rejected in its entirety, and while it is pending no motion to deal with individual amendments in disagreement is in order. Volume **V,** section **6323.**

Conference reports must be adopted or rejected as reported and any modifications however slight may be remedied only by recommitment to the Committee of Conference. Volume **VIII,** sections **3306, 3317.**

(35) Reports of.—Motions During Consideration of.

The motion to agree is the pending question on a conference report, and the motion to disagree is not admitted. Volume **II,** section **1473.**

A conference report being presented, the question on agreeing to it is regarded as pending. Volume **V,** section **6517.**

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. Volume **V,** section **6523.**

Pending the question on agreeing to a conference report, motions relating to disposal of the individual amendments in disagreement or for the instruction of conferees at a future conference are not in order. Volume **V,** sections **6389, 6390.** Volume **VIII,** section **3249.**

Pending consideration of a conference report it is not in order to demand the reading of the amendments to which it relates. Volume **V,** section **5298.**

A single motion for the previous question may not apply to a motion to agree to a conference report, and also to a motion to task a further conference on amendments not included in the report. Volume **V,** section **5465.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(35) Reports of.—Motions During Consideration of—Continued.

When the previous question is ordered on a conference report which has not been debated the forty minutes of debate is not allowed if the subject-matter of the report was debated before being sent to conference. Volume **V,** sections **5506, 5507.**

After the previous question has been ordered on a conference report, the motion to recommit with instructions is privileged, if the other House has not discharged its conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3312.**

Instance wherein, under a unanimous consent agreement, a Senate amendment was taken up after the bill had been sent to conference and agreed to by the House without recommendation or report from the conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3202.**

(36) Reports of.—As to Consideration in Committee of the Whole.

While conference reports were formerly considered in Committee of the Whole, they may not be sent there on suggestion of the point of order that they contain matter ordinarily requiring consideration therein. Volume **V,** sections **6559–6561.**

Formerly conference reports were considered in Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **V,** sections **6416, 6479**

In the early practice conference reports were considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6311.**

(37) Reports of.—Unfavorable Action on.

The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. Volume **V,** section **6525.**

A conference report being disagreed to, the amendments to the other House then come up for action. Volume **II,** section **1473.**

Amendments between the House once disagreed to do not, on the rejection of a conference report, return to their former state, so that they may be required to go to Committee of the Whole. Volume **V,** section **6589.**

A conference report having been disagreed to, one of the opponents of the report was recognized to make the motions in relation to the pending amendments. Volume **V,** section **6396.**

A motion made by the Member in control of a conference report being decided adversely, it has usually been held that the right to recognition passes to the opponents. Volume **I,** sections **1473–1477.**

Instances wherein the Senate expressed doubt of the right of conferees to withdraw a conference report after it had been presented and before action thereon. Volume **V,** section **6459.**

(38) Discharge of the Managers.

While a conference is in progress the House which asks it may alone discharge the conferees, and, having possession of the papers, may act on the amendments in disagreement. Volume **V,** sections **6526, 6527.**

In the House the discharge of conferees from the subject committed to them is effected by an order reported from the Committee on Rules and agreed to by the House. Volume **V,** section **6526.**

Form of special order for discharging managers of a conference and disposing of amendments in dispute. Volume **V,** section **6526.**

When the conference was asked by the House, may the Senate by a motion to discharge its conferees get possession of the bill and papers? Volume **V,** section **6529.**

A conference report being presented for printing merely, and the original papers being in "possession of the other House," a motion to discharge the conferees was held not to be privileged. Volume **V,** section **6528.**

CONFERENCES—Continued.

(38) Discharge of the Members—Continued.

Action on a conference report by either House discharges the committee of conference and precludes a motion to recommit, but until one House has acted on the report the motion to recommit to the conferees, with or without instructions, is in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3241.**

(39) International.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction of the subject of international conferences and congresses. Volume **IV,** section **4177.**

In 1916 the House originated and the Senate agreed to a measure authorizing the President to invite a conference of Governments of the world to consider the establishment of a Court of Arbitration. Volume **VI,** section **329.**

An appropriation to continue representation of the United States at an adjourned meeting of an international conference was held not to be in continuance of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1135.**

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS.

A rule, not invoked for many years, provides for secret sessions of the House whenever the President may send a confidential message for the Speaker or any Member may announce that he has a confidential communication to present. Volume **V,** sections **7247, 7248.**

In 1853 the House declined to go into secret session. Volume **V,** section **7253.**

When messages of a confidential nature were received from the President or Senate, the House went into secret session. Volume **V,** sections **7251, 7252.**

Instances wherein two Members of the House were directed to take a confidential message to the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1538.**

CONFLICTING CREDENTIALS. See "Elections of Representatives."

CONFLICTING PRECEDENTS.

When precedents conflict, the Chair is constrained to give greatest weight to the latest decisions. Volume **VI,** section **248.**

CONGRESS.

(1) Term of.
(2) Convening and adjourning.—Place of, and first meeting.
(3) Convening and adjourning.—Annual meeting provided for by Constitution.
(4) Convening and adjourning.—Laws fixing time of meeting.
(5) Convening and adjourning.—Proclamations of the President.
(6) Convening and adjourning.—As to hour of meeting.
(7) Convening and adjourning.—Sessions and recesses.
(8) Convening and adjourning.—Resolutions for adjournment.
(9) Convening and adjourning.—Expiration of term.
(10) Convening and adjourning.—Action of House at end of term.
(11) Power as to elections.
(12) Power of investigations.
(13) Must be in session during impeachment trials.
(14) Thanks of.
(15) In general.
(16) Election cases in the various Congresses.

(1) Term of.

The term of Congress begins on the 3d of January of the odd-numbered years, and extends through two years. Volume **VI,** section **1.**

The term of Congress begins on the 4th of March of the odd-numbered years and extends through two years. Volume **I,** section **3.**

CONGRESS—Continued.

(1) Term of—Continued.

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the terms of Congress and the President, and the time of annual meeting of Congress, have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV,** section **4302.**

The term of a Delegate need not necessarily begin and end with the term of a Congress. Volume **I,** section **403.**

The attempt to establish the theory that one House might prescribe rules for its successor and the end thereof. Volume **I,** section **187.**

Instance wherein the House failed to elect a Doorkeeper and Postmaster, the officers of the preceding House continuing to serve. Volume **I,** section **193.**

A commission which acted and reported during the lifetime of a Congress was created by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV,** section **4703.**

(2) Convening and Adjourning.—Place of, and First Meeting.

The District of Columbia is the seat of government (footnote). Volume **I,** section **2.**

In certain exigencies the President may convene Congress at a place other than the seat of government. Volume **I,** section **2.**

By resolution of the Continental Congress, the First Congress under the Constitution met on March 4, 1789. Volume **I,** section **3.**

(3) Convening and Adjourning.—Annual Meeting Provided for by Constitution.

The Constitution provides for the annual meeting of Congress. Volume **I,** section **1.** Volume **VI,** section **1.**

In the later, but not the earlier, practice the fact that Congress has met once within the year does not make uncertain the constitutional mandate to meet on the first Monday of December. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

In 1797 the Congress assembled on the day constitutionally provided by law, although it had already held a session that year. Volume **I,** sections **6–9.**

Instance wherein Congress in adjourning fixed by resolution the time of meeting of the next session on the constitutional day. Volume **I,** section **5.**

The First Congress having met once in each of its two years of existence, a doubt existed as to whether or not it would legally meet again on the day appointed by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **5.**

The First Congress by law appointed for its second meeting a day later than the day fixed by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **5.**

In the later Congresses it has been established both by declaration and practice that a special session, whether convened by law or proclamation, ends with the constitutional day for annual meeting. Volume **V,** sections **6690–6693.**

In the later view an existing session ends with the day appointed by the Constitution for the regular annual session. Volume **II,** section **1160.**

Early Congresses, having by law met on a day earlier than the constitutional day, remained in continuous session to a time beyond that day. Volume **I,** sections **6–9.**

Early Congresses, convened either by proclamation or law on a day earlier than the constitutional day, remained in continuous session to a time beyond that day. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the term of Congress and the President and the time of annual meeting of Congress have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII,** section **2026.**

(4) Convening and Adjourning.—Laws Fixing Time of Meeting.

Instances of laws fixing the time of annual meeting of Congress. Volume **I,** sections **5, 10, 11.**

Early sessions of Congress convened by law (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

CONGRESS—Continued.

(4) Convening and Adjourning.—Laws Fixing Time of Meeting—Continued.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress. Volume **VII,** section **1770.**

(5) Convening and Adjourning.—Proclamations of the President.

The President may on extraordinary occasions convene both or either of the Houses of Congress. Volume **I,** section **1.**

One Congress having by law provided a time for the meeting of the next Congress, that Congress nevertheless met at an earlier day on call of the President. Volume **I,** section **12.**

Discussion as to whether of not there is a distinction between a session called by the President and other sessions of Congress (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

Instances wherein Congress has been convened by proclamation or by law. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

The statutes provide that in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both President and Vice-President during a recess of Congress, the Secretary who acts as President shall convene Congress in extraordinary session. Volume **I,** section **13.**

An early instance wherein the proclamation of the President convening Congress was not printed in the Journal (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

(6) Convening and Adjourning.—As to Hour of Meeting.

The early laws fixing the time for the meeting of Congress specified the day but not the hour. Volume **I,** sections **6–9.**

Instance wherein a law convening Congress specified the hour as well as the day. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

It being desirable that the hour of the first meeting of a Congress should be later than 12 m., the purpose was effected by a joint resolution. Volume **I,** section **4.**

(7) Convening and Adjourning.—Sessions and Recesses.

The Congress is not assembled until both House and Senate are in session with a quorum present. Volume **VI,** section **5.**

While neither House may adjourn for more than three days during a session of Congress without the consent of the other, either may adjourn ad libitum with the consent of the other House. Volume **VIII,** section **3363.**

In computing the days of a session the period during which the Congress stands adjourned for more than three days is treated as dies non. Volume **VIII,** section **3368.**

First instance in which a Congress convened for four sessions. Volume **VIII,** section **3371.**

In the earlier days of the Congress the holiday recess was not often taken. Volume **V,** sections **6678–6685.**

Instances wherein one session of Congress has followed another without appreciable interval. Volume **V,** sections **6690, 6692.** Volume **VIII,** section **3375.**

Reference to questions arising in the Senate as to recess appointments in a case wherein one session followed its predecessor immediately. Volume **V,** section **6693.**

Instance wherein the President of the United States was not notified of the expiration of a session of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6692.**

(8) Convening and Adjourning.—Resolutions for Adjournment.

Form of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses terminating a session of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6722.**

The privilege of a resolution providing for an adjournment of more than three days is limited in its exercise. Volume **V,** section **6704.**

A concurrent resolution extending the time of a recess of Congress already determined on is privileged. Volume **V,** section **6705.**

CONGRESS—Continued.

(8) Convening and Adjourning.—Resolutions for Adjournment—Continued.

Privilege has been given to a resolution providing for a recess of Congress, the length of which might be fixed by the President or the presiding officers of the two Houses. Volume **B,** section **6706.**

A simple resolution, providing for an adjournment of the House for more than three days, and for asking the consent of the Senate thereto, has been ruled to be privileged. Volume **V,** sections **6702, 6703.**

The term "adjournment" as used in the constitutional provision does not refer exclusively to the final adjournment of the Congress, but includes the adjournment of an intermediate session as well. Volume **VII,** section **1115.**

The last six days of a session, in which motions to suspend the rules may be entertained under the rule, cannot be determined, other than at the last session of a Congress, until a resolution fixing the date of adjournment has been agreed to in both Houses, and the fact that such resolution has been passed by one House is not to be construed as admitting the motion until the resolution has been adopted by the other House. Volume **VIII,** section **3397.**

(9) Convening and Adjourning.—Expiration of Term.

The legislative day of March 3 of the final session of a Congress is held to terminate at 12 m. on March 4, unless a motion is made and carried for an adjournment previous to that hour. Volume **V,** sections **6694–6697.**

The last session of a Congress may be adjourned before the expiration of the constitutional period (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6724.**

Reference to discussion of the constitutional power of the President to adjourn Congress in a certain contingency (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

(10) Convening and Adjourning.—Action of House at End of Term.

The Speaker interrupts a roll call and declares the House adjourned sine die, without motion or vote of the House, when the hour of expiration of the term of the Congress arrives. Volume **V,** sections **6717–6718.**

When the House has sat to the limit of the constitutional term of the Congress a motion to adjourn may be put and carried, or the Speaker may declare the adjournment sine die without motion. Volume **V,** sections **6711–6713.**

When the House has sat to the limit of the constitutional term of the Congress the Speaker pronounces and adjournment sine die, without a motion being put or carried (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6709.**

When the House adjourns sine die at an hour before the expiration of the constitutional term of the Congress it does so by a simple motion made and carried, without concurrent action of the Senate. Volume **V,** sections **6709, 6710.**

(11) Power as to Elections.

The times, places, and manner of elections of Representatives are prescribed by the State legislatures, but Congress may make or alter such regulations. Volume **I,** section **507.**

In judging elections, qualifications, and returns of Representatives in Congress, the House does not consider itself bound by constructions placed upon State laws by the courts of the State. Volume **VI,** sections **5891, 187.**

The Supreme Court, and not Congress, is the proper tribunal to determine the constitutionality of a State's election system. Volume **VI,** section **128.**

No statute can interfere with the provision of the Constitution making each House of Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its own Members. Volume **VI,** section **98.**

Decision of the Supreme Court that the corrupt practices act prohibiting Members of Congress from accepting certain contributions from Federal employees is constitutional. Volume **VI,** section **68.**

Congress has authorized the use of voting machines in the States. Volume **VI,** section **150.**

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(11) Power as to Elections—Continued.

The power of Congress to enact legislation relative to campaign receipts and expenditures in primary and general elections affirmed. Volume **VI,** section **70.**

A Federal law requires sworn statements by candidates for Congress of contributions received, amounts expended, and promises made for the purpose of influencing the result of elections. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

Decision of Federal court confirming the right of duly constituted congressional committees of investigation to inquire into matters pertaining to primary elections. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

A committee of the House has no jurisdiction to determine any matter affecting rights to a seat in a succeeding Congress. Volume **VI,** section **136.**

(12) Power of Investigation.

Form of resolution providing for a congressional investigation. Volume **VI,** section **354.**

Review of decisions of the Supreme Court relative to the scope and extent of congressional investigations. Volume **VI,** section **354.**

Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **341.**

Each House of Congress has power through its own process to summon a private individual before one of its committees to give testimony which will enable it the more efficiently to exercise its constitutional legislative function. Volume **VI,** section **342.**

Congress has power to obtain information to be used as an aid in formulating legislation, and may require witnesses to testify for that purpose. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

For testifying falsely before a congressional committee of investigation a witness was certified to the district attorney and indicted by a Federal grand jury. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

In 1861 the two Houses, by concurrent action, assumed without question the right to investigate the conduct of the war. Volume **III,** section **1728.**

(13) Must be in Session during Impeachment Trials.

It was decided in 1876 that an impeachment trial could only proceed when Congress was in session. Volume **III,** section **2006.**

Under the parliamentary law an impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament. Volume **III,** section **2005.**

(14) Thanks of.

Persons who have by name received the thanks of Congress have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V,** section **7283.** Volume **VIII,** sections **3634, 3638.**

The thanks of Congress have been bestowed in recognition of public services since the early days of the Government. Volume **V,** sections **7333–7335.** Volume **VIII,** section **3670.**

For his oration in memory of Lafayette, Mr. John Quincy Adams received the thanks of Congress. Volume **V,** section **7219.**

The eulogists of deceased Presidents have received the thanks of Congress. Volume **V,** sections **7178–7180.**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands. Volume **VII,** section **1885.**

(15) In General.

On the occasion of the death of George Washington, Congress requested the people to hold public memorial meetings. Volume **V,** section **7181.**

Form of resolution accepting from a State a statue for Statuary Hall. Volume **V,** sections **7089–7099.**

The Congress, by joint resolution, expressed its abhorrence of massacres reported in a foreign nation. Volume **II,** section **1560.**

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(15) In General—Continued.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction of the subject of international conferences and congresses. Volume **IV,** section **4177.** Volume **VIII,** section **1884.**

(16) Election Cases in the Various Congresses.

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(3) Matters required by rule or usage to be printed in.
(4) Revision of remarks by the Member.
(5) Extension of remarks and leave to print.—The practice and its origin.
(6) Extension of remarks and leave to print.—Abuse of.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(7) Correction of—In general.
(8) Correction of—Disorderly words stricken out.
(9) Committee of the Whole does not control.
(10) Authority of the Speaker over.
(11) Reading of excerpts from.

(1) Authorization and Purpose of.

Provisions for the printing of the Congressional Record are statutory and motions amendatory thereto are not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **43499.**

The origin, publication, and distribution of the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6959.**

The arrangement, style, etc., of the Congressional Record is prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V,** section **7024.** Volume **VIII,** section **3500.**

The insertion of maps and diagrams in the Congressional Record is within the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V,** section **7024.** Volume **VIII,** section **3500.**

The statute requires that requests for permission to insert illustrations in the Record be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing through the chairman of the respective House in which the speech desired to be illustrated may be delivered, and motions for the insertion of illustrations are not in order in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3501.**

The Congressional Record is for the proceedings of the House only, and matters not connected therewith are rigidly excluded. Volume **V,** section **6962.**

The Journal, and not the Congressional Record, is the official record of the proceeding of the House. Volume **IV,** section **2727.**

The proceedings of an impeachment trial are reported like the legislative proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2090.**

A resolution relating to the distribution of the Congressional Record to persons other than Members was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **V,** section **7022.**

While speeches or reports printed in the Congressional Record are frankable, the addition of price lists, indices, or any other matter, written, printed, or stamped, destroys the privilege. Volume **VI,** section **221.**

(2) Official Reporters of Debates.

History of the evolution by which the House has built up the system of a daily verbatim report of its proceedings, made by its own corps of reporters. Volume **V,** section **6959.**

The office of reporter of debates is created by resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts and agreed to by the House. Volume **V,** sections **6960, 6961.**

Resolution relating to the decease of an official reporter of debates. Volume **V,** section **7174.**

(3) Matters Required by Rule or Usage to be Printed in.

A conference report and the accompanying statement are required to be printed in the Congressional Record before being considered, except during the last six days of a session. Volume **V,** section **6516.**

The Journal does not record in full a conference report presented merely for printing in the Record under the rule. Volume **IV,** section **2860.**

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered in the Journal and Record. Volume **IV,** section **3364.**

Bills and resolutions presented in the House for reference under the rule are entered in the Journal and Record by title only. Volume **IV,** section **2853.**

By practice founded on a former rule the names of those not voting on a roll call recorded in the Record. Volume **V,** section **6046.**

Pairs which are announced but once during the legislative day are announced after the completion of a roll call, and are published in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **5981.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(3) Matters Required by Rule or Usage to be Printed in—Continued.

A message of the President to the two Houses is printed in the proceedings or only one House. Volume **V,** section **6965.**

While a message of the President is always printed in the Congressional Record, the accompanying documents are not permitted. Volume **V,** section **6963.**

Messages from the Senate and President giving notice of bills passed or approved are entered in the Journal and published in the Record. Volume **V,** section **6593.**

No rule requires the official reporters to insert in full in the Record every resolution or other proposition offered by a Member, regardless of the attendant circumstances. Volume **V,** sections **6967–6969.**

The practice of the House does not require that in all cases the texts of bills considered shall be printed in full in the Record. Volume **V,** section **6970.**

Although a Member in introducing a bill may read it in full to the House, yet it would not therefore appear in full in either the Journal or Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6967.**

(4) Revision of Remarks by the Member.

It has been the practice to allow a Member, with the approval of the Speaker, to revise his remarks in the Record, provided such revision does not affect the remarks of another Member. Volume **V,** section **6971.**

A Member should not correct the notes of his own speech in such a way as to affect the remarks of an opponent in controversy without bringing the correction to the attention of that Member. Volume **V,** section **6972.**

A Member having so revised his remarks as to affect the import of words uttered by another Member, the House corrected the Record. Volume **V,** section **6973.** A Member may, with the approval of the Speaker, revise his remarks before publication in the Record; but may not change the notes of his speech in such a way as to affect the remarks of other without securing their consent. Volume **VIII,** sections **3461, 3162.**

Where the remarks of another are not affected, a Member in revising a speech for the Record may strike out any portion or may omit the speech in its entirety. Volume **VIII,** section **3468.**

Revisions of remarks which do not materially alter the purport of the Member's statements or affect colloquies with others admissible, but alterations or omissions productive of statements substantially different from those submitted by the Official Reporters of the House are not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3461.**

While remarks in order may not be stricken from the Record, remarks interjected into the speech of a Member by another to whom he has not yielded, may be stricken out by the Member himself in revising the manuscript of his speech; or if allowed to remain and printed in the Record, may be stricken from the Record by the House. Volume **VIII,** sections **3465, 3467.**

The rules governing the publication of the Congressional Record prescribe the conditions under which the Members may revise their remarks. Volume **V,** section **7024.** Volume **VIII,** section **3500.**

A Member is not entitled to inspect the reporter's notes of remarks not reflecting on himself, delivered by another Member and withheld for revision. Volume **V,** section **6964.**

A Member may not demand the reading of the reporter's notes. Volume **VIII,** section **3460.**

Instance wherein a Member produced and read the reporter's notes of remarks not reflecting on himself delivered by another Member but not withheld for revision. Volume **VIII,** section **3496.**

Instance wherein a question involving the right to revise remarks for the Record was submitted to a special committee. Volume **VIII,** section **3461.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(4) Revision of Remarks by the Member—Continued.

While a Member may revise the reporter's notes of his remarks with the approval of the Speaker, he may not extend his remarks in the Record without the express consent of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3462.**

In revising remarks for the Record a Member may insert the words "laughter", "applause", etc., when they reflect actual proceedings on the floor, although the practice is deprecated. Volume **VII,** section **3461.**

(5) Extension of Remarks and Leave to Print.—The Practice and Its Origin.

Rules governing the furnishing of copy under leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **VIII,** section **3500.**

General leave to print may be granted only by the House, although in Committee of the Whole a Member, by unanimous consent, is sometimes given leave to extend his remarks. Volume **V,** sections **7009, 7010. Volume VIII,** section **3488.**

General leave to print extended at the close of a session authorizes Members to extend remarks without restriction as to the number of extensions. Volume **VIII,** section **3478.**

The practice of inserting in the Record remarks not actually delivered on the floor has grown up by consent of the House. Volume **V,** sections **6990–6996.**

Reference to the practice of permitting Members to print in the Congressional Record speeches which they have not delivered on the floor. Volume **V,** sections **6998–7000.**

Matter inserted in the Record under leave to print, if in continuation of remarks actually delivered on the floor, appears in connection with the speech in the body of the Record, but where the Member has not actually occupied the floor such extensions of remarks are printed in the Appendix. Volume **VIII,** section **3485.**

Instance wherein it was stipulated that matter inserted under leave to print should be limited to the Member's own remarks and should not include newspaper articles or other extraneous matter. Volume **VIII,** section **3481.**

Permission to extend remarks applies to the Member's remarks only and the incorporation of other matter requires specific permission from the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3462.**

Leave to print authorizes extensions of the Member's remarks only and other matter may not be included without specific permission. Volume **VIII,** section **3480.**

The House quite generally stipulates, in granting leave to print, that it shall be exercised without unreasonable freedom. Volume **V,** sections **7002, 7003.**

Leave to extend remarks in the Record may be granted conditionally. Volume **VIII,** section **3481.**

Rules governing the furnishing of copy under leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **7024.**

A Member having announced his intention to publish in the Record certain extracts, but not having obtained leave of the House, the refusal of the proposed insertion violates no privilege. Volume **III,** section **2623.**

The Senate declined to permit an ex-Member to print in the Journal or Record a defense of his conduct. Volume **II,** section **1276.**

Remarks extended in the Record under leave to print are inserted as of the date on which permission is granted. Volume **VIII,** section **3483.**

The period within which Members may extend remarks under leave to print begins with the day on which permission is granted. Volume **VIII,** section **3476.**

Individual permission to extend remarks permits but one extension, and Members proposing to insert more than one speech in the Record are required to secure separate leave for each extension. Volume **VIII,** section **3477.**

A gentlemen's agreement that there should be "no business whatever" at formal sessions of the House during a designated period was construed to exclude business of the highest privilege as well as business of a purely formal character, including the swearing in of Members and the extension of remarks in the Record. Volume **VI,** section **715.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(5) Extension of Remarks and Leave to Print.—The Practice and Its Origin—Continued.

State memorials and petitions may be printed in full in the Record of the House proceedings only by leave of the House as extension of remarks. Volume **VII,** section **1024.**

(6) Extension of Remarks and Leave to Print.—Abuse of.

When a Member under a leave to print places in the Record that which would not have been in order if uttered on the floor, the House may exclude the speech in whole or in part. Volume **V,** sections **7005–7008.** Volume **VIII,** section **3495.**

Where one paragraph of a speech inserted in the Record under leave to print contained unparliamentary language, the entire speech was stricken out. Volume **VIII,** section **3472.**

A Member, having inserted articles from a magazine under leave to extend his own remarks, was given unanimous consent to expunge the unauthorized matter on condition that it not be reprinted by the Public Printer as frankable. Volume **VIII,** section **3475.**

Authorizations to extend remarks in the Record are strictly construed and it is not in order under leave to print to insert other material than that designated in the request. Volume **VIII,** section **3479.**

Authorizations to extend remarks in the Record are strictly construed and it is not in order under leave to print to insert other material than that designated in the request. Volume **VIII,** section **3479.**

The House and not the Speaker decides whether or not a Member has exceeded the leave given him to print in the Record. Volume **V,** sections **6998–7000.**

A Member having obtained leave to print certain matter in the Record, and having inserted other matter, the House directed it to be stricken out. Volume **V,** section **7001.**

A Member having abused a leave to print on the last day of a session, the House condemned the abuse and declared the matter not a legitimate part of the official debate. Volume **V,** section **7017.**

A Member having, under leave to print, made charges against another Member, the House ordered the speech stricken from the Record. Volume **V,** section **7004.**

The principle that a Member shall not be called to order for words spoken in debate if business has intervened does not apply in a case where leave to print in the Record has been violated. Volume **V,** section **7005.**

A Member who had abused the leave to print apologized to the House, and thereupon a proposition to censure was withdrawn. Volume **V,** section **7006.**

An abuse of the leave to print gives rise to a question of privilege. Volume **V,** sections **7005–7008, 7011.** Volume **VIII,** section **3495.**

A resolution to expunge from the Record a speech alleged to be an abuse of the leave to print must be entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **V,** section **7012.** Volume **VIII,** section **3475.**

An inquiry by the House as to an alleged abuse of the leave to print does not necessarily entitle the Member implicated to the floor on a question of personal privilege. Volume **V,** section **7012.**

A motion to expunge unparliamentary language inserted under leave to print was entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII,** section **3491.**

Insertion of improper language under leave to print was held to sustain a question of the privilege of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3491.**

A resolution providing for an investigation of the propriety of remarks, alleged to be an abuse of the leave to print, is entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3495.**

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of remarks inserted under leave to print was entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII,** section **3493.**

Under leave to extend remarks a Member may not insert reference to proceedings subsequent to the date on which leave to extend was granted. Volume **VIII,** section **3483.**

Instance wherein references to a colleague in an extension of remarks were held to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3163.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(6) Extension of Remarks and Leave to Print.—Abuse of—Continued.

Language not used in debate and inserted without leave was by resolution stricken from the Record. Volume **VIII,** section **3163.**

Language not used in debate and inserted without leave was by resolution stricken from the Record. Volume **VIII,** section **3163.**

(7) Correction of.—In General.

A motion for the correction of the Congressional Record may be made properly after the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **V,** section **7013.** Volume **VIII,** section **3496.**

A motion to correct the Record is privileged. Volume **VIII,** sections **3463, 3499.**

A motion to correct the Record, undisposed of at adjournment, was held to be in order as the unfinished business if called up when the House next convened. Volume **VIII,** section **3496.**

While a motion to correct the Record is privileged, a motion to strike from the Record words in order, actually spoken in debate, is not admissible. Volume **VIII,** section **3498.**

While correction of the Record is usually proposed informally, a motion or resolution must be submitted if a question of order is raised. Volume **VIII,** section **3464.**

The amendment of the Record is not in order pending the approval of the Journal. Volume **V,** section **6989.**

Since the reporters of debates have become officers of the House a correction of the Congressional Record has been held to be a question of privilege. Volume **V,** sections **7014–7016.**

A resolution to correct the Congressional Record is privileged, and such correction is not within control of the Speaker. Volume **V,** section **7019.**

A resolution to expunge from the Record material inserted without authorization is privileged and entitles the proponent to recognition to debate it. Volume **VIII,** section **3479.**

A question as to the accuracy or propriety of anything contained in the official records of debate may be submitted to the House as a matter of privilege. Volume **V,** sections **7017, 7018.** Volume **VIII,** section **3464.**

A question of privilege as to an alleged error in the Record may not be raised until the Record has appeared. Volume **V,** section **7020.**

A correction of the Congressional Record which involves a motion and a vote is recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **2877.**

It is not considered courteous for one House to strike from the Record matter placed therein by permission of the other House. Volume **V,** section **6966.**

The House may not strike from the Record the remarks of a Member made in order. Volume **V,** section **6974.** Volume **VIII,** section **3469.**

Instance wherein the House, on motion put and carried, corrected a Member's speech in the Congressional Record, so that it might be a faithful report of what he had actually said. Volume **V,** section **6972.**

A proposition to make corrections in remarks printed in the Congressional Record was reported by the Committee on Printing. Volume **IV,** section **4349.**

Instance wherein proceedings in the Senate were ordered excluded and expunged from the record. Volume **VIII,** section **3473.**

The Congressional Record is not subject to correction after the permanent edition has been printed. Volume **VIII,** section **3093.**

Failure of the Congressional Record to record a pair is subject to correction as any other error in the Record. Volume **VIII,** section **3079.**

Correction of errors in the recording of pairs as reported in the Congressional Record are made by Members without action on the part of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3080.**

A motion to strike from the Record remarks made in order is not privileged. Volume **VI,** section **583.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(8) Correction of.—Disorderly Words Stricken Out.

The House condemned as unparliamentary a printed speech for its reflections on Members, committees of the House, and the House itself, and for its reference to alleged occurrences in a committee of the Senate. Volume **V,** section **7017.**

After examination by a committee a speech reflecting on the character of the Senate was ordered to be stricken from the Record. Volume **V,** section **5129.**

A Member having printed his speech, after withholding it for revision, the House struck from it unparliamentary portions, although no question had been raised when they were uttered on the floor. Volume **V,** section **6981.**

A Member having uttered disorderly words on the floor without objection, the House was not thereby precluded from action when, after being withheld from revision, the words were printed in the Record. Volume **V,** sections **6979, 6980.**

A Member may not, in a controversy over a proposed correction of the Record, demand the reading of the reporter's notes of the preceding day. Volume **V,** section **6967.**

In debating a resolution to strike from the Record disorderly language a Member may not read the said language. Volume **V,** section **7004.**

As part of a personal explanation relating to matter excluded from the Congressional Record as out of order, a Member may read the matter, subject, however, to a point of order if the reading should develop anything in violation of the rules of debate. Volume **V,** section **5079.**

A resolution to omit from the manuscript copy of the Congressional Record certain remarks declared out of order does not present a question of privilege. Volume **V,** section **7021.**

Offensive words having already been stricken from the Congressional Record, a question of privilege may not arise therefrom. Volume **V,** section **7023.**

It is improper for a Member to have published in the Record the individual votes of Members on a question of which the yeas and nays have not been entered on the Journal. Volume **V,** section **6982.**

A committee appointed to investigate the propriety of a Member's remarks appearing in the Record affords the Member an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Volume **VIII,** section **3491.**

The vote of the House tabling a motion to strike from the record words taken down in debate was held to carry to the table the entire proposition. Volume **VIII,** section **2465.**

A question of privilege may not be predicated on words which have been stricken from the Record. Volume **VI,** section **596.**

A motion to expunge words taken down having been rejected, the Member called to order proceeds from the point of interruption. Volume **VIII,** section **2541.**

Debate on a motion to expunge from the record is confined to the motion proper. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

Instance wherein the House struck from the Record a speech containing language reflecting personally on the President of the United States. Volume **VIII,** section **2497.**

Recognition by the Speaker to move that words reported from the Committee of the Whole be expunged is tantamount to a decision holding them unparliamentary. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

A resolution reflecting on the official conduct of a Member of the House was expunged from the Record. Volume **VI,** section **582.**

Language used by a Member in Committee of the Whole having been expunged from the Record when reported to the House, the motion that he be allowed to proceed in order is not entertained when the House again resolves into the committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2538.**

A resolution of impeachment may be expunged from the record by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI,** section **541.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

Correction of.—Disorderly Words Stricken Out—Continued.

Instances wherein a letter objected to in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House having been withdrawn, the motion that it be expunged from the Record was withdrawn. Volume **VIII,** section **2539.**

A resolution offered in the House requesting the Senate to expunge from the Record statements in criticism of a Member of the House was held to be in violation of the rule prohibiting reference to the Senate in debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2519.**

Proceedings expunged from the Record by order of the House are not journalized. Volume **VI,** section **582.**

(9) Committee of the Whole does not Control.

While the Committee of the Whole does not control the Record the Chairman, in the preservation of order, may direct the exclusion of disorderly words spoken by a Member after he has been called to order. Volume **V,** section **6987.**

The Committee of the Whole, having no control over the Congressional Record, reported to the House an alleged breach of privilege involved in the reading of an anonymous letter in the committee, and the House struck the letter from the Record. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

The Committee of the Whole has no control over the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6986.**

It is for the House and not for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to determine the privileges of a Member under general leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6988.**

(10) Authority of the Speaker Over.

Words spoken by a Member after he has been called to order may be excluded from the Congressional Record by direction of the Speaker. Volume **V,** sections **6975–6978.**

The Speaker may order stricken from the notes of the reporters remarks made by Members who have not been recognized and to whom the Member having the floor has declined to yield. Volume **VIII,** section **3466.**

In exceptional instances words flagrantly disorderly have been excluded from the Record by direction of the Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **3471.**

As a general principle the Speaker has no control over the official record of debates. Volume **V,** section **7017.**

The House and not the Speaker determines what liberty shall be allowed to a Member who has leave to extend his remarks in the Record. Volume **V,** section **6997.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to pass on an alleged abuse of the leave to print in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **7012.** Volume **VIII,** section **3475.**

The Speaker has no authority over the Congressional Record, and it is for the House to say when the rules have been violated and to enforce their observance. Volume **VIII,** section **3483.**

The Speaker has no control over the Congressional Record and no authority to censor or exclude speeches of Members. Volume **VIII,** section **3474.**

The Speaker has no authority over the Congressional Record, but the House may correct it in any manner it may please. Volume **V,** section **6983.**

It is for the House and not the Chair to decide whether or not a copyrighted article shall be printed in the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6985.**

A question as to the authority of the Speaker over the Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6984.**

An instance in which the Speaker called up as unfinished business a motion to expunge remarks from the Record on which the previous question had not been ordered. Volume **VIII,** section **2542.**

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Continued.

(11) Reading of Excerpts From.

If objection is made a Member may not read excerpts from the Congressional Record save by leave of the House. Volume **VIII,** section **2597.**

It is a breach of order in debate to refer to proceedings in the other House whether reported in the Congressional Record or elsewhere. Volume **VIII,** section **2503.**

Remarks stricken from the Record by order of the House may not be read in debate. Volume **VI,** section **597.**

CONKLING.

The investigation into the conduct of Judge Alfred Conkling in 1829. Volume **III,** section **2492.**

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut election case of Jodoin v. Higgins in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI,** section **90.**

The Connecticut election case of Donovan v. Hill in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI,** section **140.**

CONNELL.

The Pennsylvania election case of Connell v. Howell in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **II,** sections **1130, 1131.**

CONNOR.

The Texas election case of Grafton v. Connor in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I,** section **465.**

CONRY.

The Massachusetts election case of Conry v. Keliher in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1129.**

CONSENT CALENDAR.

(1) Form and operation of the rule.
(2) Bills on "passed over without prejudice."
(3) Bills restored to after objection.
(4) Priority of as related to other business.
(5) In general.

(1) Form and Operation of the Rule.

Form and history of section 3 of Rule XIII. Volume **VII,** section **972.**

The rule establishing the Consent Calendar relates to legislative propositions only, and does not apply to matters of routine and convenience purely formal in nature. Volume **VII,** section **980.**

Bills favorably reported on House or Union Calendars may be considered by consent on the first and third Mondays. Volume **VII,** section **972.**

To be eligible to consideration on the call of the Consent Calendar a bill must have been on the printed calendar three legislative days. Volume **VII,** sections **992, 994.**

In counting the three days required by the Consent Calendar rule, Sundays, holidays, or days on which the House is not in session are not construed as legislative days and are not included. Volume **VII,** sections **994, 995.**

One objection prevents consideration when the bill is first called but when again called it is considered unless three object, in which event it is stricken from the calendar for the session. Volume **VII,** section **972.**

Objection to consideration of a bill on consent day comes too late after debate has begun. Volume **VII,** section **998.**

CONSENT CALENDAR—Continued.

(1) Form and Operation of the Rule—Continued.

A Member having reserved the right to object to consideration of a bill called on the Consent Calendar, any Member may object under the reservation. Volume **VII,** section **999.**

(2) Bills on "Passed Over Without Prejudice."

The House has decided that requests to have a bill "passed over without prejudice" may be entertained before debate has begun but not thereafter. Volume **VII,** section **996.**

A bill on the Consent Calendar, "passed over without prejudice," goes to the foot of the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **997.**

A bill passed over without prejudice on a call of the Consent Calendar requires but one objection when next reached. Volume **VII,** section **1000.**

(3) Bills Restored to After Objection.

A bill, the second time stricken from the calendar on the objection of three Members, may be unanimous consent be permitted to retain its place on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1001.**

A bill objected to during consideration of the Consent Calendar, but retaining its place by unanimous consent, requires three objections when again called. Volume **VII,** section **1000.**

The requirement that a bill be three days on the Consent Calendar before being eligible to consideration does not apply when the bill, after being objected to, is again placed on the calendar. Volume **VII,** section **1003.**

The striking of bill from the calendar in one session does not preclude its restoration to the calendar in the next session. Volume **VII,** section **1002.**

(4) Priority of as Related to Other Business.

The rule providing for the call on the first and third Mondays does not preclude recognition within the discretion of the Speaker for a motion to suspend the rules, and such motion is in order before the calendar is called or at any time before the call is completed. Volume **VIII,** section **3405.**

While holding unfinished business on which the previous question was pending at adjournment on the previous day to be of equal privilege, the Speaker, directed the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **990.**

A contested-election case may not supplant the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **988.**

The call of the Consent Calendar on days devoted to its consideration by the rules takes precedence of the motion to go into Committee on the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **986.**

On Consent Calendar days the Speaker recognizes for the transaction of business by unanimous consent only in cases of emergency. Volume **VII,** section **979.**

The Speaker declined to submit requests for unanimous consent to address the House on Mondays reserved for the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **978.**

Under the former rule recognition to suspend the rules on consent day does not preclude the call of the calendar later in the day. Volume **VII,** section **991.**

A privileged resolution of inquiry is in order on days on which it is in order to move to suspend the rules, and takes precedence of a call of the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Volume **VI,** section **409.**

(5) In General.

Since the establishment of the Consent Calendar in Speaker declines recognition to submit requests for the consideration of bills by unanimous consent. Volume **VII,** section **973.**

While the Speaker has, on extraordinary occasions of emergency on routine, recognized Members to request unanimous consent for consideration of unprivileged matters, it is not the practice. Volume **VII,** section **983.**

CONSENT CALENDAR—Continued.

(5) In General.—Continued.

The ruling holding that the giving of unanimous consent for consideration of a measure waives requirement as to consideration in Committee of the Whole was held not to apply to a bill not on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2394.**

Consideration of a bill on the Consent Calendar having been agreed to, a Senate bill of similar tenor may, by unanimous consent, be taken from the committee to which referred and considered in lieu thereof. Volume **VII,** section **1004.**

Business under consideration on "consent day" and undisposed of at adjournment does not come up as unfinished business on the following legislative day but goes over to the next day when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VII,** section **1005.**

The status of bills on the Consent Calendar is not affected by their consideration from another calendar and such bills may be called up for consideration from the Consent Calendar while pending as unfinished business in the House or Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **1006.**

CONSERVATION.

The public domain, conservation thereof, and the granting or forfeiture of lands therefrom, or easements thereon, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands. Volume **VII,** section **1924.**

CONSIDERATION.

(1) In General.
(2) Question of—Practice and rule as to.
(3) Question of—General limitations on the use of.
(4) Question of—Its relation to special orders.
(5) Question of—Relation to the previous question.
(6) Question of—Relation to various motions.
(7) Question of—As related to points of order.
(8) Question of—Effect of adjournment on.
(9) Question of—On Calendar Wednesday.
(10) Special orders for.—As related to House bills.
(11) Special orders for.—As related to Senate bills and Senate amendments.
(12) Special orders for.—In general.

(1) In General.

Although a proposition may be privileged for consideration under the rules, yet a motion to lay it on the table is in order, such action being one form for consideration. Volume **V,** section **5397.**

The constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider" a vetoed bill has been held not to preclude a motion to postpone consideration to a day certain. Volume **IV,** sections **3542–3547.**

While it is the rule that a bill returned with the objections of the President shall be read and considered at once, it may not be laid before the House in absence of a quorum. Volume **VII,** section **1094.**

Bills unaccompanied by written reports are not in order for consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2783.**

A point of order should be made when a matter is presented, and not after consideration and on a succeeding day. Volume **V,** section **6888.**

A point of order relating to the manner in which a resolution should be considered may be made at any time before the consideration begins. Volume **V,** section **6890.**

(2) Question of.—Practice and Rule as to.

The question of consideration has been established by long practice as a means by which the House may protect itself against business which it does not wish to consider. Volume **V,** section **4936.**

CONSIDERATION—Continued.

(2) Question of.—Practice and Rule as to—Continued.

The rule provides that the question of consideration shall not be put unless demanded by a Member. Volume **V,** section **4936.**

A Member may demand the question of consideration; although the Member in charge may demand the floor for debate. Volume **VI,** section **404.**

The question of consideration is not debatable. Volume **VIII,** section **2447.**

After a Member has offered a motion, the House has the right, before debate begins, to determine whether it will consider it or not. Volume **V,** section **4986.**

Th refusal of the House to consider a bill does not amount to its rejection, and does not prevent its being brought before the House again. Volume **V,** section **4940.**

The question of consideration may be demanded against a question of the highest privilege, such as the right of a Member to his seat. Volume **V,** section **4941.**

The question of consideration may be raised on a question involving the privilege of the House. Volume **VI,** section **560.**

Although the House may vote not to consider a matter of privilege, it may be called up again on the same legislative day, and the question of consideration may be demanded again. Volume **V,** section **4942.**

A Member may demand the question of consideration, although the Member in charge of the bill may claim the floor for debate, but the previous question may not be demanded in a similar way. Volume **V,** sections **4944, 4945.**

The question of consideration may not be raised on a motion to take from the Speaker's table Senate bills substantially the same as House bills already favorably reported and on the House Calendar. Volume **VIII,** section **2443.**

The question of consideration may not be demanded on a resolution of impeachment until the reading of the resolution has been concluded. Volume **VI,** section **541.**

It is not in order to raise the question of consideration against a bill until the bill has been read. Volume **VIII,** section **2436.**

Although the question of consideration has been once decided in the affirmative it may nevertheless be raised on a subsequent day when the bill is again called up as unfinished business. Volume **VIII,** section **2438.**

(3) Question of.—General Limitations on the Use of.

The question of consideration may not be demanded as to a proposition after debate has begun. Volume **V,** sections **4937–4939.**.

The question of consideration may not be raised on a motion relating to the order of business. Volume **V,** sections **4971–4976.** Volume **VIII,** section **2442.**

In the later but not in the earlier practice it has been held that the question of consideration may not be raised against a report from the Committee on Rules relating to the order for considering individual bills. Volume **V,** sections **4961–4963.** Volume **VIII,** section **2440.**

The question of consideration may not be demanded against a motion to discharge a committee. Volume **V,** section **4977.**

The question of consideration may not be demanded against a bill returned with the objections of the President. Volume **V,** sections **4969, 4970.**

The question of consideration may not be demanded against District of Columbia business generally, but may be demanded against each bill as it is presented. Volume **IV,** sections **3308, 3309.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill being made, the House expresses its wish as to consideration by this motion, and not by raising the question of consideration. Volume **V,** sections **4973–4976.** Volume **VIII,** section **2442.**

The proper method of rejecting a petition is by refusal to refer rather than by use of the question of consideration. Volume **V,** section **4964.**

The question of consideration may not be raised against a proposition before the House for reference merely. Volume **V,** section **4964.**

CONSIDERATION—Continued.

(4) Question of.—Its Relation to Special Orders.

The question of consideration may be raised against a bill which has been made a special order. Volume **IV,** section **3175.**

Although a bill may come up by reason of being individually specified in a special order, yet the question of consideration may be raised against it. Volume **V,** sections **4953–4957.**

Where a special order provides that immediately upon its adoption a certain bill shall be considered, the question of consideration may not be raised against that bill. Volume **V,** section **4960.**

The question of consideration may not be demanded against a class of business in order under a special order or a rule, but may be demanded against each bill individually as it is brought up. Volume **V,** sections **4958, 4959.**

By refusing to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill which has been made a special order for consideration therein the House may then consider business prescribed by the regular order. Volume **IV,** section **3088.**

When two special orders provide for the consideration of two bills at one time the order first made has priority, but by raising the question of consideration against either bill the House may determine the order. Volume **IV,** sections **3193–3196.**

(5) Question of.—Relation to the Previous Question.

The demand for the question of consideration may not be prevented by a motion for the previous question. Volume **V,** section **5478.**

The question of consideration may not be raised against a bill on which the previous question has been ordered. Volume **V,** sections **4965, 4966.**

The question of consideration has been admitted where other business has intervened between the ordering and execution of the previous question, but not after an adjournment merely. Volume **V,** sections **4967, 4968.**

(6) Question.—Relation to Various Motions.

The question of consideration may be raised after a motion to lay on the table has been made. Volume **V,** section **4943.**

It is not in order to reconsider the vote whereby the House refuses to consider a bill. Volume **V,** sections **5626, 5627.**

The question of consideration being pending, a motion to refer is not in order. Volume **V,** section **5554.**

The question of consideration may be demanded against the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII,** section **2437.**

Under certain circumstances the motions to reconsider and adjourn and the question of consideration have been held dilatory. Volume **V,** sections **5731–5733.**

(7) Question of.—As Related to Points or Order.

A point of order which if sustained might prevent the consideration of a bill should be made and decided before the question of consideration is put. Volume **V,** sections **4950, 4951.**

The House having voted to consider a matter, a point of order against it comes too late. Volume **V,** sections **6912–6914.**

The House having voted to consider a report, it is too late to question whether or not the report has been made properly. Volume **IV,** section **4598.**

The House having given unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill with a proposed committee amendment, this section was held to be in effect an affirmative decision of the question of consideration, thus precluding a point of order against the amendment. Volume **V,** section **4952.**

A point of order relating merely to the manner of considering a bill should be passed on after the House has decided the question of consideration. Volume **V,** section **4950.**

CONSIDERATION—Continued.

(7) Question of.—As Related to Points of Order—Continued.

A point of order relating to a proposition against which the question of consideration has been demanded was held in abeyance until the House had decided the question of consideration. Volume **VIII,** section **2439.**

(8) Question of.—Effect of Adjournment on.

The intervention of an adjournment does not destroy an existing right to raise the question of consideration. Volume **V,** section **4946.**

When the question of consideration is undisposed of at an adjournment it does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day. Volume **V,** sections **4947, 4948.**

A vote by yeas and nays having been without result because of the failure of a quorum, it was held that the question of consideration might not intervene on a succeeding day before the second call of the yeas and nays. Volume **V,** section **4949.**

(9) Question of.—On Calendar Wednesday.

The question of consideration may be demanded against a bill called up under the rule on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **947.**

It is in order on Calendar Wednesday to raise the question of consideration against a Union Calendar bill when called up for consideration in the House and before resolving into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** sections **2445, 2446.**

The question of consideration may be raised against unfinished business on the House Calendar in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule. Volume **VIII,** section **2447.**

The modern practice is to raise the question of consideration on Calendar Wednesday in the House, as on other days, and if decided in the affirmative the House resolves automatically into the Comittee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **952.**

The question in consideration is admitted in the Committee of the Whole on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII,** section **2444.**

The question of consideration is in order in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday only, but if reported to the House, the recommendation of the committee is then subject to approval or rejection, and, if rejected, the House automatically resolves into the committee for further consideration of the measure. Volume **VII,** section **951.**

(10) Special Orders for.—As Related to House Bills.

Tabulation, by sessions, of number of special orders providing for consideration of business, adopted since the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VII,** section **762.**

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution providing for the consideration of a bill which has not yet been introduced. Volume **VIII,** section **3388.**

Forms of rule utilized in expediting consideration of a general tariff bill. Volume **VIII,** sections **775, 829.**

Form of special order authorizing motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill with the usual provisions, for limitations on debate, control of time, and disposition in the House. Volume **VII,** sections **797, 805.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration, within certain limits of time, of a substitute in lieu of a pending bill, in the Committee of the Whole in the House. Volume **VII,** section **810.**

Form of special order conferring privileged status on a number of bills not to interfere with the consideration of privileged business. Volume **VII,** section **840.**

Form of special order authorizing a committee to call up a bill for consideration with reservations as to certain privileged business. Volume **VII,** section **842.**

Form of special order for considering a bill in Committee of the Whole, with clause exempting provisions from points of order. Volume **VII,** section **813.**

Form of special order making it in order to consider in the Committee of the Whole a bill on the House Calendar. Volume **VII,** section **811.**

CONSIDERATION—Continued.

(10) Special Orders for.—As Related to House Bills—Continued.

Form of special order for consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole, providing for hour at which House shall meet during consideration. Volume **VII,** section **809.**

Form of special order for assigning a day for consideration in the House of bills reported from a certain committee. Volume **VII,** section **818.**

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII,** section **817.**

Form of special order authorizing the motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for consideration of a bill, with provision for termination of consideration on a day certain. Volume **VII,** section **812.**

Form of special order for consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House, with provisions for daily recess and evening sessions. Volume **VII,** section **816.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration of a joint resolution in the House. Volume **VII,** section **804.**

(11) Special Orders for.—As Related to Senate Bills and Senate Amendments.

Form of special order for taking Senate bill from Speaker's table and considering House bill in lieu thereof in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **800.**

Form of special order for considering a Senate bill in the Committee of the Whole making in order House committee amendments and providing for separate vote on each. Volume **VII,** section **799.**

Form of special order providing for consideration of House substitute for Senate bill regardless of the rule requiring germaneness. Volume **VII,** section **803.**

Form of special order for consideration of a House bill with provision for substitution of Senate bill in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **843.**

Form of special order authorizing a motion to consider Senate amendments in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **825.**

Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of House bill with Senate amendments and providing for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **819.**

Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of bill with Senate amendments and providing for conference. Volume **VII,** sections **820, 821.**

(12) Special Orders for.—In general.

Form of special order for consideration of a resolution declaring war. Volume **VIII,** section **2460.**

Form of a special order reported from the Committee on Rules providing for consideration of a resolution instructing conferees. Volume **VIII,** section **3245.**

Form of resolution for consideration of conference report invalidated on point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3270.**

Form of special order for consideration of a conference report without intervention of points of order. Volume **VII,** section **828.**

Form of special order providing for consideration of report of a committee of investigation. Volume **VI,** section **374.**

Form of special order for consideration of a resolution and report thereon in Committee of the Whole with provision for vote on a substitute. Volume **VII,** section **802.**

Form of special order providing for the consideration successively of certain joint resolutions in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **815.**

CONSISTENCY.

The inconsistency of a proposed amendment with one already agreed to is not a matter for the decision of the Speaker. Volume **V,** section **5781.**

CONSISTENCY—Continued.

The Chair does not rule on the consistency of a proposed amendment. Volume **VIII,** section **3458.**

A motion to instruct conferees when made at the proper time is admissible and it is not within the province of the Chair to rule on its consistency. Volume **VIII,** section **3237.**

The fact that a proposed amendment is inconsistent with the text, or embodies a proposition already voted on, constitutes a condition to be passed on by the House and not by the Speaker. Volume **II,** sections **1328–1336.**

The consistency of a proposed amendment with the text is a question to be passed on by the House and not by the Speaker. Volume **VIII,** section **3458.**

CONSPIRACY.

A resolution charging conspiracy to influence Members of Congress improperly was considered as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI,** section **580.**

CONSTITUTION.

(1) Amendments to.—Methods of proposing.
(2) Amendments to.—Joint resolutions used in.
(3) Amendments to.—Voting on the joint resolution.
(4) Amendments to.—Amendments of the other House to the joint resolution.
(5) Amendments to.—Transmission to the States, etc.
(6) Amendments to.—Jurisdiction of committees over.
(7) Provisions relating to the Member.—As an officer.
(8) Provisions relating to the Member.—The oath.
(9) Provisions relating to the Member.—Expulsion.
(10) Provisions relating to the Member.—Term of.
(11) Provisions relating to the Member.—Qualifications of.
(12) Relating to veto messages.
(13) As to the quorum.
(14) Provisions as to impeachments.
(15) Provisions as to the sufferage.
(16) As to times, places, and manner of election.
(17) Of the States as affecting elections.
(18) Not the duty of the Speaker to construe.
(19) General questions relating to.

(1) Amendments to.—Methods of Proposing.

The Constitution provides the methods by which amendments to it may be proposed and adopted. Volume **V,** section **7025.**

No amendment to the Constitution may deprive any State, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Volume **V,** section **7025.**

Instance of the receipt and reference of the application of a State legislature for the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States. Volume **V,** section **7026.**

(2) Amendments to.—Joint Resolutions Used in.

Forms of resolving clauses used in joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7029.**

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, although not requiring the approval of the President have their several readings and are enrolled and signed by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **V,** section **7029.**

It has been conclusively settled that a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution should not be presented to the President for his approval. Volume **V,** section **7040.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(3) Amendments to.—Voting on the Joint Resolution.

The vote required on a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution is two-thirds of those voting, a quorum being present, and not two-thirds of the entire membership. Volume **V,** sections **7027, 7028.** Volume **VIII,** section **3503.**

In considering amendments to the Constitution a two-thirds vote was not required in Committee of the Whole, but was required when the House voted on concurring in Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **7033.**

Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote. Volume **V,** sections **7031, 7032.** Volume **VIII,** section **3504.**

The requirement of a two-thirds vote for proposing constitutional amendments has been construed in the later practice to apply only to the vote on final passage. Volume **V,** sections **7029, 7030.**

The yeas and nays are not necessarily taken on the passage of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V,** sections **7038, 7039.** Volume **VIII,** section **3506.**

(4) Amendments to.—Amendments of the Other House to the Joint Resolution.

A two-thirds vote is required to agree to a Senate amendment to a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7034.** Volume **VIII,** section **3505.**

One House having by a two-thirds vote passed in amended form a proposed constitutional amendment from the other House, and then having by a majority vote receded from its amendment, the constitutional amendment was held not to be passed. Volume **V,** section **7035.**

A difference between the two Houses as to an amendment to a proposed constitutional amendment may properly be committed to a conference. Volume **V,** section **7037.**

A two-thirds vote is required to agree to a conference report on a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7036.**

(5) Amendments to.—Transmission to the States, etc.

The filing with the Secretary of State and the transmission to the States of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7041.**

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are, when passed, filed with the Secretary of State by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **V,** section **7041.**

On one occasion at least the two Houses have requested the President to transmit to the States a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7041.**

The two Houses requested the President to transmit to the States forthwith certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7043.**

The law makes no provision for notifying the States of the submission of a constitutional amendment and a concurrent resolution requesting the President to transmit to the States such proposed amendments is without privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3508.**

The original notice of ratification of a constitutional amendment by a State is transmitted to the Secretary of State and a copy to the House, where it is laid before the House by the Speaker and filed in its archives. Volume **VIII,** section **3507.**

The President may notify Congress by message of the promulgation of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. Volume **V,** section **7044.**

As to the power of a State to recall its assent to a constitutional amendment. Volume **V,** section **7042.**

(6) Amendments to.—Jurisdiction of Committees Over.

The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **4056.** Volume **VII,** section **1779.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(6) Amendments to.—Jurisdiction of Committees Over—Continued.

A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1780.**

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the term of Congress and the President and the time of annual meeting of Congress have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII,** section **2026.**

Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments relating to woman suffrage formerly came within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Woman Suffrage. Volume **VII,** section **2075.**

Propositions relating to wages and hours of labor, even when a constitutional amendment has been proposed, have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4247.**

(7) Provisions Relating to the Member.—As an Officer.

Discussion as to what constitutes "a person holding office under the United States," within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **II,** section **993.**

Discussion of the meaning of the word "officer" in the constitutional provision relating to the qualifications of Members. Volume **I,** section **496.**

Discussion of incompatibility of office within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **64.**

A resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member who has accepted an incompatible office may be agreed to by a majority vote. Volume **I,** section **504.**

The House had investigated the constitutional right of a Senator to perform services for the Executive. Volume **I,** section **495.**

Reference to an early discussion of the appointment of Members of the House to Executive offices. Volume **I,** section **495.**

Membership on joint committee created by statute is not an office in the contemplation of the constitutional provision prohibiting Members of Congress from holding simultaneously other offices under the United States. Volume **VII,** section **2164.**

There is no constitutional objection to the election of a Member to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, although in the opinion of the Attorney General such election appears contrary to public policy. Volume **VI,** section **63.**

While the Constitution does not prohibit a Member from holding any State office, the duties of a Member of the House and of the Governor of a State are absolutely inconsistent and may not be simultaneously discharged by the same person. Volume **VI,** section **65.**

In 1815 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept an appointment as commissioner, the office being created under the terms of a treaty during the period of his membership. Volume **I,** section **506.**

In 1922 the Senate questioned the constitutional right of a Member to sit upon a commission created during the period of his Membership. Volume **VI,** section **64.**

A contestant employed after the election as assistant to a United States district attorney was held qualified to be seated, especially as his employment ceased before Congress met. Volume **I,** section **46.**

(8) Provisions Relating to the Member.—The Oath.

Senators and Representatives are bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **127.**

Discussion as to whether or not the law prescribing the oath of loyalty in 1862 was constitutional. Volume **I,** section **449.**

Argument that the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing a test oath, did in effect create an additional qualification. Volume **I,** section **451.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(9) Provisions Relating to the Member.—Expulsion.

Discussion of the power of expulsion under the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **476.**

Nature and limitations of the constitutional power of expulsion discussed. Volume **II,** section **1264.** Volume **VI,** section **56.**

The constitutional power of expulsion is limited in its application to the conduct of Members of the House during their term of office. Volume **VI,** section **56.**

The nature and method of exercise of the power of expulsion discussed by the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1269.**

Discussion of the distinction between the power to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Member, and the power to expel. Volume **I,** section **469.**

Discussion of the power of expulsion in its relations to offenses committed before the Member's election, and in relation to the power of impeachment. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

Review of precedents relating to investigations of charges in regard to conduct of a Member at a time preceding the existing term of service. Volume **III,** section **2725.**

Members being charged with bribery committed several years before the election of the then existing House, the House preferred ensure to expulsion, but declined to express doubt as to the power to expel. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

(10) Provisions Relating to the Member.—Term of.

The House is composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Volume **I,** section **297.**

The Constitution provides that the enumeration to fix the basis of representation shall; be made once in every ten years. Volume **VI,** section **39.**

The House decided in 1869 that a person might not by virtue of one election sit as a Member of the House in two Congresses. Volume **I,** section **388.**

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the terms of Congress and the President, and the time of annual meeting of Congress, have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **VI,** section **4302.** Volume **VII,** section **2026.**

(11) Provisions Relating to the Member.—Qualifications of.

The Constitution provides that a Member shall fulfill certain conditions as to age, citizenship, and inhabitancy. Volume **I,** section **413.**

Discussion of the three constitutional qualifications as exclusive of others. Volume **I,** sections **414, 415.**

Discussion of the term "inhabitant" as a constitutional qualification for membership in the House. Volume **VI,** section **174.**

Discussion of the right of the House to fix qualifications other than those specified by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **469.**

In 1868 it seems to have been assumed by the Committee on Elections, if not by the House itself, that the House alone might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **449.**

No statute can interfere with the provision of the Constitution making each House of Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its own Members. Volume **VI,** section **98.**

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill the constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume **VI,** section **184.**

In 1868, a question of loyalty arising, the House in effect held that there might be established by law qualifications other than those required by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **449.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(11) Provisions Relating to the Member.—Qualifications of—Continued.

In 1882, in a sustained case, the major opinion of the Elections Committee inclined to the view that the constitutional qualifications for a Member did not apply to a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **473.**

Discussion of the effect in the matter of qualifications of Delegates of a law extending the Constitution over a Territory. Volume **I,** section **473.**

In 1856 the House decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I,** section **415.**

In 1856 the Senate decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator. Volume **I,** section **416.**

In 1884 the House reaffirmed its position that a State may not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I,** section **417.**

(12) Relating to Veto Messages.

Votes by yeas and nays and veto messages of the President are required by the Constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV,** section **2726.**

The constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider" a vetoed bill has been held not to preclude a motion to postpone consideration to day certain. Volume **IV,** sections **3542–3547.**

A veto message may not be returned to the President of the United States. Volume **IV,** section **3521.**

A veto message of the President may not be read in the absence of aquorum, even though the House be about to adjourn sine die. Volume **IV,** section **3522.**

A motion ot adjourn was held in order, Although if carried the effect would have been to prevent for the session the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV,** section **3523.**

(13) As to the Quorum.

Elaborate discussion by Senate committee of effect of the constitutional provision that "a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum." Volume **I,** section **630.**

Out of conditions arising between 1861 and 1891 the rule was established that a majority of the members chosen and livign constitutes the quorum required by the Constitution. Volume **IV,** sections **2885–2888**

A call of the House is in order both under the general parliamentary law and the Constitution. Volume **IV,** section **2981.**

(14) Provisions as to Impeachments.

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2001.**

Impeachable offenses are not confined to acts interdicted by the Constitution or the Federal Status but include also acts not commonly defined as criminal or subject to indictment. Volume **VI,** section **545.**

Impeachments are exempted from the constitutional requirement of trial by jury. Volume **III,** section **2002.**

Cases of impeachment are excluded by the Constitution from the offenses for which the President may grant reprieves and pardons. Volume **III,** section **2003.**

The sole power of impeachment is conferred on the House of Representatives by the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2025.**

The sole power of trying impeachments is conferred on the Senate by the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

In 1868 the Senate eliminated from its rules all mention of itself as a "high court of impeachment." Volume **III,** section **2079.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(14) Provisions as to Impeachments—Continued.

Senators sitting for an impeachment trial are required by the Constitution to be on oath or affirmation. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

The Constitution requires the Chief Justice to preside when the President of the United States is tried before the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

A person convicted in an impeachment trial is still liable, under the Constitution, to the punishment of the courts of law. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

The Constitution limits judgment in impeachment cases to removal from office and disqualification to hold office. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

"Two-thirds of the Members present" are required by the Constitution for conviction on impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

In the Blount impeachment the managers contended, although in vain, that all citizens of the United States were liable to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2315.**

Elaborate argument of the question whether or not a Senator is a civil officer within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2316.**

The Senate decided that it had no jurisdiction to try an impeachment against William Blount, a Senator. Volume **III,** section **2318.**

Summary of provisions of State constitutions relating to impeachment and removal by address. Volume **III,** section **2023.**

(15) Provisions as to the Suffrage.

The electors choosing Members of the House must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Volume **I,** section **297.**

The Constitution defines what shall constitute citizenship of the United States and of the several States. Volume **I,** section **419.**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Volume **I,** section **298.**

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I,** section **299.**

Since the enfranchisement of women constitutional provisions relating to apportionment are to be read in connection with the nineteenth amendment. Volume **VI,** section **54.**

Where many persons are disfranchised by an unconstitutional election law, the House will not bring them into the account on the mere opinion of witnesses as to the number. Volume **II,** section **1066.**

Where an unconstitutional State law disfranchises a large class, the House prefers to measure the wrong rather than declare a vacancy. Volume **II,** section **1075.**

The ordinary provisions of the Australian ballot system for placing names of candidates on the ticket is hardly a violation of section 1, Article XIV of the Constitution relating to equal protection of the laws. Volume **II,** section **1063.**

(16) As to Times, Places, and Manner of Election.

The times, places, and manager of elections of Representatives are prescribe by the State legislatures, but Congress may make or alter such regulations. Volume **I,** section **507.**

Reference to discussions of the constitutional provision as to fixing the time, etc., of elections (footnote). Volume **I,** section **507.**

The constitution of a State may not control its legislature in fixing, under the Federal Constitution, the time of elect of election of Congressmen. Volume **I,** section **525.**

A question as to the right a constitutional convention of a State to fix the time for election of Representatives in Congress. Volume **I,** section **524.**

A question as to whether or not a State might make the time of election of Congressmen contingent on the time of the State election. Volume **I,** section **522.**

The House has sworn in on a prima facie showing Members-elect chosen at an election, the day, etc. of which was fixed by the schedule of a constitution adopted on the on the election day. Volume **I,** section **520**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(16) As to Times, Places, and Manner of Election—Continued.

Discussion as to the retroactive effect of the schedule of a new State constitution, whereby a date for election of Congressmen was fixed. Volume **I,** section **522.**

Representatives elected at the time the constitution of a new State was adopted were seated after the State was admitted to the Union. Volume **I,** section **519.**

Indorsement of the principle that a State may elect Representatives on a general ticket, even though the law of Congress requires their election by districts. Volume **I,** section **519.**

There being rival claimants to a seat, elected on days different but each constitutionally fixed, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I,** section **518.**

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I,** section **515.**

Examination of the term "vacancy" as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I,** section **518.**

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I,** section **518.**

An election to fill a vacancy, called by the governor in pursuance of constitutional authority, was held valid, although no State law prescribed time, place, or manner of such election. Volume **I,** section **517.**

In electing a Senator the state legislature acts under the authority of the Federal Constitution, and a State constitution and laws conflicting therewith are void. Volume **I,** section **632.**

A legislature in selecting a Senator may act under the law as an assemblage of legislators, rather than as two organized legislative bodies. Volume **I,** section **358.**

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualification of polygamists as Representatives. Volume **IV,** section **4300.**

Decisions of State tribunals are not binding on Congress for the reasons that State election laws are made Federal laws by the Federal Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **91.**

Prior to the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution the primary was no part of the election of a United States Senator. Volume **VI,** sections **84, 85.**

(17) Of the States as Affecting Elections.

A new State constitution being recognized by State authorities and by Congress in the reception of Representatives, the House will not question it in an election case. Volume **II,** section **870.**

The Elections Committee declined to consider an allegation that an election, otherwise unimpeached, was invalid because the constitution of the State was void. Volume **I,** section **754.**

An argument that an election held under an unconstitutional State law might yet be considered by the House as an election de facto. Volume **II,** section **1071.**

Where the validity of a State's election system was questioned, the House merely declared contestant not elected, and did not declare sitting Member entitled to the seat. Volume **II,** section **1135.**

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II,** section **1134.** Volume **VI,** section **142.**

Affirmation of the conclusion that the House would not invalidate an election because a State had disregarded reconstruction legislation as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II,** section **1135.**

Discussion as to the effect of an alleged unconstitutional registration law in an election case. Volume **I,** section **720.**

Discussion of the claim that a law practically disfranchising the ignorant in certain portions only of a State violated a constitutional provision that "elections shall be free and equal." Volume **II,** section **1133.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(17) Of the States as Affecting Elections—Continued.

Where acts violative of the provisions of a State constitution do not appear to have changed the result, the House is not justified in declaring the seat vacant. Volume **VI,** section **155.**

Where voting by electors who had not paid a poll tax, although in violation of the State constitution, was permitted by common consent, the committee strongly condemned the practice but did not recommend rejection of such voters. Volume **VI,** section **155.**

Votes of persons assisted in the preparation of their ballots, in violation of the provisions of the State constitution, are void and should not be counted. Volume **VI,** section **158.**

Votes of persons failing to pay toll taxes as required by State constitution should not be counted. Volume **VI,** section **158.**

Requirements of State constitution that voters be registered on application in their own handwriting only, held to be mandatory and registration of voters, without written application as provided by State constitution is void. Volume **VI,** section **158.**

Where provisions of the State constitution forbidding registration unless able to read and write were generally ignored, the committee, in an inconclusive case, censured the procedure but did not recommend invalidation of the vote. Volume **VI,** section **155.**

Failure to enforce the provisions of a State constitution, when acquiesced in by candidates and electors without heinous circumstances or injustice and without effect in altering the result, does not of itself suffice to vitiate the election. Volume **VI,** section **155.**

(18) Not the Duty of the Speaker to Construe.

It is not the duty of the Speaker to construe the Constitution as affecting proposed legislation. Volume **II,** sections **1255, 1318–1320.** Volume **VI,** section **250.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2225, 3031, 3427.**

It is the duty of the Speaker to put a motion in order under the rules and practice without passing on its constitutional effect. Volume **IV,** section **3550.**

In determining whether the personal interest of a Member in the pending question is such as to disqualify him from voting thereon a distinction has been drawn between those affected individually and those affected as a class. The question as to whether a Member's personal interest is such as to disqualify him from voting is a question for the Member himself to decide and the Speaker will not rule against the constitutional right of a Member to represent his constituency. Volume **VIII,** section **3071.**

(19) General Questions Relating to.

The Constitution provides for the annual meeting of Congress. Volume **I,** section **1. Volume VI,** section **1.**

The Executive has successfully opposed as unconstitutional an effort of the two Houses to fix by law the time of adjournment of Congress. Volume **V,** section **6688.**

The question as to whether or not the House in its procedure is bound by a law passed by a former Congress. Volume **IV,** section **3298.**

As instance wherein the President signed a bill after the adjournment of Congress. Volume **IV,** section **3497.**

The Supreme Court affirmed the validity of an act presented to the President while Congress was sitting and signed by him within ten days, but after the Congress had adjourned for a recess. Volume **IV,** section **3495.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not a Senate amendment on the subject of revenue violates the privileges of the House. Volume **II,** section **1320.**

The question as to whether or not a law of Congress creating Delegates is binding on the House in succeeding Congresses. Volume **I,** section **473.**

The Constitution requires the House to keep and publish a Journal, excepting from publication such parts as require secrecy. Volume **IV,** section **2726.**

Provisions of the Constitution governing proceedings of the House in electing a President. Volume **III,** section **1981.**

CONSTITUTION—Continued.

(19) General Questions Relating to—Continued.

The elective officers of the House are sworn to support the Constitution and discharge their duties faithfully. Volume **I,** section **187.**

Discussion by a Senate committee of the effect in an election case of a decision by a State court construing a provision of the State constitution. Volume **I,** section **630.**

The courts and not Congress constitute the proper forum in which to test the constitutionality of a State constitution. Volume **VI,** section **130.**

Propositions relative to the constitutionality of bills pending in the House, and questions as to the constitutionality of recommendations submitted by the President, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1759.**

As to the meaning of the words "freedom of speech" as used in the first amendment to the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **57.**

As to the meaning of the words "aid or comfort" as used in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **57.**

Refusal by the Senate to seat a claimant pending an investigation does not deprive the State of its "equal suffrage in the Senate," within the purview of the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **348.**

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A legislature being in existence, a constitutional convention may not fix the times, etc., of elections of Representatives. Volume **I,** section **363, 367.**

In 1864 the Elections Committee were divided as to seating persons chosen under authority of a constitutional convention in a State recently in insurrection. Volume **I,** section **381.**

Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume **I,** section **388.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE:

(1) Speaker does not decide as to.
(2) Questions as privilege arising as to.
(3) As related to organization.
(4) As related to the adoption of rules.
(5) Authority over Members.
(6) Power to punish for contempt.
(7) As to sessions and adjournment of Congress.
(8) Power of investigation.—In general.
(9) Power of investigation.—Right to compel testimony in legislative inquiry.
(10) Power of investigation.—As related to privacy of the individual.
(11) Power of investigation.—As related to State authority.
(12) As related to the Executive.—Questions of privilege.
(13) As related to the Executive.—Approval of bills.
(14) As related to the Executive.—Appointment of officers.
(15) As related to the Executive.—Electoral count.
(16) As related to the Executive.—Foreign affairs generally.
(17) As related to the Executive.—Treaties generally.
(18) As related to the Executive.—Revenue treaties.
(19) As related to the Executive.—Inquiries.
(20) As related to the Executive.—Calling for papers.
(21) As related to the Executive.—Advice and requests.
(22) As related to the Executive.—Praise and censure.
(23) As related to the Senate.—Conferences.
(24) As related to the Senate.—Indian treaties.
(25) As related to the Senate.—Revenue measures.
(26) As related to the Senate.—Appropriation bills.

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(27) As related to elections.—In general.
(28) As related to elections.—House regards State laws.
(29) As related to elections.—Binding effect of decisions of State courts.
(30) As related to elections.—Validity of State laws.
(31) As related to elections.—State canvass and returns.
(32) As related to elections.—House not bound by law regulating contests.
(33) As related to elections.—Conflicts with State laws.
(34) As related to elections.—Fixing times, places, and manner.
(35) As to impeachments.—In general.
(36) As to impeachments.—House alone impeaches.
(37) As to impeachments.—Nature of power.
(38) As to impeachments.—Senate alone tries.
(39) As to impeachments.—Does the Senate sit as a court?
(40) As to impeachments.—Powers of the Senate.
(41) As to impeachments.—Chief Justice as presiding officer.
(42) As to impeachments.—Who are "civil officers."
(43) As to impeachments.—"High crimes and misdemeanors" considered.
(44) As to impeachments.—Indictable offenses.
(45) As to impeachments.—Resignation after.

(1) Speaker Does Not Decide as to.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to determine whether or not a proposed action is within the constitutional power of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3507.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not the constitutional prerogatives of the House have been invaded. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to pass on a question relating to the constitutional prerogatives of the House. Volume **II,** section **1490.**

(2) Questions of Privilege Arising as to.

The ordinary rights and functions of the House under the Constitution are exercised in accordance with the rules without precedence as matters of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2567.**

A proposition relating to the constitutional prerogatives of the House has always been considered a question of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1529.**

It being alleged that the constitutional prerogatives of the House were invaded by certain Senate amendments to a bill, the question of privilege was raised before the bill came up for consideration. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

A resolution relating to an alleged invasion of the prerogatives of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume **II,** sections **1487, 1488.**

As to time of making points of order on constitutional questions. Volume **II,** section **1322.**

(3) As Related to Organization.

A discussion as to whether or not the House is a House before its organization. Volume **I,** section **82.**

Reference to discussion of the permanent and temporary conditions of Senate and House, respectively, as organized bodies (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4445.**

Effect of a provision of law as related to the constitutional right of the House to choose its own officers. Volume **IV,** section **3819.**

It has been decided that, notwithstanding the requirements of the act of 1789, the House may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **242.**

In 1867 the law of 1789 was considered as binding the House to elect a Clerk before proceeding to business. Volume **I,** section **241.**

A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provision of law, may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **243.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(3) As Related to Organization—Continued.

The House has held, notwithstanding the law of 1789, that it may adopt rules before electing a Clerk. Volume **I,** section **245.**

In one or two cases it has been held that the Clerk may not entertain a motion to correct the roll which he makes up under the law. Volume **I,** sections **22–24.**

(4) As Related to the Adoption of Rules.

The Constitution confers on the House the power to determine the rules of its proceedings. Volume **V,** section **6741.**

Discussion by the Supreme Court of the power of the House to make its own rules. Volume **V,** section **6755.**

In exercising its constitutional power to change its rules the House has confined itself within certain limitations. Volume **V,** section **6756.** Volume **VIII,** section **3376.**

Congress may not by law interfere with the constitutional right of a future House to make its own rules. Volume **I,** section **82.**

The validity of a law passed by a preceding Congress which proposes to govern the House as to its rules or its organization is doubtful. Volume **V,** sections **6765, 6766.**

A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3579.**

A law passed by the then existing Congress was recognized by the House as of binding force in matters of procedure. Volume **V,** sections **6767, 6768.**

The Speaker held it his duty to proceed in accordance with the mandatory provision of a law in the enactment of which the then existing House had concurred. Volume **II,** section **1341.**

The rule requiring petitions to be sent to the Clerk's desk is no invasion of the constitutional right of petition. Volume **IV,** section **3314.**

The rules of one House of Representatives are not binding on a succeeding House, directly or indirectly, unless adopted by the latter House. Volume **V,** section **6002.**

(5) Authority Over Members.

The Constitution provides for the punishment and expulsion of Members. Volume **III,** section **2670.**

Question as to the right of the House to interfere for the protection of Members who without the Hall get into difficulties disconnected with their official duties (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2678.**

An appeal of a Member to the President for protection was considered derogatory to the privileges of the House. Volume **III,** section **2680.**

The constitutional power of the House to compel the attendance of absent Members is not confined to cases wherein there is a lack of a quorum. Volume **IV,** sections **2985–2987.**

The power of the House to deprive one of its Members of the right to vote on any question is doubtful. Volume **V,** section **5952.**

The Congress may by law impose certain restrictions on the conduct of Senators and Representatives without conflicting with the fundamental idea of the Constitution. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

There is no necessary connection between the conviction of a Senator under section 1782, Revised Statutes, and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

In 1921 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept a commission in the United States Army. Volume **VI,** section **62.**

(6) Power to Punish for Contempt.

Decision of the Supreme Court affirming the right of the House to punish John Anderson for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1607.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(6) Power to Punish for Contempt—Continued.

The attempt in 1876 to punish Hallet Kilbourn for declining to testify before a committee resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court denying that the House has an unlimited power to punish for contempt of its authority. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

In the Kilbourn case the court held that no witness could be punished for contumacy except in an inquiry which the House has power to make. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

In the Chapman case the Supreme Court held that the power to punish for contempt remains with each House in cases to which its power properly extends. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

Discussion of the power of the House to punish for a breach of its privileges. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

Each House possesses the inherent power of self-protection. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

The power of the House to punish for contempt is limited to the cases expressly defined by the Constitution. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

Discussion as to the right of the House to punish for a contempt not committed in its actual presence. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

The House is without constitutional jurisdiction to punish summarily for contempt in certain cases. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

While power to punish contempt is not expressly granted to Congress by the Constitution, it has the implied power to preserve itself and to deal by way of contempt with direct obstruction to its legislative duties. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

The House is empowered under the Constitution to punish as a contempt against it a breach of its privileges committed by assault on one of its Members for words spoken in debate. Volume **VI,** section **332.**

Argument that the parliamentary law as to contempt does not apply to the House. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

Discussion of the right of the House to punish for contempt, with references to English precedents. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

The power to punish contempt vested in the House of Commons is not conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

Discussion of the power of the House to issue a general warrant. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

In a case where the House has the right to punish for contempt, its officers may not be held liable for the proper discharge of ministerial functions in connection therewith. Volume **III,** section **1713.**

A writ of habeas corpus being served on the Sergeant-at-Arms, who held the witness Irwin in custody for contempt, the House, after consideration, prescribed the form and manner of return. Volume **III,** section **1691.**

While confined in jail for contempt, the witness Kilbourn was released by habeas corpus proceedings, the court intimating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House to punish. Volume **II,** section **1610.**

The House ordered spread on its Journal a paper in which Samuel Houston protested against the right of the House to punish him for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

(7) As to Sessions and Adjournments of Congress.

The First Congress having met once in each of its two years of existence, a doubt existed as to whether or not it would legally meet again on the day appointed by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **5.**

In the later but not the earlier practice the fact that Congress has met once within the year does not make uncertain the constitutional mandate to meet on the first Monday of December. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

In 1797 the Congress assembled on the day constitutionally provided by law, although it had already held a session that year. Volume **I,** sections **6–9.**

The First Congress by law appointed for its second meeting a day later than the day fixed by the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **5.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(7) As to Sessions and Adjournments of Congress—Continued.

Instance wherein Congress in adjourning fixed by resolution the time of meeting of the next session on the constitutional day. Volume **I,** section **5.**

Early Congresses having by law met on a day earlier than the constitutional day, remained in continuous session to a time beyond that day. Volume **I,** sections **6–9.**

Early Congresses, convened either by proclamation or law on a day earlier than the constitutional day, remained in continuous session to a time beyond that day. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

In the later view an existing session ends with the day appointed by the Constitution for the regular annual session. Volume **II,** section **1160.**

In the later Congresses it has been established both by declaration and practice that a special session, whether convened by law or proclamation, ends with the constitutional day for annual meeting. Volume **V,** sections **6690–6693.**

Reference to questions arising in the Senate as to recess appointments in a case wherein one session followed its predecessor immediately. Volume **V,** section **6693.**

Reference to discussion of the constitutional power of the President to adjourn Congress in a certain contingency (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

Instances wherein Congress has been convened by proclamation or by law. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

Discussion as to whether or not there is a distinction between a session called by the President and other sessions of Congress (footnote). Volume **I,** section **12.**

Instances of laws fixing the time of annual meeting of Congress. Volume **I,** section **5.**

Instance wherein a law convening Congress specified the hour as well as the day. Volume **I,** sections **10, 11.**

A special session continuing until the constitutional day for annual meeting ends automatically on that date. Volume **VIII,** section **3375.**

The term "adjournment" as used in the constitutional provision does not refer exclusively to the final adjournment of the Congress, but includes the adjournment of an intermediate session as well. Volume **VII,** section **1115.**

(8) Power of Investigation.—In General.

The right and duty of the House to inquire into the manner of expenditure of public money by the executive branch was early asserted. Volume **III,** section **1726.**

Having the constitutional right to concur in appropriating the public money, the House has exercised also the right to examine the application of those appropriations. Volume **III,** section **1730.**

The House very early overruled the objection that its inquiry into the conduct of clerks in the executive departments would be an infringement on the Executive power. Volume **III,** section **1729.**

In 1792 the House declined to request the President to inquire into the causes of the defeat of General St. Clair's army, and asserted its own right to make the investigation. Volume **III,** section **1725.**

In 1810 the House, after mature consideration, determined that it had the right to investigate the conduct of General Wilkinson, although he was not an officer within the impeaching power of the House. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III,** section **1727.**

In 1861 the two Houses, by concurrent action, assumed without question the right to investigate the conduct of the war. Volume **III,** section **1728.**

While a committee of the House reported it inexpedient for the House to investigate the charges of a subordinate against a captain in the Navy, they expressly asserted the power of the House so to do. Volume **III,** section **1743.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(8) Power of Investigation.—In General—Continued.

In the Irwin case the House asserted its authority, as grand inquest of the Nation, to investigate, with the attendant right of punishment for contempt, in case of offenses in a preceding Congress. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

The two Houses by concurrent resolution constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III,** sections **1763, 1764.**

Discussion of the extent of the Senate's power of investigation. Volume **III,** section **1722.**

(9) Power of Investigation.—Right to Compel Testimony in Legislative Inquiry.

The House, after extended discussion, assumed the right to compel the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry entirely legislative in its character. Volume **III,** sections **1816–1820.**

The Senate has authorized the compulsory attendance of witnesses in legislative inquiries. Volume **III,** sections **1814, 1815.**

The right to coerce the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry for legislative purposes was discussed in the Hyatt case. Volume **III,** section **1722.**

It is presumed that in the eliciting of testimony the Senate will observe all constitutional restraints. Volume **VI,** section **347.**

The Senate having sole authority under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may exercise in its own right the incidental power of compelling the attendance of witnesses without the aid of a statute. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

Each House of Congress has power through its own process to summon a private individual before one of its committees to give testimony which will enable it the more efficiently to exercise its constitutional legislative function. Volume **VI,** section **342.**

(10) Power of Investigation.—As Related to Privacy of the Individual.

The House does not possess the general power to inquire into the private affairs of the citizen. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

The general authority of the House to compel testimony and the production of papers in an investigation, and the relation of this right to the rights of individuals to privacy in business affairs were discussed in 1837. Volume **III,** section **1733.**

In authorizing an investigation of the Bank of the United States in 1832 a distinction was drawn between the public relations of the bank to the Government and its dealings with private individuals. Volume **III,** section **1731.**

In 1834 the directors of the Bank of the United States resisted the authority of the House to compel the production of books of the bank before an investigating committee. Volume **III,** section **1732.**

The investigation of the Bank of the United States in 1834 was objected to on the ground that it involved a general search of the affairs of private individuals. Volume **III,** section **1732.**

An inquiry as to the integrity of Senators was held to be within the power of the Senate, and questions relating thereto were not unreasonable intrusions into the affairs of the citizen. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

(11) Power of Investigation.—As Related to State Authority.

A subject being within the power of the House to investigate, it was held that State officers might not decline to produce records on the plea that they possessed them in their official capacities. Volume **III,** section **1698.**

Discussion of the effect of a State law as a limitation on the right of the House to investigate. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

(12) As Related to the Executive.—Questions of Privilege.

A resolution that the rights and dignity of the House have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2565.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(12) As Related to the Executive.—Questions of Privilege—Continued.

A resolution implying that the constitutional rights of the House may have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2563.**

(13) As Related to the Executive.—Approval of Bills.

In 1842 a committee of the House discussed the act of President Jackson in writing above his signature of approval a memorandum as to his construction of the bill. Volume **IV,** section **3492.**

The act of President Tyler in filing with a bill an exposition of his reasons for signing it, was examined and severely criticized by a committee of the House. Volume **IV,** section **3492.**

(14) As Related to the Executive.—Appointment of Officers.

The power of appointment to office belongs to the President, and Congress by law may not declare one an officer who is not such in fact. Volume **II,** section **1595.**

Reference to President's protest against assumption by the House of the right to designate the officers who should disburse appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **4032.**

In 1842 the House, after discussion, abandoned a proposition to pass on the authority of the President to appoint commissions of investigations without the sanction of law. Volume **II,** section **1585.**

(15) As Related to the Executive.—Electoral Count.

In 1893 a question was raised as to the constitutional force of the electoral act of 1887. Volume **III,** section **1960.**

The Houses of Congress do not have, in counting the electoral vote, the power to inquire into the circumstances under which the primary vote for Presidential electors is given in a State. Volume **III,** section **1977.**

Precedents of the House and Senate in relation to notifying the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of their elections. Volume **III,** section **2000.**

A bill related to the constitutional functions of the House in counting the electoral vote was held to be highly privileged. Volume **III,** section **2578.**

In 1877 the privileges, powers, and duties of the two Houses, respectively, in connection with the electoral count were carefully examined. Volume **III,** section **1953.**

(16) As Related to the Executive.—Foreign Affairs Generally.

The House has declared its "constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States as well in the recognition of new powers as in other matters." Volume **II,** section **1539.**

The House has usually had a voice in the recognition of the independence of a foreign nation, when such recognition has affected relations with another power. Volume **II,** sections **1541–1544.**

Arguments in the Senate that the power of recognizing foreign governments is vested in the President. Volume **II,** section **1545.**

The joint resolution of 1898 declaring the intervention of the United States to remedy conditions existing in the island of Cuba originated in the House. Volume **II,** section **1540.**

An authorization of diplomatic relations with a foreign nation originated in the House in 1882. Volume **II,** section **1549.**

Discussion as to the right of the House to withhold an appropriation to pay the expenses of diplomatic agents appointed by the Executive. Volume **II,** sections **1546, 1547.**

While not questioning the right of the House to decline to appropriate for a diplomatic office, President Grant protested against its assumption that it might give directions as to that service. Volume **II,** section **1548.**

Congratulations of the House on the adoption of a republican form of government by Brazil. Volume **II,** section **1550.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(16) As Related to the Executive.—Foreign Affairs Generally—Continued.

Resolutions originating in the House and making an exchange of compliments with certain republics were disapproved by President Grant as infringing on Executive prerogative. Volume **II,** section **1556.**

Instance wherein a foreign executive declined to communicate to the legislative assembly of the nation certain resolutions of the House of Representatives. Volume **B,** section **7221.**

The power of the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to foreign governments and to determine their rank is derived from the Constitution and may not be circumscribed by statutory enactments. Volume **III,** section **1248.**

A statute prohibiting the creation of new ambassadorships except by act of Congress is in contravention of the President's constitutional prerogatives and will not support a point of order against an appropriation for the salary of an ambassadorship not created by act of Congress but appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Volume **VII,** section **1248.**

(17) As Related to the Executive.—Treaties Generally.

Discussion of the right of the House to share in the treaty-making power. Volume **II,** section **1509.**

The House sometimes requests the Executive to negotiate a treaty, although the propriety of the act has been questioned. Volume **II,** sections **1514–1517.**

In 1796 the House affirmed that when a treaty related to subjects within the power of Congress, it was the constitutional duty of the House to deliberate on the expediency of carrying such treaty into effect. Volume **II,** section **1509.**

In 1816, the House, after discussion with the Senate, maintained its position that a treaty must depend on a law of Congress for its execution as to such stipulations as relate to subjects constitutionally intrusted to Congress. Volume **II,** section **1506.**

In 1868, after discussion with the Senate, the House's assertion of right to a voice in carrying out the stipulations of certain treaties was conceded in a modified form. Volume **II,** section **1508.**

Instances of the action of the House in carrying into effect, terminating, enforcing, and suggesting treaties. Volume **II,** sections **1502–1505.**

In 1820 the House considered, but without result, its constitutional right to a voice in any treaty ceding territory. Volume **II,** section **1507.**

In 1868 the House declined to assert that no purchase of foreign territory might be made without the sanction of a previously enacted law. Volume **II,** section **1508.**

President Washington, in 1796, declined the request of the House that he transmit the correspondence relating to the recently ratified treaty Great Britain. Volume **II,** section **1509.**

In 1822 the House called generally and specifically for papers relating to the treaty of Ghent, and obtained them, although the Executive advised against their publication. Volume **II,** sections **1512, 1513.**

The House has requested the President to lay before it information as to the carrying out and the violation of treaties, and the information has been furnished. Volume **II,** sections **1510, 1511**

In 1848 President Polk declined, on constitutional grounds, to honor the unconditional request of the House for a copy of the instructions to the minister sent to negotiate a treaty with Mexico. Volume **II,** sections **1518, 1519**

(18) As Related to the Executive.—Revenue Treaties.

After long and careful consideration the Judiciary Committee of the House decided, in 1887, that the executive branch of the Government might not conclude a treaty affecting the revenue without the assent of the House. Volume **II,** sections **1528–1530.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(18) As Related to the Executive.—Revenue Treaties—Continued.

In 1884 and 1886 the Ways and Means Committee assumed that the right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenues had been conceded. Volume **II,** sections **1526, 1527.**

In 1880 the House declared that the negotiation of a treaty affecting the revenues was an invasion of its prerogatives. Volume **II,** section **1524.**

In 1871 the House asserted its right to a voice in carrying into effect treaties on subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress. Volume **II,** section **1523.**

The House maintains that customs duties may not be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originated by itself. Volume **II,** section **1531.**

Discussion of the prerogatives of the House in relation to treaties, commercial and otherwise. Volume **II,** sections **1546, 1547.**

Approvals by Congress of reciprocity treaties affecting customs duties. Volume **II,** section **1531.**

In 1844 the Senate took the view that the constitutional method of regulating duties was by act of Congress rather than by treaty. Volume **II,** section **1532.**

Argument that duties are more properly regulated with the publicity of Congressional action than by treaties negotiated by the Executive and ratified by the Senate in secrecy. Volume **II,** section **1532.**

Reference to discussion in the Senate over right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue (footnote). Volume **II,** section **1528.**

In 1881 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discussing the treaty-making power, concluded that the House had no share in it. Volume **II,** section **1525.**

The House has at times advised the Executive in regard to treaties affecting the revenue. Volume **II,** sections **1520–1522.**

Alleged infringement by the treaty-making power on the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures prevents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2564.**

(19) As Related to the Executive.—Inquiries.

It has been considered proper to use the word "request" in asking for information from the President, and "direct" in addressing the heads of Departments. Volume **III,** section **1895.**

The House declared in 1796 that its constitutional requests of the Executive for information need not be accompanied by a statement of purposes. Volume **II,** section **1509.**

The House of Representatives having appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the President of the United States, and the President having protested, the House insisted on its right so to do. Volume **II,** section **1596.**

In 1846 President Polk, for reasons of public policy, declined to inform the House as to expenditures from the secret or contingent fund of the State Department. Volume **II,** section **1561.**

The House having asserted its right to direct the heads of the Executive Departments to furnish information, the Secretary of War returned an answer to a portion of the inquiry, declining to respond to the remainder. Volume **III,** section **1886.**

President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any Executive acts at a distance from the seat of government. Volume **III,** section **1889.**

The President having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry the House respectfully reminded him of the fact. Volume **III,** section **1890.**

The Postmaster-General having responded to an inquiry in a manner considered disrespectful, the Senate referred the matter to the President, whereat an explanation was forthcoming. Volume **III,** section **1906.**

The Senate returned to the Secretary of the Navy an impertinent document transmitted in response to an inquiry. Volume **III,** section **1907.**

The power of inquiry as related to the power of impeachment. Volume **II,** section **1596.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(20) As Related to the Executive.—Calling for Papers.

In 1837 a committee discussed the authority of the House in calling for papers from the Executive Departments, and the kind of papers properly subject to its demand. Volume **III,** section **1738.**

In 1842 the House vigorously asserted and President Tyler as vigorously denied the right of the House to all papers and information in possession of the Executive relating to subjects over which the jurisdiction of the House extended. Volume **III,** sections **1884, 1885.**

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II,** section **1534.**

In 1886 the refusal of the Attorney-General to transmit certain papers called for by the Senate led to a discussion of prerogatives and declaration by the Senate. Volume **III,** section **1894.**

President Jackson declined to furnish to the Senate a copy of a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of the Executive Departments. Volume **III,** section **1887.**

(21) As Related to the Executive.—Advice and Requests.

The House, either alone or in concurrence with the Senate, has by resolution expressed opinions or determinations on important public questions. Volume **II,** sections **1562–1568.**

The two Houses requested the President to transmit to the States forthwith certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V,** section **7043.**

The House requested the President, if necessary, to afford military protection to the Kansas Committee of 1856. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

In cases where its investigations have suggested the culpability of executive officers, the House has by resolution submitted advice or requests to the Executive. Volume **II,** sections **1581–1584.**

The House has at times adopted resolutions requesting or advising the Executive as to matters within the sphere of his duties. Volume **II,** sections **1573–1578.**

An opinion of the Attorney-General that neither House may be resolution give a construction to an existing law which would be of binding effect on an executive officer. Volume **II,** section **1580.**

(22) As Related to the Executive.—Praise and Censure.

While the House in some cases has bestowed praise or censure on the President or a Member of his Cabinet, such action has at other times been held to be improper. Volume **II,** sections **1569–1572.**

(23) As Related to the Senate.—Conferences.

The two Houses being at variance over a question of constitutional prerogative the differences were submitted to a committee of conference. Volume **II,** section **1495.**

There being a difference between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a revenue bill, the subject was committed to a conference. Volume **II,** sections **1487, 1488.**

Instance of a conference over the prerogatives of the two Houses respecting revenue legislation. Volume **II,** section **1485.**

Instance wherein the House referred to the managers of a conference the examination of the question whether or not the Senate amendments in disagreement invaded the House's prerogative or originating revenue bills. Volume **V,** section **6405.**

In 1855 the House did not inform the Senate of the fact that it has instructed its managers of a conference to consider an alleged invasion of the House's prerogatives by the Senate amendments in disagreement. Volume **V,** section **6406.**

(24) As Related to the Senate.—Indian Treaties.

After long discussion the House in 1871 successfully asserted its right to a voice in approving Indian treaties. Volume **II,** sections **1535, 1536.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(25) As Related to the Senate.—Revenue Measures.

Revenue bills must originate in the House, but the Senate may concur with amendments. Volume **II,** section **1480.**

Argument that the treaty-making power is subject to the authority and power to originate revenue legislation specially delegated by the Constitution to the House. Volume **VI,** section **324.**

The question of the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures is properly raised at any time after the measure infringing the right has been messaged to the House. Volume **VI,** section **318.**

In 1930 the House insisted on its exclusive right to originate revenue measures and returned to the Senate a Senate concurrent resolution characterized as an infringement on its constitutional prerogative. Volume **VI,** section **319.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not a Senate amendment on the subject of revenue violates the privileges of the House. Volume **II,** section **1320.**

Instances wherein the Senate has acquiesced in the constitutional requirement as to revenue bills, while holding to a broad power of amendment. Volume **II,** sections **1497–1499.**

The House having questioned a Senate amendment providing a tax on incomes on a non-revenue bill, the Senate withdrew the amendment. Volume **II,** section **1486.**

A bill to abolish a duty was refused consideration in the Senate, one objection being that the Senate had no right to originate such a measure. Volume **II,** section **1483.**

In 1830 a bill affecting the revenue was presented in the Senate and withdrawn, after a discussion of the constitutional question.Volume **II,** section **1482.**

After a full but unconclusive conference with the Senate, the House reaffirmed its own exclusive right to originate revenue measures. Volume **II,** sections **1487, 1488.**

Discussion of the privilege of the House and Senate, respectively, in relation to revenue bills. Volume **II,** section **1488.**

In 1807 the House refused to agree to Senate amendments enlarging the scope of a revenue bill. Volume **II,** section **1481.**

In 1872 the House and Senate, after discussion, disagreed as to limitations of Senate amendments to a revenue bill of the House. Volume **II,** section **1489.**

In 1889 Senate amendments to a House revenue bill were questioned in the House as an infringement of the House's privilege. Volume **II,** section **1496.**

Instance wherein proposed Senate amendments to a revenue bill were questioned in the House as an invasion of the constitutional prerogatives in relation to revenue legislation. Volume **VI,** section **322.**

The Senate having insisted on its right to add a revenue amendment to an appropriation bill, the House declined to proceed further with the bill. Volume **II,** section **1485.**

The Senate having added certain revenue amendments to a nonrevenue House bill, the House ordered the bill to be returned to the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1495.**

The House, while disclaiming the establishment of a precedent, sent to conference a bill declared to involve a question of infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the House in the origination of revenue legislation. Volume **VI,** section **318.**

The Senate having passed a bill with incidental provisions relating to revenue, the House returned the bill, holding it to be an invasion of prerogative. Volume **II,** section **1494.**

A bill raising revenue incidentally was held not to infringe upon the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue legislation. Volume **VI,** section **315.**

Arguments in the Senate as to the limits of the prerogatives of the House in relation to revenue legislation. Volume **II,** section **1494.**

Instance wherein a Senate amendment affecting the revenue was not objected to until the stage of conference. Volume **II,** section **1492.**

A question relating to the invasion of the constitutional prerogatives of the House by a Senate amendment comes too late after the bill has been sent to conference. Volume **VI,** section **314.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(25) As Related to the Senate.—Revenue Measures—Continued.

In 1883 the House raised but did not press a question as to certain Senate amendments relating to the revenue. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

In 1874 the House declined to take issue with the Senate over an amendment of that body authorizing certain Government obligations. Volume **II,** section **1490.**

Early instances of Senate and House participation in revenue legislation. Volume **II,** section **1484.**

Discussion of the prerogatives of the Senate as to treaties affecting customs duties. Volume **II,** section **1531.**

(26) As Related to the Senate.—Appropriation Bills.

In 1885 the House, after learned debate, declined to investigate the power of the Senate to originate bills appropriating money. Volume **II,** section **1501.**

Discussion by a committee of the House of the constitutional right of the Senate to originate bills appropriating money from the Treasury. Volume **II,** section **1500.**

(27) As Related to Elections.—In General.

The House is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members. Volume **I,** section **634.**

The jurisdiction of the House of Representatives over election matters is limited to the constitutional right to judge election returns and qualifications of its own Members, and does not extend to elections in general. Volume **VI,** section **136.**

The House has the same authority to determine the right of a Delegate to his seat that it has in the case of a Member. Volume **I,** section **423.**

The House decided that it might investigate all matters pertaining to the election of a Delegate, including the constitution of the legislature which provided for the election. Volume **I,** section **826.**

The Constitution requires election of Representatives by the people, and State authorities may not determine a tie by lot. Volume **I,** section **775.**

The courts of a State have nothing to do with judging the elections, qualifications, and returns of Representatives in Congress. Volume **II,** section **959.**

Discussion of the powers of the Senate under the constitutional authority to judge the elections and returns of its Members. Volume **I,** section **352.**

A decision of the Senate, made after examination of all the facts as to election of a Senator, is judicial in its nature and final, precluding further inquiry. Volume **I,** section **546.**

Under its constitutional right to judge elections, returns, and qualifications, the Senate may inquire into the personal fitness of a man elected by a State; the manner of his election; and whether votes cast for him by members of the legislature were procured through bribery; but may not inquire into the personal character of the legislators themselves. Volume **VI,** section **105.**

A State legislature may not revise a decision of the United States Senate that two persons have been duly elected Senators. Volume **I,** section **546.**

Discussion by a House committee as to the power of the House to impose qualifications not enumerated in the Constitution. Volume **I,** section **484.**

In the case of Brigham H. Roberts the House assumed its right to impose a qualification not specified by the Constitution, and excluded him. Volume **I,** section **477.**

No State may prescribe qualifications for a United States Senator in addition to those prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Volume **I,** section **632.**

An opinion of an Elections Committee that the House may not delegate to another tribunal its constitutional duty of judging the elections of its own Members. Volume **I,** section **608.**

Reference to inquiry as to existence of a republican form of government in a State. Volume **I,** section **346.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(27) As Related to Elections.—In General—Continued.

Discussion as to the clause of the Constitution under which Federal supervisors of elections acted. Volume **II,** section **931.**

The House has declared that an election committee should act as a judicial body, according to the rules of law. Volume **I,** section **635.**

Decision of the Supreme Court that the corrupt practices act prohibiting Members of Congress from accepting certain contributions from Federal employees is constitutional. Volume **VI,** section **68.**

The Supreme Court invalidated, as unconstitutional, a Federal statute requiring sworn statements of receipts and expenditures and limiting the amount of money which might be used in procuring nomination as candidate for Representative or Senator. Volume **VI,** section **69.**

The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **59.**

(28) As Related to Elections.—House Regards State Laws.

The House in judging on elections returns and qualifications should, by reason of the functions delegated to the States, be governed by certain State laws. Volume **I,** section **822.**

The Elections Committee felt bound to follow a State law as it stood, although inadequate to secure honesty from election officers. Volume **II,** section **967.**

In construing State election laws not construed by the State courts the Elections Committee should recommend such construction as to give full effect to the clear intent of the legislature. Volume **II,** section **1056.**

Where the State prescribes the manner of election, may the House disregard an arbitrary State law which denies expression to the voter's intent? Volume **II,** section **1078.**

Although the intent of the voter be entirely plain, the House will follow a State law, arbitrary but mandatory, which requires rejection of the ballot. Volume **II,** section **1078.**

Is the House in its function of judging elections to be precluded by an arbitrary State law from determining the intent of the voter? Volume **II,** section **1078.**

Where the State law specifically required rejection of a ballot whereof the scratching of a name failed to mark two-thirds thereof, the House approved rejection. Volume **II,** section **1078.**

The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II,** section **1125.**

Votes of paupers were rejected, although the attorney-general of the State had given an opinion that they were legal voters therein. Volume **II,** section **876.**

Discussion of the right of Congress by legislative declaration to deprive citizens of a State of their rights as electors. Volume **II,** section **865.**

(29) As Related to Elections.—Binding Effect of Decisions of State Courts.

The House should be governed by the construction given to a State law by the supreme court of the State. Volume **II,** section **1048.**

After examination of precedents the Committee on Elections and the House followed the interpretation of a State law given by the highest court of the State. Volume **I,** section **645.**

As to the duty of the House, in an election case, to follow the judgment of a State court rather than their own precedents. Volume **II,** section **1041.**

Discussion as to the binding effect on the House of the decision of a State court as to a State law. Volume **II,** section **1042.**

Discussion as to the nature of a judicial construction of a State law bearing on the duty of the House to accept it in an election case. Volume **II,** section **1002.**

Discussion of the doctrine that the House should follow decisions of the State courts construing the election laws of a State. Volume **I,** section **731.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(29) As Related to Elections.—Binding Effect of Decisions of State Courts—Continued.

Should the House defer to a decision of a State court applicable to the case in issue as to its reasoning but only analogous as to facts? Volume **II,** section **996.**

The House does not consider itself necessarily bound by the construction which a State court puts on the State law regulating times, places, and manner, etc. Volume **II,** section **959.**

In a contested-election case involving alleged fraud by election judges the acquittal of those judges in the courts is not an adjudication binding on the House. Volume **II,** section **1019.**

The question raised as to the right of the House to determine the rule as to evidence it will receive, even though State law and decisions are alleged to prescribe a rule. Volume **II,** section **1121.**

Discussion of the theory that State election laws are Federal laws for Congressional elections, and that constructions by State courts must yield to the precedents of the House if there be conflict. Volume **II,** section **1105.**

An argument that under certain conditions the House might be justified in overruling a State court's decision that a State election law is constitutional. Volume **II,** section **1071.**

Extent to which the House, in an election case, should defer to decision of a State court that a State law is void. Volume **II,** section **856.**

Ordinarily a decision of the State supreme court that the State election law is constitutional is held conclusive by the House. Volume **II,** section **1071.**

Although a State law prescribed a qualification obnoxious to the State constitution, the House held the law constitutional in deference to the decision of the State court. Volume **II,** section **1051.**

Discussion of the authority of a decision of a State court over the determinations of the Senate in judging of the elections of its members. Volume **I,** section **346.**

Discussion as to how far the Senate, in considering an election case, should follow a decision of a State court as to the competency of the legislature. Volume **I,** section **352.**

A committee denied the binding effect on the House of a decision of a Territorial court on a question of fact concerning the qualifications of a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **423.**

(30) As Related to Elections.—Validity of State Laws.

A new State constitution being recognized by State authorities and by Congress in the reception of Representatives, the House will not question it in an election case. Volume **II,** section **870.**

The Elections Committee declined to consider an allegation that an election, otherwise unimpeached, was invalid because the constitution of the State was void. Volume **I,** section **754.**

A new State constitution withholding suffrage from persons not able to take an oath of loyalty was held valid and not in the nature of an ex post facto law. Volume **I,** section **869.**

It being charged that the State laws establishing qualifications of voters violated the reconstruction laws and the Constitution of the United States, a divided committee considered the question one for the courts. Volume **I,** section **644.**

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II,** section **1134.**

The House in determining its election cases passes on the validity of State laws under State constitutions. Volume **II,** section **1011.**

It is not the policy of the House of Representatives to pass upon the validity of State election laws alleged to be in conflict with the State constitution. Volume **VI,** section **151.**

The election laws of a State are assumed to be valid and constitutional until tested and declared otherwise by a proper tribunal. Volume **VI,** section **127.**

The Supreme Court, and not Congress, is the proper tribunal to determine the constitutionality of a State's election system. Volume **VI,** section **128.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(30) As Related to Elections.—Validity of State Laws—Continued.

The constitutionality of a State's election laws being challenged, the House declared contestant not elected without passing on the title of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI,** section **128.**

Instance wherein the House determined that a State registration law was obnoxious to the State constitution. Volume **II,** section **1126.**

As to the duty of the House to pass on the constitutionality of a State law as to the qualifications of voters. Volume **II,** section **1134.**

The House, overruling its committee, declared the seat vacant in a case wherein thousands of voters were kept from the polls by what it deemed an unconstitutional registration law. Volume **II,** section **1126.**

The House will count the votes of electors denied their right of suffrage by a registration law which it deems unconstitutional and not passed on by the State courts. Volume **II,** section **1075.**

Discussion of the respective powers of Congress and the States in establishing Congressional districts. Volume **I,** section **310.**

May the State delegate to a municipality the power to regulate the manner of holding an election? Volume **II,** section **975.**

(31) As Related to Elections.—State Canvass and Returns.

Returns of State officers are not binding on the House, which may go behind all returns in determining final right. Volume **I,** section **538.**

The House is not confined to the conclusions of returns made up in strict conformity to State law, but may examine the votes and correct the returns. Volume **I,** section **774.**

The House cannot be precluded from going behind the returns by the fact that a State law gives canvassers the right to reject votes for fraud or illegality. Volume **II,** section **887.**

The House may canvas the returns and declare the result, although the required State canvass may not have been made. Volume **II,** section **1087.**

A question as to whether the House should reject votes for irregularities not sufficient to cause their rejection under State law. Volume **II,** section **759.**

(32) As Related to Elections.—House Not Bound by Law Regulating Contests.

The law of 1851 regulating the conduct of contests in election cases is not of absolute binding force on the House, but rather a wholesome rule not to be departed from except for cause. Volume **I,** section **597.**

While not bound by the law governing procedure in election cases, the House does not unnecessarily disregard them. Volume **I,** section **719.**

While constitutional provisions exempt the House from the operation of the law relating to the taking of testimony in election cases, such law is binding upon the parties thereto. Volume **VI,** section **164.**

A discussion as to the power of the House to disregard the provisions of the law governing election contests. Volume **I,** section **726.**

Discussion of the principle that the House is not bound by any statute in exercising its prerogatives of judging the elections of its Members. Volume **I,** section **713.**

In 1856 the idea was advanced that the House was not bound to proceed in an election case according to the law of 1851. Volume **I,** section **825.**

It was conceded in 1858 that the House was not necessarily bound by the law of 1851 in judging the elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members. Volume **I,** section **833.**

Instance wherein the House by resolution removed the contested election cases of a State from the operation of the law and prescribed a different procedure. Volume **I,** section **330.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(32) As Related to Elections.—House Not Bound by Law Regulating Contests—Continued.

Discussion as to the extent to which the House is bound by the technical law as to taking evidence in an election case. Volume **II,** section **1122.**

The evidence in an election case conducted according to law being insufficient, the House authorized its committee to take additional testimony. Volume **I,** section **711.**

(33) As Related to Elections.—Conflicts with State Laws.

A notary taking testimony in an election case under the Federal law has jurisdiction within the district, although State law may restrict his functions to a county. Volume **II,** section **1064.**

May a notary, acting under the authority of the law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State court? Volume **II,** section **1070.**

Discussion of the House's right to judge of the elections and returns of its Members as related to State laws. Volume **I,** section **637.**

(34) As Related to Elections.—Fixing Times, Places, and Manner.

Discussion of the respective powers of Congress and the States in fixing the times, places, and manner of elections. Volume **I,** sections **311, 313.**

Argument that right of a State to regulate time, place, and manner is derived from the Federal and not the State constitution. Volume **II,** section **947.**

The State legislature, in fixing the place of election, may condition the place on the movements of soldier voters. Volume **II,** section **856.**

The House declined to interfere with the act of a State in changing the boundaries of a Congressional district. Volume **I,** section **313.**

Is the establishing of districts an exercise of the power of regulating the times, places, and manner of elections? Volume **I,** section **310.**

In electing a Senator the State legislature acts under authority of the Federal Constitution, and a State constitution and laws conflicting therewith are void. Volume **I,** section **632.**

A legislature is not precluded from its constitutional power to elect a Senator by the fact that it may not do so on the date fixed by law. Volume **II,** section **955.**

Discussion of the meaning of the word "legislature" in the clause of the Constitution relating to fixing the place, etc., of elections. Volume **II,** section **856.**

Reference to the principle that in exercise of the powers conferred by the Federal Constitution the State legislature is not controlled by the State constitution. Volume **II,** section **1133.**

A legislature being in existence, a constitutional convention may not fix the times, etc., of elections of Representatives. Volume **I,** sections **363, 367.**

The constitution of a State may not control its legislature in fixing, under the Federal Constitution, the time of election of Congressmen. Volume **I,** section **525.**

Discussion as to the power of a State convention to fix the time for election of Representatives in Congress when the legislature had already acted. Volume **I,** section **522.**

The House held valid an election called on a date fixed by a State constitution, although the legislature had had an opportunity to fix the times, etc. Volume **II,** section **846.**

May a State constitution fix the times, etc., beyond control of the legislature? Volume **II,** section **846.**

May a State legislature, in fixing times, etc., for elections disregard the requirements of the State constitution? Volume **II,** section **856.**

(35) As to Impeachments.—In General.

In 1837 a committee took the view that the House might inquire into alleged corrupt violations of duty by the Executive only with impeachment in view. Volume **III,** section **1740.**

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his Administration. Volume **III,** section **1737.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(35) As to Impeachments.—In General—Continued.

Reference to argument of Senator Charles Sumner that President Johnson should be suspended during impeachment proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2407.**

At the time of the impeachment of President Johnson it was conceded that he was entitled to exercise the duties of the office until convicted by the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2407.**

At the time of President Johnson's impeachment it was agreed that he should be described as President and not as acting President. Volume **III,** section **2415.**

In the Blount impeachment case the House seems to have distrusted its power to authorize the Speaker to administer oaths. Volume **III,** section **2294.**

Discussion as to the competency of the Senate to empower one of its officers to administer oaths. Volume **III,** section **2162.**

Reference to general authorities on the subjects connected with impeachments. Volume **III,** section **2008.**

Debate as to whether or not the Constitution requires both removal and disqualification on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2397.**

(36) As to Impeachments.—House Alone Impeaches.

The sole power of impeachment is conferred on the House of Representatives by the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2025.**

The Commons are considered, in English practice, as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III,** section **2004.**

(37) As to Impeachments.—Nature of Power.

In the Colfax case the majority of the Judiciary Committee contended that the power of impeachment was rather remedial than punitive. Volume **III. Volume 2510.**

Discussion of the nature of the impeaching power with reference to American and English precedents. Volume **III,** section **2405.**

A statement as to the sentiments of the House on the nature of the power of impeachment during the first and second attempts to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

Argument of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens that impeachment is a purely political proceeding. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

The argument of Mr. Manager Campbell, in the Chase trial, on the nature of power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2356.**

Argument of Mr. Robert G. Harper, counsel for Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2362**

The argument of Mr. Manager Rodney on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2358.**

The argument of Mr. Manager Nicholson on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2357.**

The argument of Mr. Manager Randolph on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2359.**

Argument of Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, counsel for Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2360.**

Argument of Mr. Luther Martin, counsel for Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2361.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Wickliffe on the constitutional provisions relating to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2380.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Buchanan on the nature of impeachable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2381.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Spencer on the nature of impeachable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2379.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(37) As to Impeachments.—Nature of Power—Continued.

Argument that impeachment should not fail simply because the offense may be within jurisdiction of the courts. Volume **III,** section **2314.**

Discussion as to the right to demand a trial by jury in a case of impeachment, section **III,** section **2313.**

Discussion as to whether or not a civil officer may be impeached for an offense committed prior to his term of office. Volume **III,** section **2510.**

Counsel for respondent in the Swayne trial interposed a plea as to jurisdiction of offenses charged in certain articles, but declined to admit that it was a demurrer with the admissions pertinent thereto. Volume **III,** section **2125.**

(38) As to Impeachments.—Senate Alone Tries.

The sole power of trying impeachment is conferred on the Senate by the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

The Senate in 1868, when certain States were without representation, declined to question its competency to try an impeachment case. Volume **III,** section **2060.**

The Senate declined to await the consultation of the managers with the House before hearing evidence as to Judge Pickering's sanity. Volume **III,** section **2334.**

In the Blount impeachment the House in conference asked of the Senate an earlier return day of the summons; but the request was denied. Volume **III,** section **2304.**

(39) As to Impeachments.—Does the Senate Sit as a Court?

In the first impeachment the Senate by rule described itself as a court of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2307.**

Discussion as to the status of the Senate as a court during an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2270.**

In 1840 the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, considered and adopted rules for the trial. Volume **III,** section **2099.**

In 1868, after mature consideration, the Senate decided that it set for impeachment trials as the Senate and not as a court. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

In 1868 the Senate eliminated from its rules all mention to itself as a "high court of impeachment." Volume **III,** sections **2079, 2082.**

The reasons for eliminating from the Senate rules for impeachment trials the words "high court." Volume **III,** section **2098.**

An anxiety lest the Chief Justice might have a vote seems to have led the Senate to drop the word "high court of impeachment" from its rules. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

In his answer President Johnson referred to the Senate as a court. Volume **III,** section **2428.**

Enunciation of Mr. Senator Sumner's theory that the Senate was not a court and the Senators were not constrained by the obligations of judges in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

The Senate, as a Senate and not as a court, adopted rules for the Johnson trial, but on the insistence of the Chief Justice adopted them when organized for the trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

(40) As to Impeachments.—Powers of the Senate.

The Senate committee advised in Pickering's case that the Senate had the sole power to regulate forms, substances, and proceedings when acting as a court of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2324.**

During the Johnson trial the functions of the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, were discussed by managers and counsel for respondent. Volume **III,** section **2058.**

Written dissent of the Chief Justice from views taken by the Senate as to its constitutional functions in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

It was concluded by a Senate Committee in Pickering's impeachment that the Senate had no power to take into custody the body of the accused. Volume **III,** section **2324.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued

(40) As to Impeachments.—Powers of the Senate—Continued.

Discussion as to the power of the Senate, sitting in impeachment trials, to command assistance of the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. Volume **III,** section **2158.**

Discussion as to the power of the Senate, sitting in impeachments, to enforce its final judgment. Volume **III,** section **2158.**

The answer of Judge Swayne as to the first seven articles raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the charges. Volume **III,** section **2481.**

The Senate decided that it had jurisdiction to try the Belnap impeachment case, although the respondent had resigned the office. Volume **III,** section **2459.**

The Senate by majority rule vote assumed jurisdiction to try the Belnap impeachment, although protest was made that a two-thirds vote was required. Volume **III,** section **2059.**

In the Belknap trial the right of the Senate to take jurisdiction by a majority vote was the subject of protest. Volume **III,** section **2461.**

(41) As to Impeachments.—Chief Justic as Presiding Officer.

When the President of the United States is impeached the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides. Volume **III,** section **2082.**

Discussions of the functions of the Chief Justice in decisions as to evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

During the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase gave a casting vote on incidental questions, and the Senate declined to declare his incapacity to vote. Volume **III,** section **2067.**

Discussion as to whether or not the Chief Justice presiding at an impeachment trial is entitled to vote. Volume **III,** section **2098.**

The Senate in its rules has refrained from prescribing an oath for the Chief Justice when he presides at an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2079.**

In the Johnson trial the articles of impeachment were presented before the Chief Justice had taken his seat, although he had filed his written dissent from such procedure. Volume **III,** section **2057.**

(42) As to Impeachments.—Who are "Civil Officers"?

Elaborate argument of the question whether or not a Senator is a civil officer within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2316.**

The Senate decided that it had no jurisdiction to try an impeachment against William Blount, Senator. Volume **III,** section **2318.**

William Blount pleaded that he as not at the time of pleading a Senator, and that a Senator was not impeachable as a civil officer. Volume **III,** section **2310.**

William Blount in his plea demurred to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try him on impeachment charges. Volume **III,** section **2310.**

In the Blount impeachment the managers contended, although in vain, that all citizens of the United States were liable for impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2315.**

In the Belnap trial the managers and counsel for respondent agreed that a private citizen, apart from offense in an office, might not be impeached. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

Opinion of Attorney-General Felix Grundy that Territorial urges are not civil officers of the United States within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2022.**

In 1833 the Judiciary Committee held that a Territorial judge was not a civil officer of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **III,** section **2493.**

A question as to whether a vice-counsel-general is such an officer as is liable to impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2515.**

A committee of the House by majority report held a commissioner of the District of Columbia not be a civil officer subject to impeachment under the Constitution. Volume **VI,** section **548.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued

(43) As to Impeachments.—"High Crimes and Misdemeanors" Considered.

Elaborate discussion of meaning of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III,** section **2406.**

Discussion of the meaning in English parliamentary law and in the Constitution, of the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" as applied to judicial conduct. Volume **III,** section **462.**

Review of the deliberations of the constitutional convention as bearing on the use of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III,** section **2018.**

Argument that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" is a "term of art," of fixed meaning in English parliamentary law, and transplanted to the Constitution in unchangeable significance. Volume **III,** section **2009.**

Reference to discussions as to what are impeachable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2008.**

Views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee in 1830, as to offenses amounting to high misdemeanor. Volume **III,** section **2492.**

Definitions of impeachable offenses by counsel for President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2433.**

As to what are impeachable offenses, was a subject of argument in the Watrous case. Volume **III,** section **2498.**

As reported from the committee the articles impeaching President Johnson were confirmed to a few acts, chiefly concerning Secretary Stanton. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

Arguments from review of English impeachments that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" as applied to judicial conduct must mean only acts of the judge while sitting on the bench. Volume **III,** section **2013.**

The second investigation of Judge Boarman having revealed an absence of bad intent in his censurable acts, the committee and the House decided against impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

An argument that judges may be impeached from any breach of good behavior. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

The House, without division, voted to impeach Judge Delahay for improper personal habits. Volume **III,** section **2505.**

A question as to the authority of Congress to make nonresidence of a judge an impeachable offense. Volume **III,** section **2512.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee recommended the impeachment of Judge Busteed, principally for nonresidences. Volume **III,** section **2512.**

Argument that Congress might not by law make nonresidence a high misdemeanor in a judge. Volume **III,** section **2014.**

Answer to the argument that Congress might not make nonresidence a high misdemeanor. Volume **III,** section **2015.**

Discussion of usurpation of power as a ground for impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2509.**

A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of impeaching Judge Durell, principally for usurpation of power. Volume **III,** section **2508.**

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson was based on the salient charge of usurpation of power, with many specification. Volume **III,** section **2404.**

(44) As to Impeachments.—Indictable Offenses.

Whether or not an offense must be indictable under a statute in order to come within the impeaching power was discussed fully in that first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2405.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the minority of the Judiciary Committee held that an indictable offense must be charged. Volume **III,** section **2406.**

The question whether impeachment must be confined to indictable offenses was in issue as to the second report favoring impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVE—Continued.

(44) As to Impeachments.—Indicatable Offenses—Continued.

On the tenth and eleventh articles in the Johnson impeachment the House, after debate, concluded to impeach for other than indictable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2418.**

Although the charges in the articles impeaching President Johnson were at first narrowed to a few charges, there was a protest against the theory that only an indictable offense was impeachable. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

The counsel for Mr. Justice Chase argued elaborately that the power of impeachment applied only to indictable offenses. Volume **III,** sections **2360–2362.**

The managers of the Chase impeachment resisted strenuously the argument that impeachment might be invoked only for indictable offenses, Volume **III,** section **2356.**

In the arguments in the Peck trial the managers resisted the theory that impeachment might be only for indictable offenses. Volume **III,** sections **2379–2381.**

(45) As to Impeachments.—Resignation After.

The committee reported a resolution for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, although they had been informed of his resignation of the office. Volume **III,** section **2444.**

The House, after a review of English precedents, determined to impeach Secretary Belknap, although he had resigned. Volume **III,** section **2445.**

The Senate decided in 1876 that William W. Belknap was amenable to trial, notwithstanding his resignation of the office before his impeachment for acts therein. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

Discussion as to effect of an officer's resignation after the House has investigated his conduct but before it has impeached. Volume **III,** section **2007.**

Judge Irwin, having resigned before the report of and investigation, the House discontinued proceedings. Volume **III,** section **2500.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE.

(1) Of the Member.—As to debate, etc.
(2) Of the Member.—Exemption from arrest.
(3) Of a person threatened with impeachment.
(4) Of matters in House procedure.—In general.
(5) Of matters in House procedure.—Invasioin of prerogatives.
(6) Of matters in House procedure.—Impeachments.
(7) Of matters in House procedure.—Census and apportionment.
(8) Of matters in House procedure.—Electoral count.
(9) Of matters in House procedure.—Vetoed bills.
(10) Of matters in House procedure.—Adjournments.

(1) Of the Member.—As to Debate, etc.

The Constitution guards Members from being questioned outside of the House for speech or debate in the House. Volume **III,** section **2670.**

The constitutional privilege as to "any speech or debate" applied generally to "things done in a session of the House by one of its Members in relation to the business before it." Volume **III,** section **2675.**

The constitutional immunity for words spoken in debate guarantees exemption from questioning not only within but also without the courts. Volume **VI,** section **332.**

Discussion of the offense of questioning a Member "in any other place" for words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1655.**

While a Member called to order for words spoken in debate is required to relinquish the floor he may not be deprived of the constitutional right to demand a quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **2547.**

The House, after declining to expel, censured a Member for contempt in assaulting another Member for words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

(1) Of the Member.—As to Debate, etc.—Continued.

Members have been summoned before committees to testify as to statements made by them in debate, but Members have formally protested that it was an invasion of their constitutional privilege. Volume **III,** sections **1777, 1778.** Volume **VI,** section **537.**

(2) Of the Member.—Exemption from Arrest.

The Constitution grants to Members privilege from arrest under certain conditions. Volume **III,** section **2670.**

The words "treason, felony, and breach of the peace" in the constitutional guaranty of privilege have been construed to mean all indictable crimes. Volume **III,** section **2673.**

A Member having been arrested and detained under mesne process in a civil suit, the House liberated him and restored him to his seat by the hands of its own officer. Volume **III,** section **2676.**

The House had decided that a Member arrested during vacation was entitled to discharge from arrest and imprisonment on their assembling of Congress. Volume **III,** section **2676.**

Instance wherein the court discussed and sustained the privilege of the Member in going to and returning from the sessions of the House. Volume **III,** section **2674.**

The constitutional privilege of Members in the matter of arrest has been construed to exempt from subpoena during sessions of Congress. Volume **VI,** section **588.**

The court in which a Members is challenged was held by the House to be the proper forum in which a plead constitutional exemption and privilege. Volume **III,** section **2164.**

All criminal offenses are comprehended by the terms "treason, felony, and breach of the peace," as used in the Constitution excepting cases from the operation of the privilege from arrest therein conferred upon Senators and Representatives during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Volume **VI,** section **589.**

(3) Of a Person Threatened with Impeachment.

After consideration, a committee concluded that an official threatened with impeachment was not in contempt for declining to be sworn as a witness or to produce documentary evidence. Volume **III,** section **1699.**

(4) Of Matters in House Procedure.—In General.

A legislative proposition, presented in obedience to a mandatory provision of the Constitution, was held a involve a question of privilege. Volume **I,** section **305.**

In general a question of constitutional privilege may not be displaced by other privileged matters. Volume **III,** section **2552.**

An early instance in which a question of constitutional privilege was held a superseded the business in order under the rules. Volume **VII,** section **912.**

While the House gives priority to the consideration of business made privilege by constitutional mandate, it determined by its rules the procedure of such consideration. Volume **VI,** section **48.**

A matter of constitutional privilege takes precedence of a special order. Volume **III,** section **2554.**

A proposition involving a question of constitutional privilege may supersede a pending motion to suspend the rules. Volume **III,** section **2553.**

Motions to discharge committees from consideration of questions privilege under the Constitution, as the right of a Member to his seat or the right to consider a vetoed bill, frequently have been held in order. Volume **VIII,** section **2316.**

It has been held that an election case may not supersede the consideration of a proposition of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2581.**

The constitutional provision for ordering the yeas and nays has always been construed liberally in favor of the demand by any Member. Volume **III,** section **3110.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

(4) Of Matters in House Procedure.—In General—Continued.

The right to demand the yeas and nays is a constitutional privilege which may not be denied or abridged and may not be ruled out as dilatory. Volume **VIII,** section **3107.**

The constitutional right to demand the yeas and nays does not exist as to the vote to second a motion when such second is required by the rules. Volume **VIII,** section **3109.**

A resolution declaring vacant the office of Speaker is presented as a matter of high constitutional privilege. Volume **VI,** section **35.**

(5) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Invasion of Prerogatives.

A resolution implying that the constitutional rights of the House may have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2563.**

Suit having been filed against members of a joint committee, the House granted permission to the members on the part of the House to enter appearance in response to judicial process, while the Senate declared it to be an invasion of constitutional privilege and directed the Senate members of the committee to make no appearance in response thereto. Volume **VII,** section **2164.**

It being alleged that the constitutional prerogatives of the House were invaded by certain Senate amendments to a bill, the question of privilege was raised before the bill came up for consideration. Volume **II** section **1491.**

An alleged invasion by the Senate of the House's constitutional prerogative of originating revenue legislation has been held in the later practice to present a question of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2559–2562.**

It being alleged that the Senate had invaded the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate appropriation bills, the Speaker entertained the matter as of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2558.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not the constitutional prerogatives of the House have been invaded. Volume **II,** section **1491.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not a Senate amendment to a revenue bill violates the privileges of the House. Volume **II,** section **1322.**

(6) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Impeachments.

A proposition to impeach a civil officer of the United States is presented as a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2045–2048.** Volume **VI,** sections **468, 469.**

Impeachment is a question of constitutional privilege which may be presented at any time, irrespective of previous action of the House. Volume **III,** section **2053.**

Dicta relating to the Constitutional privilege of a question of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **48.**

A mere proposition to investigate the conduct of a civil officer is not presented as a matter of constitutional privilege, even though impeachment may be contemplated as a possibility. Volume **III,** section **2050.**

A motion to refer impeachment charges was entertained as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VI,** section **549.**

(7) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Census and Apportionment.

A bill relating to the taking of the census was held to be privileged because of the constitutional requirement. Volume **I,** section **306.** Volume **VI,** section **49.**

A bill making an apportionment of Representatives presents a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **I,** sections **307, 308.** Volume **VI,** section **51.**

The House decided that a joint resolution relating to the taking of the census was not in order for consideration on Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **889.**

The constitutional provision authorizing an apportionment act based upon each succeeding census is not mandatory, but such enactments are discretionary with Congress. Volume **VI, ,**section **54.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

(8) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Electoral Count.

A proposition relating to the counting of the electoral vote presents a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2573–2575.**

A resolution relating to alleged fraud in connection with the electoral count has been presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2577.**

(9) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Vetoed Bills.

Dicta relating to the privilege accorded by the Constitution to the consideration of a measure returned with the President's veto. Volume **VI,** section **48.**

The Constitution provides that the vote on reconsideration of a bill returned with the President's objections shall be determined by yeas and nays. Volume **VII,** section **1110.**

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the objections of the President is by constitutional mandate and takes precedence of business in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII,** section **1095.**

Resolutions relating to the disposition of bills passed over the veto of the President have been treated as privileged. Volume **IV,** section **3530.**

It is the usual but not invariable rule that a bill returned with the objections of the President shall be read and considered at once. Volume **IV,** sections **3534–3536.**

A vetoed bill received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **IV,** section **3537.**

A vetoed bill when laid on the table is still highly privileged and thus justifies a motion to take it from the table and action thereon by majority vote (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **3550.**

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a vetoed bill presents a question of constitutional privilege and is in order at any time. Volume **IV,** section **3532.**

A resolution for the reenrollment and signing of a bill which the President had declined to sign for constitutional reasons was held to be privileged. Volume **IV,** section **3493.**

While the ordinary motion to refer may be applied to a vetoed bill, it is not in order to move to commit it pending the demand for the previous question or after the previous question is ordered on the constitutional question of reconsideration. Volume **VII,** section **1102.**

The constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider" a vetoed bill is complied with by laying it on the table, referring it to a committee, postponing consideration to a day certain, or immediately voting on reconsideration. Volume **VII,** section **1105.**

A motion to refer a vetoed bill is allowable within the constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider." Volume **VII,** section **1114.**

The constitutional mandate that the House "shall proceed to reconsider" a vetoed bill has been held not to preclude a motion to postpone consideration to a day certain. Volume **VII,** section **1101.**

(10) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Adjournments.

The privilege of a resolution providing for an adjournment of more than three days is limited in its exercise. Volume **V,** section **6704.**

A concurrent resolution extending the time of a recess of Congress already determined on is privileged. Volume **V,** section **6705.**

A simple resolution providing for an adjournment of the House for more than three days and for asking the consent of the Senate thereto has been ruled to be privileged. Volume **V,** sections **6702, 6703.**

The motion to adjourn was held to have precedence of a motion privileged under the Constitution. Volume **VIII,** section **2641.**

A concurrent resolution fixing the time of final adjournment is offered as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VIII,** section **3365.**

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE—Continued.

(10) Of Matters in House Procedure.—Adjournments—Continued.

The term "adjournment" as used in the constitutional provision does not refer exclusively to the final adjournment of the Congress, but includes the adjournment of an intermediate session as well. Volume **VII,** section **1115.**

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

A Member who has failed to respond when his name was called may not as a constitutional right demand that his vote be recorded before the announcement of the result. Volume **V,** sections **6066–6068.**

The demand of a Member for an alleged constitutional right was held to be sufficiently journalized as a point of order. Volume **IV,** section **2852.**

CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS, TREATIES, RULES, ETC.

(1) Of the Constitution.
(2) Of laws, Federal.
(3) Of laws, State.
(4) Of treaties.
(5) Of Rules of the House.
(6) Of resolutions of inquiry.

(1) Of the Constitution.

It is not the duty of the Chair to construe the Constitution as affecting proposed legislation. Volume **VI,** section **250.** Volume **VIII,** sections **2225, 3427.**

(2) Of Laws, Federal.

An opinion of the Attorney General that neither House may be resolution give a construction to an existing law which would be of binding effect on an executive officer. Volume **II,** section **1580.**

Opinion of the Attorney General as to construction of the statute forbidding Members being interested in contracts. Volume **VI,** section **225.**

The phrase "any political purpose" in the Federal corrupt practices act is construed to include a primary election. Volume **VI,** section **68.**

Discussion of constructions placed upon the Australian ballot laws. Volume **VI,** section **46.**

Authority conferred by a statue "To require the production of papers" was construed to confer authority to require the production of ballots, in an election held under the Australian ballot system. Volume **VI,** section **186.**

The title of an act is not law and is not considered in construing its provisions. Volume **VII,** section **1254.**

Legislation construing acts of Congress is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1762.**

A provision construing or interpreting existing law is legislation and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1395.**

In construing an act the intent of the Congress at the time of its enactment is not taken into consideration when in conflict with the express provisions of the law. Volume **VII,** section **1171.**

Construction of the law authorizing the employment of mechanics and laborers and other employees in the executive departments. Volume **VII,** section **1317.**

The organic law creating the Bureau of Mines, while general in character, was construed as applying to the United States only, and authorization conferred to investigate structural materials and fuels is limited to those within the States and does not extend to those of Alaska. Volume **VII,** section **1224.**

CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS, TREATIES, RULES, ETC.—Continued.

(3) Of Laws State.

Constructin of Michigan corrupt-practices act. Volume **VI,** section **74.**

While the House has often signified willingness to recognize constructions placed upon State laws by State tribunals, the decisions of State courts are not necessarily binding upon the House and will be accepted only when commending themselves to favorable consideration. Volume **VI,** section **143.**

(4) Of Treaties.

Where provisions of a treaty are susceptible of conflicting interpretations, questions of doubt are to be resolved in favor of the more liberal construction. Volume **VII,** section **1139.**

(5) Of Rules of the House.

An authorization of law for appropriations should be construed strictly and any legitimate doubt as to authority for an appropriation should be resolved in the negative. Volume **VII,** section **1216.**

Authorization of an appropriation for investigation is not construed to include authorization of an appropriation for demonstrating results of such investigation. Volume **VII,** section **1259.**

In constructing a legislative proposition purporting to reduce expenditures, it is not within the province of the Chair to speculate upon contingencies which might arise in the future to cause an increase rather than a decrease, and if a reduction is apparent on the face of the proposition it is in order. Volume **VII,** section **1541.**

To come within the exception to the rule prohibiting legislation on an appropriation bill, an amendment must show on its face a retrenchment of expenditure, and the Chairman in in construing such amendment may not surmise as to its possible or probable effect. Volume **VII,** section **1537.**

A provision limiting executive discretion is construed as legislation. Volume **VI,** section **240.**

Opinion that the rule should be strictly construed in order to avoid admission of ineligible legislative riders under guise of retrenchment on general appropriation bills. Volume **VII,** section **1510.**

In discussing questions of order the rule of relevancy is strictly construed and debate is confined to the point of order and does not admit reference to the merits of the pending proposition. Volume **VIII,** section **3449.**

Conference reports are strictly construed, conferees being restricted to the literal difference between the two Houses and the insertion of any extraneous matter, however slight its effect on the general purport of the bill, is subject to a point of order. Volume **VIII,** section **3254.**

(6) Of Resolutions of Inquiry.

The terms of a resolution creating and empowering a committee of investigation have not always been strictly construed. Volume **VI,** section **372.**

The privilege of a resolution of inquiry, when in question, is strictly construed. Volume **VI,** section **427.**

A resolution inquiring "Under the authority of what law" certain actions were taken, was construed to ask for facts rather than opinions. Volume **VI,** section **426.**

A resolution asking for the "cost" of an extended undertaking, and audit of which might give rise to a difference of opinion, was construed as a request for facts and not for opinions. Volume **VI,** section **421.**

CONSTUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) Jurisdiction of committees on.

(2) As related to general appropriations bills.

(1) Jurisdiction of Committees on.

The construction and maintenance, but not the rental, of equipment necessary for river improvement are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1835.**

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.

(1) Jurisdiction of Committees on—Continued.

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1834.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises jurisdiction over bills authorizing the construction of dams across navigable streams. Volume **VII,** section **1831.**

The construction of a memorial bridge 1 across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII,** section **1812.**

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over boundary streams between the United States and foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII,** section **1811.**

Navigation of International boundary streams and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **1843.**

Legislation relating to establishment and operation of Federal Reserve Banks, including authorization of construction of Federal Reserve bank buildings, belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1793.**

(2) As related to General Appropriation Bills.

The enactment establishing an institution was held not to authorize construction of a new building therein. Volume **VII,** section **1267.**

Appropriations for the improvement of an Indian reservation were held to be authorized if for construction of roads within the reservation, and unauthorized if for construction of roads beyond the reservation. Volume **VII,** section **1221.**

Law limiting the labor of inmates to duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of an institution was held not to authorize an appropriation for construction of additional buildings for the institution. Volume **VII,** section **1267.**

Statutory direction to establish a naval station was construed as authorizing the paving of streets and erection of warehouses as incidental thereto. Volume **VII,** section **1232.**

An appropriation for the construction of national-park and national-monument roads including necessary bridges was held to be sanctioned by law. Volume **VII,** section **1218.**

A proposition to authorize the construction of vessels for the Navy was held to involve legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1440.**

Overruling a former decision, the construction of a submarine cable in extension of one already laid was held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1348.**

An appropriation for the construction of public bridges in the District of Columbia was held to be the continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1389.**

A proposition for the construction of a public bathing beach in the District of Columbia was ruled out of order as proposing legislation, but an appropriation to provide bathing facilities in a public park in the District was held to be in order as a continuation of work in progress. Volume **VII,** section **1390.**

An appropriation for construction of bridges on Indian reservations was held not to be in continuation of work in progress. Volume **VII,** section **1385.**

The construction of a road, although in extension of roads already built, was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1150.**

The construction of a new building at a military post was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1354.**

Provision for the construction of a new bathhouse at the Naval Academy was held not to be in order in an appropriation bill as a continuation of a public work. Volume **VII,** section **1356.**

The construction of a bridge on an Indian reservation was held not to be a work in progress justifying an appropriation on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1341.**

CONSULAR COURTS.

Bills creating courts of the United States in foreign countries are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4167.**

CONSULAR SERVICE.

The general affairs of the consular service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legislations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4163.**

The general affairs of the Consular Service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1879.**

An appropriation for transportation and subsistence of diplomatic and consular officers en route to and from their posts was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1251.**

While estimates by Secretary of State of appropriations for acquisition of sites and buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments are provided for by law, the submission of such estimate is not a condition precedent to appropriation by Congress, and an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1255.**

CONSULTATION.

In the Senate sitting for impeachment trials the doors may be closed for consultation on motion put and carried. Volume **III,** section **2095.**

CONTEMPTS.

(1) Not defined.
(2) Immunity of Members for acts concerning.
(3) Power to punish for.
(4) Members in.—For assaults in the House.
(5) Members in.—For assaults in Committee of the Whole.
(6) Members in.—For disorderly words, etc.
(7) Acts against Members or the House.
(8) Disturbance of House, arrest of its officer, etc.
(9) Witnesses in.
(10) Refusal to produce papers.
(11) Cases of witnesses certified to the district attorney.
(12) Method of investigating cases of, among Members.
(13) Procedure generally.
(14) Arrests for.—Order of, warrant, etc.
(15) Arrests.—Instances of.
(16) Arraignments for.—General practice.
(17) Arraignments for.—Counsel for respondent.
(18) Arraignments for.—Respondent answers in writing.
(19) Arraignments for.—Oral answers sometimes permitted.
(20) Arraignments for.—Examination of witnesses.
(21) Imprisonment for.—House has power to provide.
(22) Imprisonment for.—Instances of, by the House.
(23) Imprisonment for.—Instances of, by the Senate.
(24) Imprisonment for.—Release by discharge, etc.
(25) Imprisonment for.—Release by habeas corpus.
(26) Methods of purging of.
(27) In general.

(1) Not Defined.

It was found inexpedient to define the offense of contempt of the House by law and provide a punishment. Volume **II,** section **1598.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(1) Not Defined—Continued.

In the Nugent case in 1848 the court held that the Senate and House were the sole judges of their own contempts. Volume **II,** section **1640.**

Argument that the parliamentary law as to contempt does not apply to the House. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

The question of privilege arising from the duel between Jonathan Cilley and William J. Graves. Volume **II,** section **1644.**

The President by message complained to the House that his Secretary, immediately after delivering a message to the House, had been assaulted in the Capitol. Volume **II,** section **1615.**

(2) Immunity of Members for Acts Concerning.

In a case where the House has the right to punish for contempt its officers may not be held liable for the proper discharge of ministerial functions in connection therewith. Volume **III,** section **1713.**

In the case of Kilbourn v. Thompson the court affirmed the immunity of Members of the House from prosecution on account of their action in a case of alleged contempt. Volume **III,** section **2675.**

The House has assumed the expenses incurred by Members and officers in defended suits brought by persons punished by the House for contempt. Volume **III,** sections **1716, 1717.**

A committee having summoned a Member to testify as to statements made by him in debate, he protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **VI,** section **537.**

Instance wherein a Member declined to obey a summons to appear and testify before a committee of the House. Volume **VI,** section **537.**

A committee asserted the power of the House to arrest and imprison recalcitrant Members in order to compel obedience to its summons. Volume **VI,** section **537.**

(3) Power to Punish for.

Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of the House to punish for contempt. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

Decision of the Supreme Court affirming the right of the House to punish John Anderson for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1607.**

Instance in which the House authorized an investigation of purported violations of its privileges and its power to punish for contempt. Volume **VI,** section **531.**

The House is without constitutional jurisdiction to punish summarily for contempt in certain cases. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

The attempt in 1876 to punish Hallet Kilbourn for declining to testify before a committee resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court denying that the House has an unlimited power to punish for contempt of its authority. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

The power of the House to punish for contempt is limited to the cases expressly defined by the Constitution. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

While power to punish contempt is not expressly granted to Congress by the Constitution, it has the implied power to preserve itself and to deal by way of contempt with direct obstruction to its legislative duties. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

In the Kilbourn case the court held that no witness could be punished for contumacy except in an inquiry which the House has power to make. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

In 1894 the power of punishing for contempt was fully discussed in the District court of appeals. Volume **II,** section **1613.**

In the Chapman case the Supreme Court held that the power to punish for contempt remains with each House in cases to which its power properly extends. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(3) Power to Punish for—Continued.

In the Irwin case the House asserted its authority as grand inquest of the Nation to investigate, with the attendant right of punishment for contempt, in case of offenses in a preceding Congress. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

The House has discussed but not settled the question as to its power to compel a Member to accompany it without the Hall on an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II,** section **1139.**

An instance wherein the House turned over to the jurisdiction of the courts an offender guilty of contempt. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

The House ordered spread on its Journal a paper in which Samuel Houston protested against the right of the House to punish him for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

The right to coerce the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry for legislative purposes was discussed in the Hyatt case. Volume **III,** section **1722.**

Discussion of the theory that the House has the inherent power to punish for contempts wherever committed. Volume **II,** section **1615.**

Discussion by Jefferson as to the inherent power of the House to punish for contempt without prior sanction of law. Volume **II,** section **1597.**

The implied power to punish for contempt is limited to imprisonment and such imprisonment may not extend beyond the session of the body in which the contempt occurred. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

Reference to English precedents as to power to punish for contempts. Volume **II,** section **1627.**

Discussion of the right of the House to punish for contempt, with references to English precedents. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

The power to punish contempt vested in the House of Commons is not conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

Discussion as to the right of the House to punish for a contempt not committed in its actual presence. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

The Senate has power when acting in a case within its jurisdiction to punish all contempts of its authority. Volume **II,** section **1640.**

The Senate, sitting on impeachment trials, has authority to enforce obedience to its orders, writs, judgments, etc., punish contempts, and make lawful orders and rules. Volume **III,** section **2158.**

Discussion of the power of the House to issue a general warrant. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

Discussion of the power of investigation possessed by Congress in relation to the individual's right of privacy. Volume **III,** section **1766.**

Discussion of the power of the House to punish for a breach of its privileges. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

(4) Members in.—For Assaults in the House.

Punishment of Members for contempt. Volume **II,** sections **1641–1665.**

The parliamentary law as to treatment of Members between whom warm words or an assault have passed. Volume **II,** section **1641.**

From Members between whom warm words or an assault has passed on the floor, the House has exacted apologies. Volume **II,** sections **1646, 1647.**

After their affray on the floor, Messrs. Lyon and Griswold were required to pledge themselves before the Speaker to keep the peace during the season. Volume **II,** section **1643.**

The House, after declining to expel, censured a Member for contempt in assaulting another Member for words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

Three Members of the House were ordered to the bar of the House to answer for a contempt of privilege in being present at and assisting in an assault between two other Members. Volume **II,** section **1654.**

The House has frequently allowed personal difficulties arising in debate, and even violent assaults, to pass without notice, the Members concerned making apologies either personally or through other Members. Volume **II,** sections **1658–1662.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(4) Members in.—For Assaults in the House—Continued.

For unparliamentary language and an assault two Senators were declared in contempt and later were censured. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

The President pro tempore of the Senate declined to take the responsibility of directing the Secretary to omit from the call of the yeas and nays the names of two Senators who had been declared in contempt. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

Two Senators, declared by the Senate to be in contempt, were allowed to speak only after permission had been given by the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

Two Senators having been declared in contempt, a question was raised as to the right to suspend their functions as Senators, including their right to vote, but was not decided. Volume **II,** section **1665.**

(5) Members in.—For Assaults in Committee of the Whole.

Two Members having created disorder in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker took the chair and restored order, whereupon the committee rose and the House adjourned before taking action on the disorder. Volume **II,** section **1657.**

Two Members having created disorder in Committee of the Whole by an encounter, the Speaker took the chair and restored order, and the House immediately referred the subject to a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1650.**

Two Members having assaulted one another in Committee of the Whole, the House appointed a committee of inquiry, although the two Members had severally explained to the House and reconciled their quarrel. Volume **II,** section **1651.**

Warm words and an assault having passed between two members in Committee of the Whole, The House required them to apologize "for violating its privileges and offending its dignity." Volume **II,** section **1648.**

Two Members having assaulted one another in Committee of the Whole, the House declined to permit the committee to resume its sitting until a committee to investigate the facts of the disorder had been appointed. Volume **II,** section **1649.**

For an assault during debate in Committee of the Whole the House, after expulsion had been suggested, exacted apologies from a Member. Volume **II,** sections **1650, 1657.**

An assault occurring between two Members in Committee of the Whole, the committee rose and the Speaker restored order before receiving the report. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

Members who had committed as assault in Committee of the Whole apologized to the House, although the chairman of the committee had made no report of the occurrence. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

Although a breach of privilege occur in Committee of the Whole, it yet relates to the dignity of the House and is so treated. Volume **II,** section **1657.**

An apology of Members for an assault committed in Committee of the Whole was not placed in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1652.**

(6) Members in.—For Disorderly Words, etc.

The rule requiring words spoken out of order to be taken down at once does not apply to an occurrence of disorder constituting a breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1657.**

A proposition to censure a Member for presenting a petition purporting to come from slaves failed after long discussion. Volume **IV,** section **3342.**

For defying and insulting the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole the House declared Sherrod Williams in contempt and liable to censure. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

Report of a committee holding in contempt of the House a Member who had permitted the dissemination of letters in his name reflecting upon the honor and integrity of Members of the House. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

The House considered but did not act on propositions to expel or censure a Member who had published in a newspaper an article alleged to be in violation of the privileges of the House. Volume **II,** section **1245.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(6) Members in.—For Disorderly Words, etc.—Continued.

An insult to the Speaker has been held to raise a question of privilege not governed by the ordinary rule about taking down disorderly words as soon as uttered. Volume **II,** section **1248.**

A Member having used words insulting to the Speaker, the House on a subsequent day and after other business had intervened, censured the offender. Volume **II,** section **1248.**

A charge of general corruption in the Government made in the Senate does not so reflect on the House as to raise a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2658.**

The publication by a Member of alleged false and scandalous charges against the House and its Members, which he also reiterated in debate, was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2637.**

An alleged offense against the dignity of the House and the participation of a Member therein was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2642.**

A proposition for the punishment of a Member is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1254.**

A proposition to censure a Member for violating the rules of the House involves a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2651.**

A proposition relating to the expulsion of a Member presents a question of privilege which supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **III,** section **2648.**

The previous question may be moved on a proposition to censure a Member, although the effect of it might be to prevent him from making explanation or defense. Volume **V,** section **5459.**

A resolution for the investigation of an alleged assault of one Member on another at a place outside of the Capitol was admitted as of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1645.**

(7) Acts Against Members or the House.

Challenge of a Member by a Senator in 1796 was determined to be a breach of the privileges of the House. Volume **III,** section **2677.**

Question as to the right of the House to interfere for the protection of Members who without the Hall get into difficulties disconnected with their official duties (footnote). Volume **III,** section **2678.**

An assault upon a Member within the walls of the Capitol when the House was not in session was deemed a breach of privilege, although it arose from a cause not connected with the Member's representative capacity. Volume **II,** section **1624.**

An assault upon a Member of the House for words spoken in debate is a breach of its privileges and a contempt of the House. Volume **VI,** section **332.**

Assault committed on a Member for words spoken in debate constitutes a contempt of the House in which he is then sitting although the words may have been spoken in a prior House. Volume **VI,** section **332.**

A citizen having assaulted a Member for words spoken in debate, the House arrested, arraigned, and censured him. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

After debate the House ordered a warrant to issue for arrest of a person who had violated its privileges by assaulting a Member. Volume **VI,** section **332.**

On the evidence of Members who in their places gave information of attempts to bribe them, the House issued an order for the arrest of the person charged with the offense. Volume **II,** section **1599.**

A citizen having attempted to bribe a Member, the House arrested, tried, and punished him. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

Is an attempt to bribe a Members at a place other than the seat of government, and before he has taken his seat, a breach of privilege? Volume **II,** section **1603.**

Discussion of the offense of questioning a Member "in any other place" for words spoken in debate. Volume **II,** section **1655.**

For publications affecting the reputations of Members reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II,** sections **1636, 1637.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(7) Acts Against Members or the House—Continued.

The House arrested and arraigned at the bar a newspaper reporter for alleged statements reflecting on the integrity of a Member. Volume **II**, section **1635.**

A resolution to investigate the failure of the Post-Office Department to remove a postmaster charged with an attempt to influence a Member corruptly was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2688.**

The Senate requested the Executive to prosecute William Duane for defamation of the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1604.**

The attack of Matthew Lyon on Roger Griswold in 1798. Volume **II**, sections **1642, 1643.**

A protest by the minister of a foreign power against proposed action of the House was held to be an invasion of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1592.**

An "absurd and purposeless" anonymous letter proposing a corrupt bargain to a Member of the House was held by a committee of the House to create no breach of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2702.**

For attempting to bribe a Member John Anderson was censured by the Speaker at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1606.**

(8) Disturbance of House, Arrest of its Officer, etc.

The arrest by a civil magistrate of an officer of the House for an act performed in the service of the House was deemed a high breach of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1605.**

A person who had wounded one of the police of the Capitol was by the House committed to the custody of its Sergeant-at-Arms while a committee was instructed to investigate. Volume **II**, section **1651.**

An assault upon the clerk of a committee within the walls of the Capitol was held to be a breach of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1629.**

One reporter having assaulted another in the presence of the House, punishment for breach of privilege was inflicted. Volume **II**, section **1630.**

A spectator in the gallery having created disturbance, the Speaker ordered his arrest. Volume **II**, section **1605.**

To obviate the necessity of clearing the galleries the Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any person disturbing the proceedings. Volume **V**, section **7311.**

For improper conduct in connection with legislation reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1638, 1639.**

(9) Witnesses in.

For testifying falsely before a congressional committee of investigation a witness was certified to the district attorney and indicted by a Federal grand jury. Volume **VI**, section **355.**

The statutes provide that a person summoned as a witness who fails to appear or refuses to testify shall be punished by fine or imprisonment. Volume **III**, section **1769.**

A statute penalizes recalcitrancy of witnesses summoned to testify before either House or any committee of either House. Volume **VI**, section **335.**

The power of the Senate to require testimony of witnesses is in no wise inferior to that exercised by a court of justice and includes under comparable circumstances the power to compel attendance. Volume **VI**, section **348.**

No witness is privileged to refuse to testify when examined by the House or its committees on the ground that his testimony would disgrace himself. Volume **III**, section **1769.**

Witnesses summoned to testify may not excuse themselves under the plea that their testimony would compromise them. Volume **VI**, section **335.**

The fact that testimony sought by a committee of the House might militate against the interest of the witness in a pending suit was held not to excuse him from supplying information properly within the scope of the inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **338.**

A witness may rightfully refuse to answer where the committee exceeds its power or where questions submitted are not pertinent to the matter under inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **342.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(9) Witnesses in—Continued.

Witnesses having refused to answer questions not contemplated in the resolution authorizing the inquiry, the committee formally denied to insist. Volume **VI**, section **352.**

It is assumed that the Senate will deal with a witness in accordance with recognized rules and discharge him from custody upon proper assurance that he will appear to testify when required. Volume **VI**, section **349.**

After consideration a committee concluded that an official threatened with impeachment was not in contempt for declining to be sworn as a witness or to produce documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **1699.**

It is not essential that a resolution authorizing an investigation of the conduct of Senators shall specify censure or expulsion in order that the Senate may constitutionally compel testimony. Volume **II**, section **1614.**

In 1860 the Senate looked to House precedents in dealing with a witness in contempt. Volume **III,** section **1724.**

In the latest practice a committee, in reporting the contempt of a witness, shows that the testimony required is material and presents copies of the subpoena and return. Volume **III**, section **1701.**

A committee, in reporting the contumacy of a witness, included a transcript of the testimony so as to show in what the contempt consisted. Volume **III**, section **1671.** Volume **VI**, section **336.**

In reporting the contumacy of a witness the committee appended to their report extracts from the examination showing the circumstances. Volume **III**, section **1694.**

A report of an investigating committee, in the form of a letter to the Speaker relating to contempt of a witness, was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1697.**

A telegram from the chairman of a committee making investigations in a distant place, addressed to the Speaker and on the subject of contumacious witnesses, was held in order on a communication of high privilege. Volume **III**, section **1799.**

Counsel for a contumacious witness, present at the examination and transgressing the bounds of propriety, was admonished. Volume **VI**, section **336.**

A person before a committee declining to give evidence, the committee tendered him oaths as a witness, which he refused. Volume **III**, section **1699.**

A Senate committee, with authority to take testimony in the recess between two sessions of the same Congress, was yet unable to compel testimony from a recalcitrant witness. Volume **III**, section **1837.**

Discussion of the privilege of a witness summoned to testify before a committee of the House. Volume **III**, section **1779.**

(10) Refusal to Produce Papers.

In 1876, after examination and discussion, the House declared its right, through a subpoena duces tecum, to compel the production of books, papers, and especially telegrams. Volume **III**, section **1812.**

The general authority of the House to compel testimony and the production of papers in an investigation, and the relation of this right to the rights of individuals to privacy in business affairs, were discussed in 1837. Volume **III**, section **1733.**

For declining to testify or to obey a subpoena duces tecum commanding him to produce certain papers to be used in impeachment proceedings against himself, George F. Seward was arraigned for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1699.**

In 1877 the House, in the course of an investigation of the recent Presidential election, compelled the production of telegrams by an employee of the company having actual custody of them. Volume **III**, section **1696.**

In 1860 a proposition to arrest a Government official for refusing to produce a paper which he declared to be entirely private in its nature was abandoned after discussion. Volume **III**, section **1683.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(10) Refusal to Produce Papers—Continued.

In 1834 the directors of the bank of the United States resisted the authority of the House to compel the production of books of the bank before an investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

An official of a telegraph company not being in actual possession of dispatches demanded by the House, proceedings for contempt were discontinued. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

(11) Cases of Witnesses Certified to the District Attorney.

The Speaker, without order of the House and under the law, certifies the case of a contumacious witness to the district attorney, but the Journal may contain no record of his act. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

Reference to the circumstances attending the enactment of the law for punishing contumacious witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

The Journal did not record the Speaker's act in certifying the Walcott case to the district attorney. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

Although the House imprisoned Walcott for contempt, the Speaker also certified the case to the district attorney in pursuance of law. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

A witness having refused to answer certain questions propounded to him by a special committee of the Senate duly authorized to investigate the subject of inquiry, the Senate issued a warrant for his arrest and certified its committee's report of the circumstances to the district attorney. Volume **VI**, section **346**.

An instance where in the Speaker announced that he had certified to the district attorney the case of a contumacious witness. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

For declining to testify or to obey a subpoena dues tecum commanding him to produce certain papers, Harry F. Sinclair was certified to the district attorney for contempt. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

The Journal contains no reference to the act of the Speaker in certifying the case of the witness Kilbourn to the district attorney. Volume **II**, section **1609**.

In 1894 the certification of alleged cases of contempt before a Senate committee was made without action of the Senate declaring the witnesses in contempt. Volume **II**, section **1612**.

While certification of a contumacious witness to the district attorney for contempt is administrative, a motion authorizing certification has been admitted. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

The House sometimes transmits to the courts reports in regard to witnesses who have apparently testified falsely. Volume **III**, sections **1780, 1781**.

A witness giving contradictory testimony while under order for arrest for refusing to answer questions propounded by a committee of inquiry, the Senate vacated the order and referred the case to the district attorney. Volume **VI**, section **345**.

A witness refusing to testify before a committee of the Senate was indicted and tried in the district court. Volume **VI**, section **337**.

(12) Method of Investigating Cases of, Among Members.

An assault by one Member of another for words spoken in debate was made the subject of an investigation by a select committee. Volume **II**, section **1655**.

A committee having general authority to examine and recommend in relation to an assault between two Members was held to have authority also to recommend censure of other Members implicated. Volume **II**, section **1656.**.

Members who have been concerned in a dual which resulted in the death of a Member were permitted to attend and cross-examine witnesses during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **1644**.

A proposition to investigate as to duels occurring on account of words spoken in debate was admitted as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2679**.

The intervention of other business does not prevent the House from taking up and dealing with a breach of privilege (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1647**.

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(12) Method of Investigating Cases of, Among Members—Continued.

Instance wherein testimony as to a difficulty between two Members was heard in Committee of the Whole. Volume **II**, section **1642**.

The House having ordered a Member to be censured, he was allowed by unanimous consent to make explanation before the execution of the order. Volume **II**, section **1656.**

A Member against whom a resolution of censure was pending addressed the House without permission being asked or given. Volume **II**, section **1253**.

While the House was investigating a difficulty between two Members it declared that it would be considered a high breach of privilege if either should enter into a personal contest pending decision. Volume **II**, section **1642**.

Pending consideration of a question of contempt the Speaker admitted as privileged a resolution relating to the existence of the committee which suggested the proceedings. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

(13) Procedure Generally.

Each House of Congress has power through its own process to summons a private individual before one of its committees to give testimony which will enable it the more efficiently to exercise its constitutional legislative function. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

The investigation of a breach of the privilege of the House was committed to a select committee appointed by the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

A committee of investigation decided that the powers granted by the resolution authorizing its appointment did not extend to questions propounded in the course of the inquiry and laid the transcript of the record before the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **352**.

The same presumption of regularity attaches to action by the Senate in directing the arrest of a recusant witness that applies to the proceedings of the courts. Volume **VI**, section **349**.

It is presumed that in the eliciting of testimony the Senate will observe all constitutional restraints. Volume **VI**, section **347**.

A witness having declined to attend and produce documents, the Senate by resolution ordered his arrest. Volume **VI**, section **339**.

A witness contumacious before a committee is not given a second opportunity in the committee before the House orders his arrest for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

A person who had failed to respond to a summons was arrested and arraigned, and his excuse being satisfactory the House ordered that he be discharged when he should have testified. Volume **III**, sections **1674, 1675**.

The House having ordered the arrest of a person who had failed to obey a subpoena from a committee, and who later made explanation, an order was passed discharging him without arraignment. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

The House declined to release Samuel Houston on bail pending his trial by the House for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1618**.

Form of subpoena served on a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued by order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

Subpoenas issued by a committee of the Senate summoning witnesses to testify in an investigation authorized by the Senate are as if issued by the Senate itself. Volume **VI**, section **341**.

A discussion as to whether or not the principles of the procedure of the courts should be followed in action for expulsion. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

Discussion as to whether or not the principles of the procedure of the courts should be followed in action for censure. Volume **II**, section **1255**.

It is not essential that a resolution authorizing an investigation of the conduct of Senators shall specify censure or expulsion in order that the Senate may constitutionally compel testimony. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

The respondent retired while the House deliberated on the mode of procedure in a case of contempt. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(13) Procedure Generally—Continued.

The statutes provide that the fact of a witness' contumacy shall be certified by the Speaker under seal of the House to the district attorney of the District of Columbia. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

The Senate requested the Executive to prosecute William Duane for defamation of the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

The House appointed a Committee of Privileges to determine the procedure in the Anderson contempt case. Volume **II,** section **1606.**

Deputies with authority to execute warrants may be appointed by the Sergeant at Arms under a standing order of the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **341.**

Censure inflicted by the Speaker on a citizen and his apology to the House appear in full in the Journal. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

(14) Arrests for.—Order of, Warrant, etc.

A warrant for the arrest of a recalcitrant witness may issue without previous subpoena where service on the witness is a question of doubt. Volume **VI,** section **348.**

In providing for the arrest of a recalcitrant witness it is unnecessary for the Senate in inditing the resolution to determine whether the testimony sought and refused was pertinent to the inquiry. Volume **VI,** section **347.**

By direction of the House, the Speaker issued and the Sergeant at Arms served a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with contempt of the House. Volume **VI,** section **532.**

In ordering the arrest of a witness for contempt the House embodied in a preamble the report of the committee showing the alleged contempt. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

The House held valid a report transmitted by telegraph from an investigating committee and ordered the arrest of a person for contempt on the strength of it. Volume **III,** section **1695.**

It was not thought necessary that mileage and fees should be tendered a witness before arresting him for contempt in declining to answer. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

An early discussion as to form of resolution ordering the arrest of a contumacious witness. Volume **III,** section **1714.**

A subpoena having been served by a deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, a certificate of his appointment should accompany a report requesting arrest of the witness for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

Form of warrant and return in case of arrest of a witness for contumacy. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

In the Walcott case the House provided that the resolution ordering him to be taken into custody should be a sufficient warrant. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

Verbal return of the Sergeant-at-Arms on presenting a witness under arrest for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1697.**

The order of arrest sometimes specifies that it shall be made either by the Sergeant-at-Arms or his special messenger. Volume **III,** section **1688.**

Form of warrant signed by the President of the Senate for taking William Duane into custody. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

Form of warrant and return used by the Senate in compelling the attendance of witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1702.**

A joint committee has ordered a contumacious witness into custody. Volume **III,** section **1720.**

A question as to issuing a warrant for the arrest of a person who has avoided a summons by seeking a foreign country. Volume **III,** section **1805.**

(15) Arrests.—Instances of.

The contempt cases of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II,** sections **1599–1603.**

The case of Nathaniel Rounsavell, a recalcitrant witness, in 1812. Volume **III,** section **1666.**

The contempt case of John Anderson before the House in 1818. Volume **II,** sections **1606, 1607.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(15) Arrests.—Instances of—Continued.

For misappropriation of funds the House arrested its Clerk and arraigned him at the bar. Volume **I,** section **287.**

In 1837, for refusing to obey the subpoena of a committee, Reuben M. Whitney was arrested and tried at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

In 1857 the House arrested and arraigned at its bar Joseph L. Chester, a contumacious witness. Volume **III,** section **1670.**

In 1858 the House arrested and arraigned J. D. Williamson for contempt in declining to respond to a subpoena. Volume **III,** section **1673.**

James W. Simonton, a witness before a House committee, was arrested and arraigned at the bar for declining to answer a material question. Volume **III,** section **1669.**

The case of Lovell H. Rousseau, in contempt of the House in 1866. Volume **II,** sections **1655, 1656.**

The case of Charles W. Wooley, in contempt of the House in 1868. Volume **III,** sections **1685, 1686.**

The case of E. W. Barnes, in contempt of the House in 1877. Volume **III,** sections **1695, 1696.**

The case of Hallet Kilbourn, a contumacious witness in 1876. Volume **II,** sections **1608–1611.**

The Senate case of Elverton R. Chapman, a contumacious witness in 1894. Volume **II,** sections **1612–1614.**

The case of Patrick Woods, in contempt of the House in 1870. Volume **II,** sections **1626–1628.**

Instances wherein the House has ordered arrests which do not appear to have been made. Volume **III,** sections **1707–1711.**

Various instances of arrest for contempt of the Senate. Volume **III,** sections **1703–1706.**

The Kansas committee of 1856 was empowered to send for persons and papers, and to arrest and bring before the House any witnesses in contempt. Volume **III,** section **1752.**

(16) Arraignment for.—General Practice.

In 1795 the House decided to hear the case of a person arrested for contempt at the bar rather than by a select committee. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

A person under arrest for contempt is arraigned before being required to answer. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

The House declined to commit to custody an alleged contumacious witness until he had been arraigned and answered at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

Form of arraignment of a recalcitrant witness at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1669.**

Form of arraignment of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II,** section **1600.**

Form of arraignment adopted in the case of Williamson. Volume **III,** section **1673.**

Form of arraignment adopted in the Wolcott case. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

Form of proceedings at the trial of William Duane at the bar of the Senate. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

Form of proceedings at the arraignment and censure of Charles C. Glover. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

The Speaker held that Members might not confer with a respondent arraigned at the bar of the House. Volume **VI,** section **333.**

In 1795 proceedings against persons in contempt were taken in accordance with recommendations by a select committee on privileges. Volume **II,** section **1000.**

An instance wherein a person was arraigned at the bar without a previous order of the House fixing the form of procedure. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

For permitting a Member under arrest to escape, the Doorkeeper was arraigned at the bar of the House. Volume **I,** section **291.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(16) Arraignment for.—General Practice—Continued.

A person arraigned at the bar of the House must be dealt with in strict accordance with the terms of the resolution ordering his arrest and arraignment. Volume **II,** section **1635.**

Instance wherein the House amended its charges against a person already arraigned for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1600.**

The House ordered that Whitney, under arrest for contempt, should be furnished with a copy of the report as to his alleged contempt before arraignment. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

For the trial of Samuel Houston for contempt a committee on privileges reported on a method of procedure. Volume **II,** section **1617.**

The House declined to permit Samuel Houston, on trial at its bar for contempt, to challenge the right of a Member to sit in the trial. Volume **II,** section **1617.**

A person on trial at the bar of the House for contempt was given permission to examine witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1668.**

The respondent retired while the House deliberated on the mode of procedure in a case of contempt. Volume **III,** section **1668.**

A person on trial at the bar of the Senate was to be present at the arraignment and examinations, but to retire during deliberations. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

A contumacious witness should not be proceeded against for contempt, either before the House or under the law, until he has been arraigned and answered at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

In the Woolley case the House did not furnish to the respondent a copy of the report of the committee at whose suggestion he was arraigned. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

Persons in contempt for declining to testify or obey a subpoena have frequently given their testimony and been discharged without arraignment before the House. Volume **III,** sections **1676–1682.**

Samuel Houston, arrested for a breach of privilege, was arraigned at the bar of the House, informed of the charge, and informed that he might summon witnesses and employ counsel. Volume **II,** section **1616.**

The witness Kilbourn was arraigned without previous adoption of a form. Volume **II,** section **1608.**

(17) Arraignments for.—Counsel for Respondent.

In the resolution ordering the arrest and arraignment of Whitney the House at the same time gave him permission to have counsel. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

In 1812 the opinion of the House seems to have been against permitting counsel to a contumacious witness arraigned at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1666.**

A person having been arrested for contempt a communication from his counsel was laid before the House. Volume **III,** section **1695.**

The House denied to Kilbourn the services of counsel at his arraignment for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1608.**

A witness arraigned for contempt was accompanied by his counsel, but his request that he be heard by counsel was granted only to the extent of being permitted to respond in writing. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

William Duane, on trial at the bar of the Senate for contempt, was allowed counsel under certain conditions. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

(18) Arraignments for.—Respondent Answers in Writing.

A witness having responded orally when arraigned for contempt it was required that the answer be in writing. Volume **III,** section **1684.**

Instance wherein the answer of a person arraigned for contempt was in writing but not sworn to and not recorded in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1687.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(18) Arraignments for.—Respondent Answers in Writing—Continued.

Being arraigned for contempt George F. Seward presented a written statement signed by himself and counsel, but not attested, and this answer appears in full in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1699.**

In the Wolcott case the respondent when arraigned presented two answers, each in writing, sworn and subscribed, one of which appears in the Journal, while the other does not. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

A witness arraigned for contempt, having in his answer questioned the power of the House, was permitted to file an amended answer, which was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1673.**

The answers at the arraignment in the Woolley case were in writing, and one was sworn to, but neither appears in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1685.**

In an arraignment in 1877 the answer of the respondent prepared by his counsel was attested. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

Several persons arraigned at the bar together for contempt made an answer in writing and singed but not sworn to. Volume **III,** section **1698.**

A person arraigned for contempt submitted a statement in writing, which did not appear in full in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1635.**

A person arraigned at the bar for contempt was permitted to amend his answer. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

The written and sworn answer on a witness arraigned for neglecting a summons did not appear in the Journal. Volume **III,** sections **1674, 1675.**

When arraigned the witness Kilbourn submitted a written, unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1609.**

A contumacious witness arraigned at the bar of the House was required to answer in writing and under oath. Volume **III,** section **1670.**

(19) Arraignment for.—Oral Answer Sometimes Permitted.

An officer of the House being arraigned for neglect of duty, it was voted that he might answer orally. Volume **I,** section **291.**

The Clerk being arraigned to answer charges, leave was given him to address the House. Volume **I,** section **287.**

The Journal recorded the substance of the oral answer of an officer of the House arraigned at the bar for neglect of duty. Volume **I,** section **291.**

The Clerk being arraigned and addressing the House in his defense, the Journal merely records the fact. Volume **I,** section **287.**

A witness arraigned at the bar of the House for contempt was permitted to answer orally. Volume **III,** section **1699.**

A witness arraigned for contempt answered orally and without being sworn. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

A witness arraigned at the bar for contempt and having already submitted his written answers was allowed by unanimous consent to make a verbal statement. Volume **III,** section **1686.**

In the Irwin case the respondent, on being arraigned, made an oral, unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

An instance wherein a witness arraigned for contempt was allowed to make an unsworn oral statement, which in fact was an argument as well as an answer. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

Witnesses arraigned for contempt have frequently answered orally and not under oath. Volume **III,** section **1688.**

(20) Arraignments for.—Examination of Witnesses.

Method of examining witnesses through the Speaker in a contempt case tried at the bar of the House in 1795. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(20) Arraignments for.—Examination of Witnesses—Continued.

In a trial at the bar of the House for contempt a committee was appointed to examine witnesses for the House. Volume **III,** section **1668.**

In 1795 the House introduced a district judge to administer oaths to witnesses in a contempt case heard at the bar of the House. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

In 1832 the Speaker was empowered to administer the oath to witnesses in the contempt case of Samuel Houston. Volume **II,** section **1617.**

A person being on trial for contempt, both the information given by Members and their testimony were required to be under oath. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

Rule for examining Members as witnesses in a trial at the bar of the House for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1619.**

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions propounded to him were first approved by the House. Volume **II,** section **1635.**

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions and answers were recorded in the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1635.**

In the examination of witnesses in the contempt case of Samuel Houston the House declined to permit a witness to state opinions. Volume **II,** section **1618.**

In the trial of Samuel Houston for contempt the House permitted an affidavit to be read. Volume **II,** section **1618.**

In the Whitney case a proposition to examine the respondent was ruled out of order while witnesses were being examined. Volume **III,** section **1668.**

Rule adopted in the Whitney case for disposing of objections to questions proposed to witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1668.**

In the Irwin case the Journal does not record the responses of the witness to the questions put by the Speaker. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

In the Irwin case the questions which the respondent had declined to answer in committee were proposed to him again at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

In the Stewart case the questions and answers at the examination were recorded in the Journal, the answers being oral and not under oath. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

Testimony given before a House or its committee may not be used as evidence against the witness in any court, except in case of alleged perjury. Volume **III,** section **1769.**

(21) Imprisonment for.—House Has Power to Provide.

A witness having declined to answer a pertinent question before a select committee, he was arraigned before the House, and, persisting in contumacy, was committed. Volume **III,** section **1666.**

A recalcitrant witness having remained obdurate when arraigned at the bar was committed to custody. Volume **III,** section **1669.**

A witness having when arraigned for contempt submitted an answer disrespectful to the House, he was ordered into custody for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1693.**

It is for the House and not the Speaker to determine whether or not a person arraigned for contempt shall be heard before being ordered into custody. Volume **III,** section **1684.**

Instances wherein the House has refused to punish contumacious witnesses. Volume **III,** sections **1632, 1712.**

A witness having declined to testify before a joint committee, a question arose as to whether one House or both should take proceedings to punish for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1721.**

A discussion as to the power of the House to imprison for a period after the adjournment of the session. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

A warrant of commitment "need not set forth the particular facts which constitute the alleged contempt." Volume **II,** section **1640.**

A proposed order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to hold a person in custody in jail until the latter should have purged himself of contempt was criticised and an unconditional order was agreed to. Volume **III,** section **1690.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(22) Imprisonment for.—Instances of, by the House.

For contempt in attempting to bribe its Members the House committed Robert Randall in 1795. Volume **II,** section **1603.**

In 1858 the House imprisoned John W. Wolcott for contempt in refusing as a witness to answer a question which he contended was inquisitorial, but which the House held to be pertinent. Volume **III,** section **1671.**

In 1862 Henry Wikoff was imprisoned by the House for refusing to testify before a committee. Volume **III,** section **1684.**

In 1868 a contumacious witness, Charles W. Woolley, who declined to answer for the alleged reason that the examination was inquisitorial, was imprisoned for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1686.**

In 1873 Joseph B. Stewart was imprisoned for contempt of the House in refusing as a witness to answer a question which he claimed related to the relations of attorney and client, and therefore was inquisitorial. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

In 1874 the House imprisoned in the common jail a contumacious witness. Richard B. Irwin, who contended that the inquiry proposed by the House committee was unauthorized and exceeded the power of the House. Volume **III,** sections **1690, 1691.**

In 1877 the House imprisoned members of a State canvassing board for contempt in refusing to obey a subpoena duces tecum for the production of certain papers relating to the election of Presidential electors. Volume **III,** section **1698.**

Hallet Kilbourn was committed for contumacy in declining to answer a question which he claimed was in excess of the power of the House to ask. Volume **II,** sections **1608–1611.**

The House declined to commit to custody an alleged contumacious witness until he had been arraigned and answered at the bar of the House. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

(23) Imprisonment for.—Instances of, by the Senate.

William Duane for a publication tending to defame the Senate was found guilty of contempt and imprisoned by order of that body. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

In 1860 the Senate imprisoned Thaddeus Hyatt in the common jail for contempt in refusing to appear as a witness. Volume **III,** section **1722.**

The Senate committed John Nugent for contempt in publishing a treaty pending in executive session. Volume **II,** section **1640.**

In 1894 Elverton R. Chapman was convicted by the court and committed for contempt of the United States Senate in declining as a witness to answer a pertinent question. Volume **II,** section **1614.**

(24) Imprisonment for.—Release by Discharge, etc.

The House having ordered a person into custody "until he shall purge himself of said contempt," he was, on purging himself, discharged without further order. Volume **III,** section **1684.**

At the end of a Congress the House, by a general order, directed the discharge of all persons in custody for contempt. Volume **III,** section **1698.**

A resolution relating to the discharge of a person in custody for contempt is a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1672.**

The House having considered and determined the disposition of a person in custody, a further proposition relating thereto was held not to be privileged. Volume **III,** section **1715.**

A resolution relating to the place of imprisonment of persons in custody for contempt was admitted as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1698.**

A witness imprisoned by the House for contempt was indicted under the law, whereupon the House ordered his delivery to the officers of the court. Volume **III,** section **1672.**

CONTEMPS—Continued.

(25) Imprisonment for.—Release by Habeas Corpus.

A recalcitrant witness having been released from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms by judgment of a district court, the Senate authorized an appeal to the Supreme Court. Volume **VI,** section **340.**

A witness in custody for refusing to testify may invoke the action of the courts only on a clear showing of arbitrary and improvident use of the power amounting to a denial of due process of law. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

While confined in jail for contempt the witness Kilbourn was released by habeas corpus proceedings, the court intimidating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House to punish. Volume **II,** section **1610.**

In making return to habeas corpus proceedings in the Kilbourn case the Sergeant at Arms produced the body of the prisoner. Volume **II,** section **1610.**

A writ of habeas corpus being served on the Sergeant at Arms, who held the witness Irwin in custody for contempt, the House, after consideration, prescribed the form and manner of return. Volume **III,** section **1691.**

A witness in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms having procured a writ of habeas corpus, the Senate requested the President to direct the Attorney General to defend the suit. Volume **VI,** section **339.**

A recalcitrant witness having been committed for refusal to testify, the Supreme Court sustained the dismissal of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Volume **VI,** section **351.**

(26) Methods of Purging of.

An alleged contumacious witness having been arraigned, the House declared him in contempt, and then proceeded to specify the manner in which he might purge himself. Volume **III,** section **1689.**

A witness being ordered by the House to answer a pertinent question before a committee, was then removed from the bar and later, on report of the committee that he had answered, was discharged. Volume **III,** section **1692.**

In 1891 a witness in contempt for refusing to testify before a committee was arrested and arraigned and, after purging himself of the contempt, was discharged. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

A witness being arraigned for contempt in refusing to answer a pertinent question asked by a committee agreed when arranged that he would answer if so ordered by the House. Volume **III,** section **1692.**

A witness arrested for contempt in refusing to answer promised to respond, and was therefore discharged and ordered before the committee. Volume **III,** section **1694.**

A conumacious witness having given a respectful and sufficient answer at the bar of the House was ordered to be discharged. Volume **III,** section **1670.**

A witness having promised when arraigned to testify before a committee, the House gave him permission to do so, but did not discharge him from custody until the committee reported that he had purged himself. Volume **III,** section **1701.**

A person whose arrest had been ordered for neglect to obey a subpoena having appeared and testified, the House arraigned him and then discharged him. Volume **III,** section **1687.**

Instances wherein witnesses arraigned for contempt and agreeing to testify have not been discharged until the testimony has been given. Volume **III,** section **1688.**

In 1880 three recalcitrant witnesses were arraigned at the bar of the Senate and, having purged themselves of contempt, were discharged. Volume **III,** section **1702.**

A witness imprisoned for contempt before a committee purges himself by stating to the House his readiness to go before the committee, and not by testifying directly to the House. Volume **III,** section **1686.**

(27) In General.

In 1855 the House expelled from the floor William B. Chace, a reporter, who refused to testify before a committee. Volume **II,** section **1632.**

CONTEMPS—Continued.

(27) In General.—Continue.

A Member for whom the House had voted censure announced that he had sent his resignation to the governor of his State, but the House nevertheless voted to inflict the punishment. Volume **II,** section **1656.**

In cases of contempt which it is not authorized to redress, the remedy of the House is resort to judicial proceedings under the criminal law. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

In 1929 a Senate committee recommended the denial of the privilege of the floor to a newspaper reporter charged with publication of proceedings of an executive session. Volume **VI,** section **334.**

Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** section **341.**

Decision by the Supreme Court on the right of the Senate to subpoena witness and compel testimony. Volume **VI,** sections **346, 351.**

Decisions by the Supreme Court relating to the punishment of contumacious witnesses. Volume **VI,** section **354.**

Decision of the district court on the right of the Senate to compel testimony and the production of papers and records. Volume **VI,** section **337.**

Discussion of the remedies open to the Senate under the statute. Volume **VI,** section **336.**

The case of Bishop James Cannon, jr. Volume **VI,** sections **352, 353.**

The Senate having sold authority under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may exercise in its own right the incidental power of compelling the attendance of witnesses without the aid of a statute. Volume **VI,** sections **346, 347, 348, 349, 351.**

The investigation of charges against Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, continued. Volume **VI,** section **537.**

The case of M. S. Daugherty. Volume **VI,** sections **339, 340, 341, 342, 343.**

The contempt case of Charles C. Glover before the House in 1913. Volume **VI,** sections **332, 333.**

The case of Harry F. Sinclair, a recalcitrant witness, in 1924. Volume **VI,** sections **336, 337, 338.**

While emphasizing the importance of protecting the individual from unreasonable and arbitrary disclosures of his private affairs, the court holds that either House of Congress is authorized to require testimony in aid of legislation. Volume **VI,** section **338.**

The case of Robert W. Stewart. Volume **VI,** section **344.**

A formal protest by the President against certain proceedings of the House was declared a breach of privilege. Volume **II,** section **1590.**

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II,** section **1591.**

A letter from an executive officer of the Government criticizing the Senate was condemned in debate as a breach of privilege and withdrawn. Volume **III,** section **2566.**

A proposition to investigate whether or not the head of an Executive Department had failed or declined to respond to an inquiry of the House was held not to be a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1893.**

The head of a Department having declined to respond to an inquiry of the House, a demand for a further answer was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1891.**

A demand that the head of an Executive Department transmit a more complete reply to a resolution of inquiry may not be presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **1892.**

General charges that attempts are being made through public sentiment to influence the House do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2638.**

An instance wherein the House refused to punish conumacious witnesses. Volume **III,** section **1712.**

CONTEMPTS—Continued.

(27) In General—Continued.

In 1855 the House declined to punish a contumacious witness. Volume **II,** section **1632.**

The publication by the Public Printer of an article alleged to be for the purpose of exciting unlawful violence among Members has been considered a matter of privilege. Volume **III,** section **2641.**

CONTESTANT. See "Elections of Representatives" and "Elections of Senators."

CONTESTEE. See "Elections of Representatives" and "Elections of Senators."

CONTESTS, ELECTION. See "Elections of Representatives" and "Elections of Senators."

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

An appropriation for contingent expenses and unforeseen emergencies was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII,** section **1241.**

CONTINGENT FUND.

The rule gives to the Committee on Accounts jurisdiction of subjects touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, the auditing and settling of all accounts that may be charged therein by order of the House. Volume **IV,** section **4328.**

Authority of the Committee on Accounts and the accounting officers of the Treasury over the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House. Volume **V,** section **7236.**

The statutes provide that payments shall be made from the contingent fund only when sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2055.**

Expenditures from the contingent fund, although payment on certificate of chairman of Disbursing Committee is authorized by resolution, are nevertheless subject to approval of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII,** section **2056.**

The privilege of the Committee on Accounts is confined to resolutions making expenditures from the contingent fund. Volume **IV,** sections **4640–4643.** Volume **VIII,** section **2299.**

The privilege of the Committee on Printing is confined to printing for the two Houses, and of Accounts to expenditures from the contingent fund. Volume **IV,** section **4621.** Volume **VIII,** section **2251.**

A resolution from the Committee on Accounts providing for payment from the contingent fund is privileged, although the House on the merits may decline to approve the expenditure. Volume **IV,** section **4644.**

Resolutions from the Committee on Accounts authorizing expenditures from the contingent fund do not require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** sections **4862–4867.** Volume **VIII,** section **2415.**

Resolutions from committees other than the Committee on Accounts authorizing expenditures from the contingent fund require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII,** section **2416.**

Payments for the expenses of either party to an election case may not be made by the House out of its contingent fund or otherwise. Volume **I,** section **677.**

The Clerk keeps account of disbursement of the contingent fund and the stationery accounts of Members. Volume **I,** section **251.**

A resolution providing additional compensation for employees of the House to be paid from the contingent fund, when reported by the Committee on Accounts, was held to come within the privilege given that committee to report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2305.**

A resolution providing for the employment of a designated individual at a stated salary to be paid out of the contingent fund was held to be privileged when reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII,** section **2303.**

Propositions relating to the convenience of Members of the House, as the installation of elevators, were held to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and privileged for report at any time in connection with disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII,** section **2301.**

CONTINGENT FUND—Continued.

The fact that a resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts authorizes an expenditure from the contingent fund does not necessarily render it privileged. Volume **VIII,** section **2300.**

Legislative propositions relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of other committees are not privileged when reported by the Committee on Accounts because involving disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII,** section **2300.**

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts does not extend to the contingent fund of the Senate and a resolution providing for joint payment from the contingent funds of the two Houses was held not to be privileged for report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2306.**

A resolution enlarging the powers and increasing the duties of a standing committee through the employment of a clerk to be paid from the contingent fund was held not to be within the privilege given the Committee on Accounts to report at any time. Volume **VIII,** section **2304.**

Propositions limiting or enlarging the powers and discretion of officers of the House in the discharge of administrative duties are not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts and nullify the privilege of resolutions reported by that committee even though associated with expenditures from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII,** section **2301.**

Appropriations from the contingent fund reported by the Committee on Accounts are not subject to the point of order that the jurisdiction to report appropriations rests exclusively in the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII,** section **2052.**

An amendment to an appropriation bill authorizing payment of telegraph tolls from the contingent fund was held to constitute legislation. Volume **VII,** section **1412.**

CONTINUANCE OF AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate declined to postpone the Pickering trial after the evidence had been submitted. Volume **III,** section **2336.**

In the Peck trial, after the witnesses had been called, the court granted the request of the managers for delay to await a material witness. Volume **III,** section **2376.**

The Senate declined to allow Judge Peck until the next session of Congress to file his answer and set an earlier date. Volume **III,** section **2371.**

On receipt of a letter from a physician showing the illness of one of Judge Peck's counsel the court adjourned. Volume **III,** section **2378.**

Judge Humphreys not appearing, the case was continued, on motion of the managers, to enable the production of testimony. Volume **III,** section **2393.**

The managers not being ready to present testimony at the opening of the Chase trial, the court granted their motion to postpone. Volume **III,** section **2353.**

The answer of President Johnson having been read, his counsel offered a paper, signed by themselves, asking thirty days to prepare for trial. Volume **III,** section **2430.**

The managers contended that President Johnson's request for time to prepare for trial should have been signed by himself, and under oath. Volume **III,** section **2430.**

President Johnson by his own letter and by a paper filed and signed by his counsel asked forty days in which to prepare his answer. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

The Senate granted to President Johnson a less time than his counsel asked to prepare for trial. Volume **III,** section **2430.**

The managers opposed President Johnson's request for thirty days to prepare for trial, citing American and English precedents in argument. Volume **III,** section **2430.**

On motion of counsel for President Johnson the Senate adjourned over to permit time for preparation of testimony for the defense. Volume **III,** section **2433.**

After settling the question of jurisdiction the Senate overruled respondent's motion for a continuance of the Belknap trial. Volume **III,** section **2462.**

The Senate declined to grant the motion of the counsel for Belknap that the trial be continued to a later date. Volume **III,** section **2456.**

CONTINUANCE OF AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL—Continued.

The question of jurisdiction being settled, the Senate gave Secretary Balknap ten days to answer on the merits. Volume **III,** section **2460.**

The Senate declined to consult the managers before passing on the application of respondent for a continuance of the Balknap trial. Volume **III,** section **2456.**

CONTINUANCE OF A PUBLIC WORK. See "Appropriations."

CONTRACT LABOR.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization exercise a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of immigration, and has reported bills relating to contract labor. Volume **IV,** section **4310.**

Propositions to regulate or present the importation of foreign laborers under contract have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4249.**

CONTRACTORS.

The House has declined to hold that a contractor under the Government is constitutionally disqualified to serve as a Member of the House. Volume **I,** section **496.**

CONTRACTS.

Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe Members, and a Member may not be interested in a public contract. Volume **II,** section **1164.**

Opinion of the Attorney-General as to construction of the statute forbidding Members from being interested in contracts. Volume **II,** section **1166.** Volume **VI,** section **225.**

Definition of the terms "agreements" or "contracts" within the meaning of the statute prohibiting Members from entering into certain contracts. Volume **VI,** section **225.**

A Member who was interested in a contract forbidden to him by law was relieved by legislation. Volume **II,** section **1165.**

The Clerk makes or approves all contracts, etc., for labor, materials, etc., for the House. Volume **I,** section **251.**

The Postmaster having died, it was held that contracts for carrying the mails must be made by the Clerk and not by the Assistant Postmaster. Volume **V,** section **7235.**

A proposition to authorize a contract for future expenditures on public works was held to propose legislation. Volume **IV,** sections **3866–3870.**

Where the law directed the award of contracts to the lowest bidder an amendment proposing to award contracts to the two lowest bidders was ruled out of order. Volume **VII,** section **1473.**

An appropriation for balance due under an authorized contract was held to be in order on a deficiency appropriation bill although the item had not been audited. Volume **VII,** section **1293.**

To a proposition governing the making of a contract in a number of particulars an amendment proposing to govern the making of the contract in another particular was held to be germane. Volume **VII,** section **1413.**

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises the jurisdiction over propositions relating to Government contracts. Volume **VII,** section **1788.**

A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV,** section **3579.**

The Appropriations Committee may report appropriations in fulfilment of contracts authorized by law for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Volume **IV,** section **4036.**

It is in order by a limitation on an appropriation bill to withhold the appropriation from a designated object, although contracts may be left unsatisfied thereby. Volume **IV,** section **3987.**

A contract having been admitted as evidence in an impeachment trial, it was held competent to show the intention of the parties thereto. Volume **VI,** section **497.**

CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Federal law requires sworn statements by candidates for Congress of contributions received, amounts expended, and promises made for the purpose of influencing the result of elections. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

No Member of Congress or candidate for Congress may solicit or receive political contributions from Government employees. Volume **VI,** section **67.**

The Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has reported legislative propositions relating to publicity of campaign contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections. Volume **VII,** section **2024.**

In 1931 a committee of the Senate investigated campaign contributions and expenditures with special reference to violations of the Federal corrupt practices act involving false statements of campaign expenditures and the fraudulent conversion of campaign funds to private uses. Volume **VI,** section **353.**

In an inquiry before a congressional committee, testimony relative to contributions made by one candidate to another candidate for nomination in the same primary was held to be within the scope of the committee's power of investigation. Volume **VI,** section **355.**

Provisions of the statute relative to solicitation of contributions for political purposes do not apply to such solicitations by one Member of Congress from another. Volume **VI,** section **401.**

Contributions to party campaign committees held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI,** section **84.**

CONTROL.

An appropriation for control of the European corn borer was held to be authorized by the organic act establishing the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **1309.**

Control and disposition of alien property held by the United States, and the adjudication of conflicting claims of American subjects against foreign governments and foreign subjects against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1737.**

CONTUMACY OF WITNESSES. See "Contempt."

CONVENIENCE.

A proposition relating to the comfort or convenience of Members is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III,** sections **2630, 2631.**

Propositions relating to the convenience of Members of the House, as the installations of elevators, were held to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and privileged for report at any time in connection with disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII,** section **2301.**

CONVENTION.

Instance of the receipt and reference of the application of a State legislature for the calling of a convention to amend the Constitution of the United States. Volume **V,** section **7026.**

A question as to the right of a constitutional convention of a State to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress. Volume **I,** section **524.**

In 1864 the Elections Committee were divided as to seating persons chosen under authority of a constitutional convention in a State recently in insurrection. Volume **I,** section **381.**

Discussion as to the power of a State convention to fix the time for election of Representatives in Congress when the legislature had already acted. Volume **I,** section **522.**

Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume **I,** section **388.**

CONVENTION— Continued.

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over the subjects of customs unions, reciprocity treaties, and conventions affecting the revenues. Volume **IV,** section **4021.**

CONVERSATIONS.

In general during impeachment trials questions as to conversations with third parties not in presence of respondent have been excluded from evidence. Volume **III,** sections **2235–2237.**

CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS.

A concurrent resolution is not used in conveying title to Government property. Volume **VII,** section **1045.**

A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1783.**

CONVICT LABOR.

Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV,** section **4248.** Volume **VII,** section **1980.**

CONVICTION.

Members-elect, unofficially known to be under indictment or actually convicted after indictment (but pending an appeal), were yet appointed on committees. Volume **IV,** section **4479.**

The House will not expel a Member for reprehensible action prior to his election, even when convicted for an offense. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

A member convicted by the courts refrained from participation in the proceedings of the House pending action on his appeal. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

A Member convicted in the courts resigned after the House had ordered an inquiry. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

The Senate took steps looking to punishment of a convicted Senator, although an application for rehearing of an appeal was pending. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

A final judgment of conviction under section 1782, Revised Statutes, does not operate ipso facto to vacate the seat of a convicted Senator or compel the Senate to expel him. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

A Senator convicted in the courts resigned after the Senate had ordered an inquiry. Volume **II,** section **1282.**

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2001.**

A person convicted in an impeachment trail is still liable under the Constitution to the punishment of the courts of law. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

If the respondent be convicted by a two-thirds vote on any article of impeachment, the Senate shall pronounce judgment. Volume **III,** section **2098.**

"Two-thirds of the Members present" are required by the Constitution for conviction on impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2055.**

CONVICTS.

As to the evidence which should be produced at the poll to justify rejection of a vote tendered by an alleged convict. Volume **II,** section **978.**

In regard to convicts as voters the record of conviction is the only evidence acceptable to the House unless the record has been destroyed. Volume **II,** section **962.**

A judgment of the court was held sufficient evidence that a person was disqualified as a voter by being a convict. Volume **II,** section **1009.**

COOK.

The Iowa election case of Cook v. Cutts in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II,** sections **956–958.**

COOPER.

The Michigan election case of Howard v. Cooper in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I,** section **837.**

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Frank Cooper, in 1927. Volume **VI,** section **549.**

COOPERATIVE.

The cooperative marketing and distribution of farm products, the disposition of surplus agricultural products abroad, proposed legislation for the stabilization and control of prices of foodstuffs, and for the establishment of governmental agencies for the administration of such legislation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **1871.**

An appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work with the States and Territories is authorized by the organic law creasing the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **1172.**

An appropriation for fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams, in cooperation with a State, was held to be authorized by existing law. Volume **VII,** section **1170.**

While an appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain investigations is authorized under the organic law creating the Department of Agriculture, is not in order to require cooperation of Stats, companies, or individuals therein. Volume **VII,** section **1301.**

The Committee on Agriculture exercises jurisdiction over bills relating to the purchase, protection, and reforestation of watersheds of navigable steams and cooperation between the States or on the part of the Federal Government with the States for such purposes. Volume **VII,** section **1876.**

An appropriation for investigations in cooperation with industries of problems in industrial development was held to be authorized by the organic law creating the Bureau of Standards. Volume **VII,** section **1260.**

Plans for flood protection and the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States therein are subjects with the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control rather than of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII,** section **2071.**

COPELAND, ROYAL S., of New York, Presiding Officer.

Decisions of questions of order relating to—

Recommit, motion, to. Volume **VIII,** section **3315.**

COPIES.

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII,** section **1093.**

Form of resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy of one of the its bills. Volume **VII,** section **1073.**

A Senate bill having lost in the House after enrollment and signature by the Speaker, a Senate resolution authorized the preparation and delivery of a duplicate copy, which was signed by the Speaker without further action by the House. Volume **VII,** section **1072.**

A House bill with Senate amendments having been lost, the House agreed to an order for re-engrossment of the bill, and directed the Clerk to request from the Senate a copy of its amendment thereto. Volume **VII,** section **1074.**

When leave is given for the withdrawal of a paper from the files of the House, a certified copy of it is to be left in the office of the Clerk. Volume **V,** section **7256.**

No officer or employee should furnish any copy of any testimony given or paper filed on any investigation before the House or any of its committees Volume **III,** section **2663.**

COPIES—Continued.

No officer or employee of the House should furnish, except by authority of the House or a statute, any copy of any paper belonging to the files of the House. Volume **III,** section **2663.**

COPYRIGHT.

The rule gives to the Committee on Patents jurisdiction of subjects relating "to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks." Volume **IV,** section **4254.**

The Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of general and special legislation relating to copyrights, although its title to the jurisdiction of international copyright is not entirely clear. Volume **IV,** section **4257.** Volume **VII,** section **1986.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over the subject of international copyright, although the clearest title seems to be with the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4075.**

CORBIN.

The Senate election case of Corbin v. Butler from South Carolina in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **628–631.**

CORN BORER.

An appropriation for control of the European corn borer was held to be authorized by the organic act establishing the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII,** section **1309.**

CORNET.

The Virginia election case of Cornet v. Swanson in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1071.**

CORPORATION LAWS.

Bills for framing a municipal code and amending the criminal laws and corporation laws in the District have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV,** section **4287.** Volume **VII,** section **2007.**

CORPORATIONS.

Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV,** section **4060.** Volume **VII,** section **1764.**

The general subject of Federal control of corporations has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4059.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects relating to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV,** section **4072.**

Bills of incorporation are often referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4057.**

Bills to incorporate certain agricultural societies have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV,** section **4159.**

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, accepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporation of similar institutions are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV,** section **4346.**

The incorporation of the American National Red Cross and the protection of its insignia are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4173.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has reported bills for the incorporation of organizations and societies. Volume **IV,** section **4288.**

A bill to create a corporation in the District of Columbia was held to be a public bill. Volume **IV,** section **3294.**

CORPORATIONS—Continued.

A private bill is a bill for the relief of one or several specified persons, corporations, institutions, etc., and is distinguished from a public bill, which relates to public matters and deals with individuals only by classes. Volume **IV,** section **3285.** Volume **VII,** section **869.**

CORRECTION. See also "Congressional Record."

While correction of the Record to conform with actual facts is by right, such correction of the Journal is by motion or unanimous consent. Volume **VI,** section **631.**

On the recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote a proposition to correct a vote is not in order until the recapitulation has been concluded. Volume **VI,** section **415.**

The Speaker may correct the reference of a bill to the calendars at any time before consideration begins and while the question of consideration is pending. Volume **VI,** section **748.**

The right of the Speaker to correct the erroneous reference of bills to the calendars does not apply to references made by the House. Volume **VI,** section **749.**

A concurrent resolution and not a simple resolution is required to authorize correction, however trivial, of a bill agreed to by both Houses. Volume **VII,** sections **1042, 1068, 1069.**

An error in a bill has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **VII,** section **1092.**

A county court, charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns, may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume **I,** section **581.**

The power of the House to examine ballots and correct returns is inherent but should be exercised only after the official returns have been discredited. Volume **VI,** section **143.**

The House and its committees are not to be considered boards of recount, and returns made by boards, charged with that duty by the State in which the election is held, are presumed correct until impeached by proof of irregularity or fraud. Volume **VI,** sections **164, 166, 189.**

An official return shown to be erroneous and incapable of correction ought to be rejected in entirety. Volume **VI,** section **144.**

CORRIDORS.

The Speaker has general control of the Hall, corridors, and unappropriated rooms in the House wing of the Capitol. Volume **II,** section **1354.** Volume **VI,** section **261.**

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS.

(1) Decisions on before enactment of statute.
(2) The Federal law.
(3) Various State laws.
(4) Elections invalidated for violation of statute.
(5) In general.

(1) Decisions on Before Enactment of Statute.

Discussion of the effect of the participation of the candidate himself in bribery, and its relation to the amount and the proven effect. Volume **II,** section **1279.**

An early decision that corruption in a small fraction of the votes should not vitiate an election. Volume **I,** section **759.**

The votes of persons proven to have been corrupted by bribery are rejected by the House. Volume **I,** section **575.**

One of a series of ballots with similar distinguished marks being shown to be corrupt, the House, overruling its committee, inferred corruption as to all. Volume **I,** section **576.**

No personal participation in bribery being shown, a Senator should be unseated only on proof that enough votes for him had been influenced corruptly to decide the election. Volume **I,** section **691.**

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS—Continued.

(1) Decisions on Before Enactment of Statute—Continued.

Charges that the election of a Senator was secured through corrupt practices, investigated and held not to be sustained by evidence. Volume **VI,** section **106.**

The evidence being insufficient to show that the election of a Senator was effected by corrupt means, the Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from consideration of the case. Volume **I,** section **689.**

The Senate declined, on vague and indefinite charges of corruption, to investigate the election of a duly returned Member. Volume **I,** section **688.**

Bribery enough to affect the result not being shown, and the Member not being personally implicated, the Senate did not disturb his tenure. Volume **I,** section **690.** Volume **VI,** section **105.**

The Senate invalidated an election procured by corrupt practices without holding the Senator cognizant of the corrupt practices on which invalidated. Volume **VI,** section **108.**

Instance wherein minority views, holding a Senator elected by corrupt practices and therefore not entitled to his seat, were sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI,** section **109.**

The Senate declined on vague and indefinite charges of corruption to investigate the election of duly returned Members. Volume **VI,** section **87.**

Discussion as to the extent to which probable cause should be shown to justify the Senate in investigating charges that an election had been procured by bribery. Volume **I,** section **691.**

Under instructions from the Senate to investigate and report whether corrupt methods were employed in election of a Senator, the committee investigated expenditures in the primary campaign. Volume **VI,** section **83.**

Discussion of effect upon election of Senator of corrupt practices in the primary, and as to whether practice of corrupt methods in primary campaign warrant invalidation of election. Volume **VI,** section **85.**

The election of a Senator being thoroughly tainted with bribery, the Senate was proceeding to unseat him when he resigned. Volume **II,** section **1279.**

A Senator-elect took the oath on his prima facie right without challenge, although charges of bribery in his election were presented immediately thereafter. Volume **I,** section **692.**

A memorial having set forth specifically charges of bribery, and specified evidence in support thereof, the Senate decided to examine a Senator's title to his seat. Volume **I,** section **692.**

The committee recommended that a Senator's election be declared void, enough bribery being shown to have affected the result. Volume **I,** section **693.**

Charges that corrupt practices were resorted to in procuring election of Senators being retracted and withdrawn, the Senate did not consider it necessary to order an investigation. Volume **VI,** section **87.**

(2) The Federal Law.

Application of the corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **94.**

The phrase "any political purpose" in the Federal corrupt practices act is construed to include a primary election. Volume **VI,** section **68.**

The application of provisions of the corrupt practices act to party primaries. Volume **VI,** section **70.**

The Federal corrupt practices act held to be unconstitutional so far as it relates to nominations. Volume **VI,** section **76.**

Decision of the Supreme Court that the corrupt practices act prohibiting Members of Congress from accepting certain contributions from Federal employees is constitutional. Volume **VI,** section **68.**

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS—Continued.

(3) Various State Laws.

Construction of Michigan corrupt-practices act. Volume **VI,** section **74.**

Interpreting the corrupt practices act of the State of Missouri. Volume **VI,** section **79.**

Interpretation of the corrupt practices act of Pennsylvania. Volume **VI,** section **98.**

Discussion of corrupt practices law of State of West Virginia. Volume **VI,** section **82.**

Interpretation of the Wisconsin corrupt practices law. Volume **VI,** sections **81, 85.**

(4) Elections Invalidated for Violation of Statute.

The House has the undoubted right to refuse to seat a person violating the corrupt practices act or practicing methods in any other way violative of law. Volume **VI,** section **94.**

The House unseated returned Member for whom campaign expenditures had been made in excess of amount permitted under the corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **75.**

A question being raised as to the eligibility of a member under the operation of the corrupt practices act, a resolution authorizing inquiry was referred. Volume **VI,** section **86.**

Instance wherein the Senate declined to seat one whose election was declared to be tainted with fraud and corruption. Volume **VI,** section **179.**

A strict observance of the Federal corrupt practices acts and the corrupt practices acts of the State from which returned is incumbent upon candidates and is essential to continued Membership in the House. Volume **VI,** section **81.**

(5) In General.

Questions relating to the legality of a nomination are properly tested under the laws and in the courts of the State rather than in the House. Volume **VI,** section **98.**

Violation of the corrupt practices acts, either Federal or State, are tried in the respective courts having jurisdiction and not in the House of Representatives, but any Member found to have violated such acts is subject to prompt expulsion. Volume **VI,** section **77.**

In 1931 a committee of the Senate investigated campaign contributions and expenditures with special reference to violations of the Federal corrupt practices act involving false statements of campaign expenditures and the fraudulent conversion of campaign funds to private uses. Volume **VI,** section **353.**

The willful making of a false oath to statements required by the corrupt practices act constitutes perjury. Volume **VI,** section **77.**

A committee of investigation expressed the opinion that an organization under investigation had violated the provisions of the corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **379.**

An instance wherein the Clerk of the House, without an order from the House, produced before a Senate committee of investigation, after the expiration of the statutory period provided for their preservation, statements filed in his office in compliance with the provisions of the Federal corrupt practices act. Volume **VI,** section **353.**

CORRUPT TRADE PRACTICES.

Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1754.**

COUDREY.

The Missouri election case of Coudrey v. Wood in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I,** section **715.**

COUNSEL.

(1) Before investigating committees generally.

(2) In cases of arraignment for contempt.

(3) In investigations of impeachable offenses.

(4) In impeachment trials.—Admitted and heard.

(5) In impeachment trials.—At appearance and answer.

(6) In impeachment trials.—Sign and present pleadings.

(7) In impeachment trials.—Motions, etc., by.

(8) In impeachment trials.—Questions to, from Senators.

COUNSEL—Continued.

(9) In impeachment trials.—Presentation of evidence.
(10) In impeachment trials.—Objections to evidence.
(11) In impeachment trials.—Arguments in general.
(12) In impeachment trials.—Final arguments.
(13) In impeachment trials.—Conduct of.
(14) In impeachment trials.—Illness of.
(15) In election cases.—At the bar of the House.
(16) In election cases.—In general.
(17) In the Senate.
(18) In general.

(1) Before Investigating Committees Generally.

The parliamentary law relating to the appearance of counsel. Volume **III,** section **1768.**

A former regulation as to counsel appearing before committees. Volume **III,** section **1771.**

A Member's character being impeached by the statement of another Member before an investigating committee, the committee allowed both Members to be represented by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1847.**

The committee investigating charges made by a Member of the House against a member of the press gallery allowed the member to be represented by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1846.**

The committee investigating charges against Secretary of the Treasury W.H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

Latitude permitted by an investigating committee to the counsel of an executive officer who had been implicated by the terms of the resolution creating the committee. Volume **III,** section **1788.**

Instance wherein a witness summoned before an investigating committee was accompanied by counsel. Volume **III,** section **1772.**

A Senate committee determined that a witness summoned to testify before it was not entitled to counsel. Volume **III,** section **1837.**

A committee of the House empowered and instructed to make an investigation was by resolution of the House authorized to employ counsel and accountants. Volume **VI,** section **3941.**

A committee of investigation permitted persons affected by the investigation to consult counsel and adopted rules for asking questions of persons under examination before the committee. Volume **VI,** section **400.**

A committee appointed to investigate the propriety of a Member's remarks appearing in the Record affords the Member an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Volume **VIII,** section **3491.**

(2) In Cases of Arraignment for Contempt.

The House permitted a person arraigned for contempt in 1795 to be represented before the House by counsel. Volume **II,** section **1601.**

In 1812 the opinion of the House seems to have been against permitting counsel to a contumacious witness arraigned at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **III,** section **1666.**

Samuel Houston, arrested for a breach of privilege, was arraigned at the bar of the House, informed of the charge, and informed that he might summon witnesses and employ counsel. Volume **II,** section **1616.**

A witness arraigned for contempt was accompanied by his counsel, but his request that he be heard by counsel was granted only to the extent of being permitted to respond in writing. Volume **III,** section **1696.**

In the resolution ordering the arrest and arraignment of Whitney the House at the same time gave him permission to have counsel. Volume **III,** section **1667.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(2) In Cases of Arraignment for Contempt—Continued.

The House denied to Kilbourn the services of counsel at his arraignment for contempt. Volume **II,** section **1608.**

Being arraigned for contempt George F. Seward presented a written statement signed by himself and counsel, but not attested, and this answer appears in full in the Journal. Volume **III,** section **1699.**

A person having been arrested for contempt, a communication from his counsel was laid before the House. Volume **III,** section **1695.**

In a contempt case tried at the bar of the House the prisoner and counsel withdrew during deliberation of the House. Volume **II,** section **1602.**

William Duane, on trial at the bar of the Senate for contempt, was allowed counsel under certain conditions. Volume **II,** section **1604.**

Counsel for a contumacious witness, present at the examination and transgressing the bounds of propriety, was admonished. Volume **VI,** section **336.**

(3) In Investigation of Impeachable Offenses.

In investigating charges of an impeachable offense the committee permitted the accused to be represented by counsel and have process to compel testimony. Volume **III,** section **1736.**

In the investigation of the conduct of Judge Swayne the accused was present in person with counsel and argued his own case. Volume **III,** section **2470.**

In the investigation of Judge Blodgett both the complainants and the respondent were represented by counsel and produced testimony before the committee. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

In investigating the conduct of Judge Archibald, the Judiciary Committee, by resolution, extended to the accused permission to be present with counsel and cross-examine witness. Volume **VI,** section **498.**

The special committee authorized to conduct the investigation held hearings at which Judge Louderback appeared in person and by counsel. Volume **VI,** section **514.**

During the investigation of Judge Hanford with a view to impeachment, he was represented by counsel who cross-examined witnesses and produced evidence in his behalf. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

During the investigation of Judge Speer, looking to impeachment, he attended each session, accompanied by counsel, and cross-examined witnesses. Volume **VI,** section **527.**

During the investigation of Judge Wright with a view to impeachment he was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel. Volume **VI,** section **528.**

(4) In Impeachment Trials.—Admitted and Heard.

In impeachment proceedings before the Senate counsel for the respondent is admitted and heard. Volume **III,** section **2130.**

In English impeachments the respondent has counsel in accusation for misdemeanor, but not in capital cases. Volume **III,** section **2120.**

In the Blount impeachment a letter from respondent's attorneys announcing their readiness to attend was filed in the Senate before the day set for appearance. Volume **III,** section **2305.**

Form of announcing the appearance of counsel in the Belknap trial. Volume **III,** section **2453.**

On motion of the managers, a clerk and additional counsel were authorized to sit with them in the conduct of the trial. Volume **VI,** section **522.**

After William Blount had failed to appear and answer, counsel were admitted on his behalf. Volume **III,** section **2308.**

The Senate decided that the counsel for William Blount need not file any warrant of attorney or other written authority. Volume **III,** section **2309.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(4) In Impeachment Trials.—Admitted and Heard—Continued.

In the Pickering case against the objection of the managers the court determined to hear the counsel of respondent's son and evidence to show the insanity of the accused. Volume **III,** section **2333.**

In the Chase impeachment the respondent introduced additional counsel during the trial. Volume **III,** section **2354.**

While deliberating on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case the Senate notified the managers and counsel that their attendance was not required. Volume **III,** section **2459.**

The managers were announced when they attended in the Senate for the trial of the President, but the counsel for respondent entered unannounced. Volume **III,** section **2427.**

(5) In Impeachment Trials.—At Appearance and Answer.

The person accused in articles of impeachment may appear in person or by attorney. Volume **III,** section **2127.**

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III,** section **2129.**

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney, a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III,** section **2129.**

According to the parliamentary law the respondent on accusation for misdemeanor may answer the articles of impeachment by person, or by writing, or by attorney. Volume **III,** section **2120.**

The rules for the Pickering trial provided that a record should be made if respondent appeared in person or by counsel, or if he failed to appear. Volume **III,** section **2331.**

A Senate committee concluded in the Pickering impeachment that respondent might answer in person, by attorney, or not at all. Volume **III,** section **2324.**

The answer in the Peck case was read by counsel for respondent and then delivered to the Secretary. Volume **III,** section **2374.**

Mr. Justice Chase introduced his counsel at the time he gave in his answer. Volume **III,** section **2351.**

President Johnson entered his appearance by a letter addressed to the Chief Justice and naming the counsel to appear for him. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

Secretary Belknap appeared in person and with counsel to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2452.**

In response to the writ of summons Judge Swayne entered appearance by his counsel. Volume **III,** section **2479.**

At the presentation of the answer in the Swayne case the respondent was represented by his counsel. Volume **III,** section **2480.**

In response to the writ of summons, Judge Archbald appeared in person attended by counsel to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **504.**

Judge Louderback appeared in person, attended by counsel, to answer the articles. Volume **VI,** section **518.**

(6) In Impeachment Trials.—Sign and Present Pleadings.

President Johnson's answer was signed by himself and counsel. Volume **III,** section **2428.**

President Johnson by his own letter and by a paper filed and signed by his counsel asked forty days in which to prepare his answer. Volume **III,** section **2424.**

In the Blount impeachment the rejoinder on behalf of respondent was signed by his attorneys. Volume **III,** section **2311.**

The House sent to the Senate a replication to respondent's plea, and his counsel presented a rejoinder. Volume **III,** section **2311.**

A protest filed on behalf of respondent in the Belknap trial was signed by respondent and his counsel. Volume **III,** section **2461.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(6) In Impeachment Trials.—Sign and Present Pleadings—Continued.

The Senate ordered that an authenticated copy of the replication to President Johnson's answer be furnished to counsel of the respondent. Volume **III,** section **2432.**

The answer of Judge Archbald to the articles of impeachment was signed by himself and his counsel. Volume **VI,** section **505.**

Counsel for Judge Archbald having elected not to plead further notified the managers by letter of that decision. Volume **VI,** section **508.**

(7) In Impeachment Trials.—Motions, etc., by.

In impeachment trials all motions made by the parties or counsel are addressed to the presiding officer, and must be in writing if required. Volume **III,** section **2131.**

Managers and counsel for respondent were required to address motions or objections directly to the Presiding Officer and not otherwise. Volume **VI,** section **519.**

Managers and counsel for respondent might submit applications orally to the Presiding Officer but if requested by any Senator should reduce them to writing. Volume **VI,** section **519.**

Instance in which on motion of counsel for respondent, and over protest of managers for the House, the Senate granted the respondent 10 days in which to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **482.**

In response to a motion by respondent's counsel that time be allowed to present the answer, the Senate granted 10 days. Volume **VI,** section **504.**

The Presiding Officer held that counsel of the son of Judge Pickering, admitted to show the insanity of the accused, might not offer a motion to the court. Volume **III,** section **2334.**

During an impeachment trial a proposition by managers or counsel is not amendable by Senators, but yields precedence to one made by a Senator. Volume **III,** section **2147.**

Form of a motion submitted by counsel for respondent in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** section **2156.**

Rule of the Senate in the Swayne trial for submitting of requests or applications by managers or counsel. Volume **III,** section **2480.**

In the Pickering impeachment, counsel for respondent's son presented a petition of the latter setting forth that his father was insane, and asking for time to show this. Volume **III,** section **2333.**

A proposition offered by a Senator during an impeachment trial is amendable by Senators but not by managers or counsel. Volume **III,** section **2147.**

During an impeachment trial an order proposed by a Senator is debatable by managers and counsel but not by Senators. Volume **III,** section **2148.**

(8) In Impeachment Trials.—Questions to from Senators.

In defiance of Rule XVIII for impeachment trials, the Senate has established the practice that Senators may interrogate managers or counsel for respondent. Volume **III,** sections **2177–2179.**

Questions asked by Senators in an impeachment trial, whether of managers, counsel, or witnesses, must be in writing. Volume **III,** sections **2180, 2181.**

Rule in the Swayne trial governing Senators as to colloquies and questions addressed by them to managers, counsel, or other Senators. Volume **III,** section **2154.**

Instances wherein Senators propounded questions to counsel during arguments as to admissibility of evidence. Volume **III,** section **2222.**

Senators might not engage in colloquies or address directly the managers, the counsel, or each other. Volume **VI,** section **519.**

(9) In Impeachment Trials.—Presentation of Evidence.

The Senate prefers that managers and counsel in examining witnesses in an impeachment trial shall stand in the center aisle. Volume **III,** section **2171.**

Witnesses in an impeachment trial were required to give their testimony standing, but this requirement was held not to apply to counsel. Volume **VI,** section **523.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(9) In Impeachment Trials.—Presentation of Evidence—Continued.

Witnesses in an impeachment are examined by one person on either side. Volume **III,** section **2168.**

In impeachment trials subpoenas are issued on application of managers, or the respondent, or his counsel. Volume **III,** section **2162.**

In the Archbald trial the Senate provided that lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed should be furnished by managers or counsel to the Sergeant at Arms and that additional witnesses desired later should be subpoenaed on application to the Presiding Officer. Volume **VI,** section **508.**

Procedure to be followed in the swearing of witnesses having been left to managers and counsel, witnesses were sworn as produced. Volume **VI,** section **489.**

The Senate denied in the Belknap trial the application of respondent's counsel for a statement of the facts which the managers expected to prove by each witness. Volume **III,** section **2156.**

In the Belknap trial the Senate directed the managers and counsel for respondent to furnish to one another lists of the witnesses they proposed to call. Volume **III,** sections **2156, 2460.**

During the Peck impeachment trial the respondent assisted his counsel in examining witnesses, in argument on incidental questions, etc. Volume **III,** section **2149.**

During the trial of Judge Chase one of the counsel for the respondent was sworn and examined as a witness. Volume **III,** section **2174.**

Decision by the President pro tempore in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, on the latitude of counsel in cross-examination of witness relative to testimony previously given by the witness before a committee of the House. Volume **VI,** section **496.**

The President pro tempore ruled, in the Archbald trial, that counsel in examination might confine a witness within the limits of his interrogation, but witness should have opportunity either in direct examination or under cross-examination, to explain fully any answer made. Volume **VI,** section **492.**

Evidence may be introduced by counsel to contradict testimony in chief given by their own witness only upon statement that such testimony is at variance with that expected and that relying on evidence previously given by the witness, they have been surprised and entrapped. Volume **VI,** section **494.**

(10) In Impeachment Trials.—Objections to Evidence.

Either managers or counsel in an impeachment trial may object to an answer to a question propounded to a witness by a Senator. Volume **III,** section **2184.**

Rule of the Senate in the Swayne trial permitting managers or counsel to offer motions or raise questions as to evidence, and prescribing the manner thereof. Volume **III,** section **2189.**

Instance wherein both managers and counsel for respondent were permitted to object to questions proposed by Senators. Volume **III,** sections **2186, 2187.**

The Senate decided that it might, in an impeachment trial, permit a Senator to interrogate a witness, although both managers and counsel for the respondent objected. Volume **III,** section **2185.**

The right to ask a decision of the Senate after the Presiding Officer has ruled preliminarily on evidence belongs to a Senator but not to counsel. Volume **III,** section **2195.**

In the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase held that the managers might not appeal from a decision of the Presiding Officer as to evidence. Volume **III,** section **2084.**

(11) In Impeachment Trials.—Arguments in General.

In arguing in an impeachment trial counsel take position under direction of the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2143.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(11) Impeachment Trials.—Arguments in General—Continued.

Managers and counsel made extended opening statements in the Archbald trial, the managers outlining charges which they proposed to establish and counsel for the respondent setting forth the contention that impeachment could be sustained only on conviction of offenses punishable in criminal court and controverting charges preferred in the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **509.**

In the trial of the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald the procedure of former trials of impeachment was observed, in that briefs were not submitted until after managers and counsel for respondent had made opening statements and introduced witnesses. Volume **VI,** section **480.**

The opening addresses of managers and counsel in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2433.**

Instance wherein the Senate, sitting for the impeachment trial, fixed the number of managers and counsel to argue on an incidental question. Volume **III,** sections **2136–2139.**

The rule limiting the time of arguments on interlocutory questions in impeachment trials does not limit the number of persons speaking. Volume **III,** sections **2091–2093.**

In the Blount impeachment it was arranged that the managers should open and close in arguing respondent's plea in demurrer. Volume **III,** section **2312.**

The Senate by rule determined the order and time of arguments and the number of counsel and managers to speak on the plea to jurisdiction in the Belknap trial. Volume **III,** section **2458.**

While managers or counsel may argue in objection to a question put to a witness by a Senator in an impeachment trial, the Senator may not reply. Volume **III,** section **2188.**

It was held that a motion relating to the sitting of the Senate in an impeachment trial might be argued by counsel. Volume **III,** section **2142.**

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson impeachment that both managers and counsel might be heard on a motion of a Senator to fix the time for the trial to begin. Volume **III,** section **2426.**

On a question of permitting counsel for respondent's son to appear in the Pickering trial, the said counsel was not permitted to argue. Volume **III,** section **2333.**

Argument on incidental questions arising during the trial of an impeachment is properly confined to an opening, a reply, and a conclusion. Volume **VI,** section **474.**

(12) In Impeachment Trials.—Final Arguments.

The final argument on the merits in an impeachment trial is opened and closed by the House of Representatives. Volume **III,** section **2132.**

The order in which closing arguments in the Archbald trial should be made was arranged by stipulation between managers and counsel. Volume **VI,** section **511.**

The final arguments on the merits in an impeachment trial are made by two persons on each side, unless ordered otherwise upon application. Volume **III,** section **2132.**

In the Belknap trial the Senate permitted three managers and three counsel to argue on the final question and in such order as might be agreed on. Volume **III,** section **2465.**

At the trial of President Johnson both managers and counsel for respondent objected successfully to the rule limiting the number speaking in final argument. Volume **III,** section **2135.**

In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to limit the time of the final arguments. Volume **III,** section **2135.**

The privilege of submitting a written instead of an oral argument in the final summing up was allowed in the Johnson trial. Volume **III,** section **2135.**

The counsel for the respondent having touched on extraneous matters in his final argument in the Louderback trial, was admonished by the presiding officer to confine himself to the record. Volume **VI,** section **524.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(13) In Impeachment Trials.—Conduct of.

During an impeachment trial the managers and counsel for the respondent are required to rise and address the chair before speaking. Volume **III,** section **2146.**

The posture and position of managers and counsel in trials of impeachment has been left to their own judgment and preference. Volume **VI,** section **487.**

The Presiding Officer at an impeachment trial exercises authority to call to order counsel using improper language. Volume **III,** sections **2140, 2141.**

Instance wherein counsel for respondent in the Swayne trial was called to order for language reflecting on the conduct of the managers. Volume **III,** section **2169.**

Instance of action by the Senate as to improper language used by counsel for respondent in an impeachment trial. Volume **III,** sections **2140, 2141.**

Decision as to the limits within which counsel in an impeachment trial may criticise a witness. Volume **III,** section **2192.**

Counsel having withheld remarks from the record in violation of the rule, the managers called attention to the infraction and asked that the rule be enforced. Volume **VI,** section **511.**

(14) In Impeachment Trials.—Illness of.

Delays in the Johnson trial caused by illness of counsel for respondent were the occasion of protest on the part of the managers and of action by the Senate. Volume **III,** section **2150.**

On receipt of a letter from a physician showing the illness of one of Judge Peck's counsel the court adjourned. Volume **III,** section **2378.**

The illness of counsel or managers was certified to as reason for disarranging the order of final argument in the Belknap trial. Volume **III,** section **2465.**

(15) In Election Cases.—At the Bar of the House.

In the First Congress the House did not think it necessary to hear petitioners in an election case on the floor by counsel. Volume **I,** section **757.**

In 1791 the House admitted the contestant and his counsel to the bar to produce testimony in an election case. Volume **I,** section **709.**

In 1792, 1804, and 1841 the House permitted parties in election cases to be heard by attorneys at the bar of the House. Volume **I,** sections **657–659.**

The House in 1803 permitted a contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **I,** section **765.**

In 1836 the House after full discussion declined to permit the contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I,** section **660.**

The House, in 1856, declined to permit a contestant who could not speak the English language to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I,** section **661.**

(16) In Election Cases.—In General.

As to the force of admissions by counsel during argument of an election case. Volume **II,** section **1130.**

Incompetent testimony and long statements by counsel tending to present such evidence should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **II,** section **1127.**

In a case where sitting Member's counsel had surreptitiously suppressed his evidence the taking of further testimony was permitted. Volume **I,** section **505.**

On a recount of ballots the official returns in precincts where the ballots had been destroyed were accepted as correct by agreement of counsel. Volume **VI,** section **73.**

Counsel for contestee having admitted the justice of contestant's contention that certain returns ought to be excluded on account of fraud, it was held that the vote from those precincts should not be counted for either contestant or contestee. Volume **VI,** section **134.**

COUNSEL—Continued.

(17) In the Senate.

A committee having recommended the expulsion of a Senator, the Senate allowed him to be heard by counsel at the bar of the Senate before action on the report. Volume **II,** section **1263.**

The Senate, having allowed a Member to be heard by counsel, exercised the power of approving his selections. Volume **II,** section **1264.**

In response to charges made in open session, an officer of the Senate appeared voluntarily at the bar and being arraigned declined counsel. Volume **VI,** section **37.**

(18) In General.

Action by the House authorizing Members to appear in court in connection with their official duties is construed to imply authorization for employment of counsel to represent them. Volume **VII,** sections **1311, 1312.**

The authority of the Government to exercise control over the Indian tribes authorizes an appropriation for employment of counsel to represent their interests in litigation. Volume **VII,** section **1206.**

A treaty sanctioning employment of counsel to represent an international court was held not to authorize employment of counsel to represent this Government before such court. Volume **VII,** section **1140.**

COUNT. See also "Elections of Representatives" and "Electoral Count."

(1) Of a quorum.—By the Chair, to ascertain.

(2) Of a quorum.—By Mr. Speaker, Reed, of Members not responding on a roll call.

(3) Of votes in the House.

(1) Of a Quorum.—By the Chair, to Ascertain.

Mr. Speaker Reed in 1890 revived the count by the Chair as a method of determining the presence of a quorum at times when no record vote is ordered. Volume **IV,** section **2909.**

Mr. Speaker Reed held in 1890 that it was the function of the Speaker to determine, in such manner as he should deem accurate and suitable, the presence of a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **2932.**

In counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum the Chair counts all Members in sight, whether in the cloak rooms or within the bar. Volume **IV,** section **2970.** Volume **VIII,** section **3120.**

Under a former rule the Chair in counting the House might not count Members without the bar (footnote). Volume **IV,** section **2977.**

The Speaker's count of a quorum is not subject to certification by tellers. Volume **IV,** section **2916.** Volume **VI,** section **647.**

The Chairman's count of a quorum is not subject to verification by tellers. Volume **VIII,** sections **2369, 2436.**

It is not incumbent upon the Chair to announce the names of Members present and not voting but counted to make a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **642.**

Instance wherein the Speaker permitted his count of the House to be verified by tellers, but did not concede it a right of the House to have tellers under such circumstances. Volume **IV,** section **2888.**

In 1836 it seems to have been customary for the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to count the committee to ascertain as to the presence of a quorum. Volume **II,** section **1653.**

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum in the Committee of the Whole the Chairman counts members in the Chamber failing to vote on an incidental motion to rise. Volume **VI,** section **671.**

A call of the House is not in order after the previous question is ordered unless it appears on an actual count by the Speaker that a quorum is not present. Volume **V,** section **5447.**

COUNT—Continued.

(1) Of a Quorum.—By the Chair, to Ascertain—Continued.

The right to demand tellers as a further evidence of the vote is not waived by the fact that a question has been raised as to the presence of a quorum on the division, and the chair has counted the House. Volume **V,** sections **5999, 6000.**

The Presiding Officer of the Senate sitting in an impeachment trial directed the counting of the Senate to ascertain the presence of a quorum. Volume **III,** section **2107.**

When a count of the House on division discloses a lack of a quorum the pending business is suspended. Volume **IV,** section **2933.**

Although a Member may not come within the rule permitting him to vote on roll call, the Speaker may count him as present to make a quorum. Volume **VIII,** section **3157.**

The point of no quorum has been ruled out as dilatory immediately following a roll call or count by the Chair disclosing the presence of a quorum, but the Chair will not so rule unless the presence of a quorum is patent. Volume **VIII,** section **2807.**

Where a quorum fails on a vote by tellers on seconding a motion to suspend the rules and a count by the Speaker discloses the presence of a quorum, the second is ordered. Volume **VIII,** section **3412.**

While the practice in the Senate has varied, the weight of precedent seems to warrant the counting of those present and not voting in ascertaining the presence of a quorum. Volume **VI,** section **645.**

(2) Of a Quorum.—By Mr. Speaker Reed, of Members Not Responding on a Roll Call.

In 1890 Mr. Speaker Reed directed the Clerk to enter on the Journal as part of the record of a yea-and-nay vote names of Members present but not voting, thereby establishing a quorum of record. Volume **IV,** section **2895.**

The rule for counting Members not voting in determining the presence of a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **2905.**

Construction of the rule providing for counting a quorum. Volume **IV,** section **2906.** Volume **VI,** section **640.**

The point of order being made that a Member noted as present under section 3 of Rule XV was actually absent, his name was erased from the list before the announcement of the result. Volume **IV,** section **2908.**

A Member noted as present under section 3 of Rule XV may be permitted to vote after the calling of the roll is concluded. Volume **IV,** section **2907.**

After the roll call is completed the Speaker is forbidden to entertain a request to record a vote unless in a case wherein a Member's presence has been noted in ascertaining a quorum. Volume **V,** section **6046.**

Instance wherein the House declined to permit a change in the Journal record of persons noted as present and not voting on the statement of certain ones, not numerous enough to change the result, that they had been improperly noted. Volume **III,** section **2620.**

An instance wherein the Senate indorsed the principle that a legislator, whose presence was forcibly obtained and who refused to vote, might be counted as part of a quorum. Volume **I,** section **356.**

(3) Of Votes in the House.

One of the suppositions on which the parliamentary law is founded is that the Speaker will not betray his duty to make an honest count on a division. Volume **V,** section **6002.**

The Speaker appointed four tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2417.**

The integrity of the Speaker in counting a vote has never been questioned in the House. Volume **VIII,** section **3115.**

On a demand for the yeas and nays it is not in order to request a rising vote in the negative and the count of the Chair is not subject to verification. Volume **VII,** section **3114.**

The count of the Speaker in ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a request for a rising vote of those opposed to the demand is not in order. Volume **VIII,** section **3112.**

COUNT—Continued.

(3) Of Votes in the House—Continued.

In ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays the Speaker counts the entire number present and not merely those who rise to be counted. Volume **VIII,** section **3111.**

In ascertaining whether one-fifth of the Members present support a demand for the yeas and nays the Speaker is not required to take a rising vote of those opposing but counts all present. Volume **VIII,** section **3114.**

In counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum or whether a sufficient number have voted to order yeas and nays, the Chair counts all Members visible, including those in lobbies and cloakrooms. Volume **VIII,** section **3120.**

While the count of the Speaker in determining whether a requisite number of Members has sustained a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a call for those opposed may not be demanded as a matter of right, in exceptional instances requests for tellers have been entertained. Volume **VIII,** section **3115.**

There is no appeal from the count by the chair of the number rising to demand tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3105.**

The rules do not specify the manner in which tellers shall count the vote. Volume **VIII,** section **3096.**

In a vote by tellers it is a matter of mutual agreement as to whether each teller shall count his own side or the opposing side. Volume **VIII,** section **3096.**

Instance in which a teller resigned and suggested the appointment of a successor. Volume **VI,** section **446.**

The report by tellers is made and signed in duplicate, and is entered upon the Journal of each of the two Houses. Volume **VI,** section **444.**

During a call of the House a motion to adjourn is seconded by a majority ascertained "by actual count by the Speaker," and tellers may not be demanded. Volume **VI,** section **705.**

Representation being made before announcement of the result that the count by tellers was incorrect, on a close vote, the Chairman ordered a recount. Volume **VIII,** section **3099.**

Discovery of error in the count of a vote subsequent to the announcement of the vote, even on another day, vitiates the proceedings. Volume **VIII,** section **3126.**

The Chairman may be counted on a vote by tellers without passing between the tellers. Volume **VIII,** section **3101.**

Members may not approach the desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots. Volume **VI,** section **623.**

COUNTERFEITING.

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting. Volume **IV,** section **4071.** Volume **VII,** section **1753.**

Bills relating to the general subject of trade-marks, including punishment for the counterfeiting thereof, have been considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV,** section **4256.** Volume **VII,** section **1985.**

COUNTY.

Because a county was not legally organized and the election was not held on the legal day, and nonresidents voted, the entire vote of the county was rejected by the committee. Volume **I,** section **616.**

COUNTY COURT.

A county court, charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns, may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume **I,** section **581.**

COUPONS.

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4266.**

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The statues provide that the House or any one of its committees having jurisdiction may transmit a claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact, which shall be transmitted to the House through the Speaker. Volume **IV,** section **3303.**

Under the present practice reports from the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act, which are also reported by a House committee and sent to the Private Calendar, do not remain on that Calendar during a succeeding Congress. Volume **IV,** sections **3299–3302.**

Reports from the Court of Claims do not remain on the Calendar from Congress to Congress, even when a law seems so to provide. Volume **IV,** section **3298.**

All appropriations of public moneys or property and propositions to release any liability to the United States or refer any claim to the Court of Claims are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4792.**

It was formerly held (before the change in sec. 3 of Rule XXIII) that a bill referring a claim to the Court of Claims did not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV,** section **4860.**

A bill providing for inquiry by the Court of Claims without conferring authority to render final judgment does not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

The Committee on Claims has reported general—as distinguished from special—bills providing for disposition of classes of claims, like the French spoliation claims, by the Court of Claims. Volume **IV,** section **4263.**

The right of a claims committee to report with the status of a private bill a resolution providing for sending a series of specified claims to the Court of Claims has been affirmed. Volume **IV,** section **3297.**

A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and report on claims of Indian tribes against the United States was classed as a public bill. Volume **VII,** section **870.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1752.**

While it is in order to appropriate for payment of judgments of the courts certified to Congress in accordance with law, mere findings of fact by the Court of Claims were held not to authorize an appropriation. Volume **VII,** section **1292.**

COURT OF PATENT APPEALS.

The subject of a court of patent appeals has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4075.**

COURT, SUPREME.

A newly appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was received informally by the House. Volume **V,** section **7080.**

COURTS.

(1) As agencies for compelling testimony.
(2) May not require papers from the files.
(3) May not require the attendance of Members or Senators.
(4) Indictment of Senators and Members by.
(5) Relation to House's power to compel testimony.
(6) Jurisdiction of subjects relating to.
(7) In general.

(1) As Agencies for Compelling Testimony.

Decision of the Supreme Court that a law of Congress empowering the Federal courts to compel testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission was constitutional. Volume **III,** section **1766.**

A decision that the Federal courts may not be made by act of Congress an agency for compelling testimony before a commission. Volume **III,** section **1767.**

COURTS—Continued.

(2) May not Require Papers from the Files.

No officer or employee of the House may produce any paper belonging to the files of the House before a court without permission of the House. Volume **III,** section **2663.** Volume **VI,** section **587.**

The Clerk of the House having been subpoenaed to produce before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia certain papers from the files, reported to the House, and failing to receive permission disregarded the order of the court. Volume **VI,** section **587.**

The House, in maintenance of its privilege, has refused to permit the Clerk to produce in court, in obedience to a summons, or original paper from the files, but has given the court facilities for making certified copies. Volume **III,** section **2664.**

(3) May not Require the Attendance of Members or Senators.

The House decided that the summons of a court to Members to attend and testify constituted a breach of privilege and directed them to disregard the mandate. Volume **III,** section **2661.**

The House, after discussion, declined to make a general rule permitting Members to waive their privilege in attending court as witnesses, but gave the permission asked on behalf of a single Member. Volume **III,** section **2660.**

Members having informed the House, as a matter of privilege, that they had been summoned before the grand jury of the District of Columbia, the House authorized them to respond to the summons. Volume **III,** section **2662.**

Action by the House authorizing Members to appear in court in connection with their official duties is construed to imply authorization for employment of counsel to represent them. Volume **VII,** section **1311.**

A Senator declining to heed a summons to appear and testify before a Federal grand jury, the court held that if he failed to obey the subpoena voluntarily the court was without power to compel his attendance. Volume **VI,** section **588.**

(4) Indictment of Senators and Members by.

It is the custom of the House to defer final action against Members under criminal charges pending disposition in the court of last resort. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

It is the uniform practice of the House not to investigate charges of crime against a member when denied by him and subject to prosecution in the courts. Volume **VI,** section **137.**

Prior to adjudication by the courts, the House took no note of criminal proceedings brought against a Member, and retained him in his position as chairman of a committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2205.**

A Member convicted by the courts refrained from participation in the proceedings of the House pending action on his appeal. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

A Member convicted in the courts resigned after the House and ordered an inquiry. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

A committee which had been empowered to investigate charges of corruption against Members recommended that action by the House be delayed pending trial in the courts. Volume **VI,** section **403.**

Violation of the corrupt practices acts, either Federal or State, are tried in the respective courts having jurisdiction and not in the House of Representatives, but any Member found to have violated such acts is subject to prompt expulsion. Volume **VI,** section **77.**

A Senator having been indicted in the United States district court, the Senate, prior to the trial investigated the charges and exonerated him. Volume **VI,** section **399.**

(5) Relation to House's Power to Compel Testimony.

While emphasizing the importance of protecting the individual from unreasonable and arbitrary disclosures of his private affairs, the court holds that either House of Congress is authorized to require testimony in aid of legislation. Volume **VI,** section **338.**

Decisions by the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to compel testimony. Volume **VI,** sections **341, 346, 351, 354.**

COURTS—Continued.

(5) Relation to House's Power to Compel Testimony—Continued.

Decision of the district court on the right of the Senate to compel testimony and the production of papers and records. Volume **VI,** section **337.**

Decision by the Supreme Court on the power of the House to punish for contempt. Volume **VI,** section **534.**

The power of the Senate to require testimony of witnesses is in no wise inferior to that exercised by a court of justice and includes under comparable circumstances the power to compel attendance. Volume **VI,** section **348.**

Testimony given before a House or its committee may not be used as evidence against the witness in any court except in case of alleged perjury. Volume **III,** section **1769**

The House sometimes transmits to the courts reports in regard to witnesses who have apparently testified falsely. Volume **III,** sections **1780, 1781.**

A witness imprisoned by the House for contempt was indicted under the law, whereupon the House ordered his delivery to the officers of he court. Volume **III,** section **1672.**

A witness refusing to testify before a committee of the Senate was indicted and tried in the district court. Volume **VI,** section **337.**

An instance wherein the House turned over to the jurisdiction of the courts an offender guilty of contempt. Volume **II,** section **1629.**

A recalcitrant witness having been released from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms by judgment of a district court, the Senate authorized an appeal to the Supreme Court. Volume **VI,** section **340.**

A witness in custody for refusing to testify may invoke the action of the courts only on a clear showing of arbitrary and improvident use of the power amounting to a denial of due process of law. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

The same presumption of regularity attaches to action by the Senate in directing the arrest of a recusant witness that applies to the proceedings of the courts. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

Further decision of the Supreme Court with particular reference to the relation of the question of pertinency of interrogatories propounded by the committee. Volume **VI,** section **350.**

Review of decisions of the Supreme Court relative to the scope and extent of congressional investigations. Volume **VI,** section **354.**

A writ of habeas corpus being served on the Sergeant-at-Arms, who held the witness Irwin in custody for contempt, the House, after consideration, prescribed the form and manner of return. Volume **III,** section **1691.**

The attempt in 1876 to punish Hallet Kilbourn for declining to testify before a committee resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court denying that the House has an unlimited power to punish for contempt of its authority. Volume **II,** section **1611.**

No court "may inquirer directly into the correctness or propriety" of a commitment by either House or discharge the prisoner on habeas corpus. Volume **II,** section **1640.**

In the case of Kilbourn *vs.* Thompson the court affirmed the immunity of Members of the House from prosecution on account of their action in a case of alleged contempt. Volume **III,** section **2675.**

(6) Jurisdiction of Subjects Relating to.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to local courts in the District of Columbia and Alaska and the Territories. Volume **IV,** section **4068.**

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts. Volume **VII,** section **1767.**

Bills relating to court procedure in criminal cases in the District of Columbia are within the jurisdiction of the Committee of the District of Columbia. Volume **VII,** section **2012.**

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4062.**

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV,** section **4072.**

COURTS—Continued.

(6) Jurisdiction of Subjects Relating to—Continued.

The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1747.**

Appointment of Federal judges and other court officials and legislation pertaining to their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1750.**

Subjects relating to the jurisdiction of the courts are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1760.**

The Committee on the Territories has jurisdiction of legislation relating to the general affairs of the Territories and has even reported bills relating to the courts. Volume **IV,** section **4209.**

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of the peace in the District. Volume **IV,** section **4290.**

The jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia as to matters affecting the higher courts of the District has been exceptional rather than general. Volume **IV,** section **4291.**

Bills creating courts of the United States in foreign countries are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4167.**

The participation by the United States in a World Court of International Justice is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VI,** section **326.**

(7) In General.

Summaries showing number of bills introduced, number of reports submitted by committees, number of laws enacted, and number of acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Volume **VII,** section **1028.**

The pocket-veto case decided by the Supreme Court in 1929. Volume **VII,** section **1115.**

The decision of Mr. Speaker Reed in counting as part of the quorum Members not voting was sustained by the Supreme Court. Volume **IV,** section **2904.**

Instance wherein the courts discussed and sustained the privilege of the Member in going to and returning from the sessions of the House. Volume **III,** section **2674.**

The court in which a Member is challenged was held by the House to be the proper forum in which to plead constitutional exemption and privilege. Volume **VII,** section **2164.**

The judges of the Supreme Court have the privileges of the floor. Volume **V,** section **7283.** Volume **III,** section **3634.**

Certified extracts of the Journal are admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States Volume **IV,** section **2810.**

Jefferson's Manual and Hinds' Precedents are cited by the Supreme Court as authorities in parliamentary procedure. Volume **VI,** section **343.**

The Speaker held that while the courts may not construe a law in the light of debate attending its passage in the Legislature, the rules are to be interpreted according to views of their purport expressed at the time of adoption. Volume **VII,** section **1023.**

In 1796 the House discontinued impeachment proceedings against a Territorial judge on assurance that he would be prosecuted in the courts. Volume **III,** section **2486.**

Opinion of Attorney-General Charles Lee as to impeachment of a Territorial judge holding office during good behavior. Volume **III,** section **2486.**

A rule adopted by a Senate committee providing that the presence of six Senators should constitute a quorum of the committee was held by the courts to be invalid because adopted at a meeting at which less than a quorum of the committee was present. Volume **VI,** section **345.**

COURTS, JAMES C.

Statement of, as to manner of holding conferences between the two Houses (footnote). Volume **V,** section **6254.**

COVODE.

The Pennsylvania election case of Covode v. Foster in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I,** sections **559–562.**

COX, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Minnesota election case of Cox v. Strait in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II,** sections **911, 912.**

COX, SAMUEL S., of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

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COYLE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kent v. Coyle, in the Seventy-secoind Congress. Volume **VI,** section **187.**

CRAGO, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Pennsylvania election case of Wise v. Crago in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI,** section **99.**

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The Pennsylvania election case of Craig v. Stewart in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II,** section **1041.**

The Alabama election case of Craig v. Shelley in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II,** section **995.**

CRAMTON, LOUIS C., of Michigan, Chairman.

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CRAWFORD, ELECTION CASE OF.

The North Carolina election case of Pearson v. Crawford in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II,** sections **1112, 1113.**

CRAWFORD, W. H.

The committee investigating charges against Secretary of the Treasury W.H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III,** section **1741.**

CREDIT.

While the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction as to the revenues and bonded debt of the United States, its claims as to the subject of "national finances" and "preservation of the Government credit" have been resisted successfully. Volume **IV,** section **4023.**

CREDIT—Continued.

The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith, have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4084.**

Subjects relating to rural credits and farm-loan legislation, including the extension of rural-credit legislation to the territories, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1791.**

The administration of the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, and the supervision of the issuance of related securities are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII,** section **1795.**

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The censure of James Brooks and Oakes Ames for acts done in connection with the Credit Mobilier. Volume **II,** section **1286.**

CRIMES.

(1) Charged against a Member.
(2) As related to qualifications of a Member.
(3) As related to impeachment.—"High crimes and misdemeanors."
(4) As related to impeachment.—Indictable offenses.
(5) As related to impeachment.—Offenses of judges.
(6) As related to impeachment.—Offenses of judges in relation to intent.
(7) As related to the suffrage.
(8) Jurisdiction of Committee as to.

(1) Charged Against a Member.

The words "treason, felony, and breach of the peace" in the constitutional guaranty of privilege have been construed t mean all indictable crimes. Volume **III,** section **2673.**

All criminal offenses are comprehended by the terms "treason, felony, and breach of the peace," as used in the Constitution, excepting these cases from the operation of the privilege from arrest therein conferred upon Senators and Representatives during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Volume **VI,** section **589.**

A Member being charged with the crime of manslaughter, the House declined to determine whether or not a question of privilege was raised, and did not investigate. Volume **II,** section **1277.**

A Member being charged with a crime entirely disconnected with his Representative capacity, the House declined to hold that a question of privilege was involved. Volume **I,** section **466.**

Instance of examination by a House committee of charges of bigamy and treason against a Delegate. Volume **I,** section **526.**

(2) As Related to Qualifications of a Member.

B.F. Whittemore, being reelected to the same Hosue from which he had resigned to escape expulsion for crime, was excluded from taking the oath and his seat. Volume **I,** section **464.**

Discussion of the laws of Congress against polygamy as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I,** section **478.**

The case of Brigham H. Roberts in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **I,** sections **474–480.**

The House declined to permit the oath to be administered to Brigham H. Roberts pending an examination of his qualifications by a committee. Volume **I,** section **474.**

In a sustained report in 1900 the majority of the committee favored the exclusion and not the expulsion of a Member-elect admitted to be engaged in the practice of polygamy. Volume **I,** section **476.**

A committee announced as a fundamental principle that the House could not permit in its membership a person serving a sentence for crime. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

CRIMES—Continued.

(2) As Related to Qualifications of a Member—Continued.

It is the custom of the House to defer final action against Members under criminal charges pending disposition in the court of last resort. Volume **VI,** section **238.**

Prior to adjudication by the courts, the House took no note of criminal proceedings brought against a Member, and retained him in his position as chairman of a committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2205.**

A member under criminal indictment retained his position as chairman of a committee but refrained from active participation in legislative proceedings pending judicial determination. Volume **VIII,** section **2205.**

(3) As Related to Impeachment.—"High Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2001.**

Elaborate discussion of meaning of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III,** section **2406.**

Review of the deliberation of the Constitutional Convention as bearing on the use of the words "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III,** section **2018.**

Argument that an impeachable offense is any misbehavior that shows disqualification to hold and exercise the office, whether moral, intellectual, or physical. Volume **III,** section **2015.**

Discussion of the theory that an impeachable offense is one in its nature or consequence subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of Government, or highly prejudicial to the public interest. Volume **III,** section **2019.**

In the Colfax case the majority of the Judiciary Committee contended that the power of impeachment was rather remedial than punitive. Volume **III,** section **2510.**

Argument of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens that impeachment is a purely political proceeding. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

Discussion of English and American precedents as bearing on the meaning of the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III,** section **2020.**

Discussion of the nature of the impeaching power, with reference to American and English precedents. Volume **III,** section **2405.**

Argument that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" is a "term of art" of fixed meaning in English parliamentary law, and transplanted to the Constitution in unchangeable significance. Volume **III,** section **2009.**

Discussion of the meaning in English parliamentary law and in the Constitution, of the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" as applied to judicial conduct. Volume **VI,** section **462.**

Argument from review of English impeachments that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" as applied to judicial conduct must mean only acts of the judge while sitting on the bench. Volume **III,** section **2013.**

Views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee in 1830 as to offenses amounting to high misdemeanor. Volume **III,** section **2492.**

A statement as to the sentiments of the House on the nature of the power of impeachment during the first and second attempts to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

As reported from the committee the articles impeaching President Johnson were confined to a few acts chiefly concerning Secretary Stanton. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson was based on the salient charge of usurpation of power, with many specifications. Volume **III,** section **2404.**

Discussion of usurpation of power as a ground for impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2509.**

Definition of impeachable offenses by counsel for President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2433.**

CRIMES—Continued.

(3) As Related to Impeachment.—"High Crimes and Misdemeanors"—Continued.

Reference to discussions as to what are impeachable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2008.**

(4) As Related to Impeachment—Indictable Offenses.

Whether or not an offense must be indictable under a statute in order to come within the impeaching power was discussed fully in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2405.**

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the minority of the Judiciary Committee held that an indictable offense must be charged. Volume **III,** section **2406.**

The question whether impeachment must be confined to indictable offenses was in issue as to the second report favoring impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III,** section **2410.**

Although the charges in the articles impeaching President Johnson were at first narrowed to a few charges, there was a protest against the theory that only an indictable offense was impeachable. Volume **III,** section **2416.**

On the tenth and eleventh articles in the Johnson impeachment the House, after debate, concluded to impeach for other than indictable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2418.**

Abandonment of the theory that impeachment may be only for indictable offenses. Volume **III,** section **2019.**

Argument as to whether impeachment is restricted to offenses which are indictable, or at least of a criminal nature. Volume **VI,** section **455.**

Impeachable offenses are not confined to acts interdicted by the Constitution or the Federal Statutes but include also acts not commonly defined as criminal or subject to indictment. Volume **VI,** section **545.**

(5) As Related to Impeachment—Offenses of Judges.

The House, without division, voted to impeach Judge Delahay for improper personal habits. Volume **III,** section **2505.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee recommended the impeachment of Judge Busteed, principally for nonresidence. Volume **III,** section **2512.**

A question as to the authority of Congress to make nonresidence of a judge an impeachable offense. Volume **III,** section **2512.**

A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of impeaching Judge Durell, principally for usurpation of power. Volume **III,** section **2508.**

Argument of Mr. John M. Thurston, counsel, that judges may be impeached only for judicial misconduct occurring in the actual administration of justice in connection with the court. Volume **III,** section **2010.**

Argument of Mr. Anthony Higgins, counsel, that impeachable offenses by a judge are confined to acts done on the bench in discharge of his duties. Volume **III,** section **2012.**

Review of impeachments in Congress to show that judges have been impeached only for acts of judgment performed on the bench as contradistinguished from personal acts performed while in office. Volume **III,** section **2017.**

Answer to the argument that a judge may be impeached only for acts done in his official capacity. Volume **III,** section **2015.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Perkins that a judge may be impeached for personal misconduct. Volume **III,** section **2011.**

Mr. Manager Olmstead's argument that impeachment is not restricted to offenses indictable under Federal law and that judges may be impeached for breaches of "good behavior." Volume **III,** section **2020.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Clayton that a judge may be impeached for misbehavior not necessarily connected with his judicial functions. Volume **III,** section **2016.**

Argument that a judge may be impeached for misbehavior general. Volume **III,** section **2021.**

CRIMES—Continued.

(5) As Related to Impeachment.—Offenses of Judges—Continued.

In 1890 the Judiciary Committee concluded that Judge Boarman should be impeached for an act in violation of the statute. Volume **III,** section **2517.**

An argument that judges may be impeached for any breach of good behavior. Volume **III,** section **2497.**

As to what are impeachable offenses was a subject of argument in the Watrous case. Volume **III,** section **2498.**

Discussion of the question of impeachability of a judge for offenses not subject to prosecution by indictment or information in a criminal court. Volume **VI,** section **464.**

Managers and counsel made extended opening statements in the Archbald trial, the managers outlining charges which they proposed to establish and counsel for the respondent setting forth the contention that impeachment could be sustained only on conviction of offenses punishable in criminal court and controverting charges preferred in the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI,** section **509.**

The Archbald case removed from the domain of controversy of proposition that judges are only impeachable for the commission of crimes or misdemeanors against the laws of general application. Volume **VI,** section **457.**

(6) As Related to Impeachment.—Offenses of Judges in Relation to Intent.

Discussion of the intent of a judge as a primary condition needed to justify impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2104.**

The second investigation of Judge Boarman having revealed on absence of bad intent in his censurable acts, the committee and the House decided against impeachment. Volume **III,** section **2518.**

The committee and the House acted adversely on a proposition to impeach Judge Blodgett for an act in excess of his jurisdiction, bad faith not being shown. Volume **III,** section **2516.**

Instance wherein a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring a judge for acts not shown to be with corrupt intent. Volume **III,** section **2519.**

(7) As Related to the Suffrage.

No penalty is fixed for a denial of the right of suffrage because of rebellion or other crimes. Volume **I,** section **301.**

Where votes are disqualified for crime a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I,** section **537.**

(8) Jurisdiction of Committee as to.

The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4069.**

The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1747.**

The study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes is a subject under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1756.**

Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII,** section **1757.**

Provisions for assessment and remission of punishments and penalties in connection with crimes and offfense against the mail service have been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII,** section **1920.**

CRIMINAL CHARGE.

The Commons in impeaching usually pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused and direct a member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III,** section **2026.**

CRIMINAL LAW.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law." Volume **IV,** section **4054.**

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Argument that an impeachment trial is a criminal proceeding. Volume **III,** section **2010.**

An argument that an impeachment trial is not a criminal proceeding. Volume **III,** section **2270.**

CRIMINALS.

The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV,** section **4069.**

CRISP, CHARLES F., of Georgia, Speaker.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION IN IMPEACHMENT TRIALS AND INVESTIGATIONS.
Witnesses in an impeachment are examined by one person on either side. Volume **III,** section **2168.**

CROSS-EXAMINATION IN IMPEACHMENT TRIALS AND INVESTIGATIONS—Con.

In the Swayne trial it was held that cross-examination should be responsive to the examination in chief. Volume **III,** sections **2210, 2211.**

Discussion as to whether or not the cross-examination in an impeachment trial may go beyond the scope of the direct examination. Volume **III,** section **2208.**

Instance wherein, during cross-examination in an impeachment trial, the Senate sustained objection to evidence on a point not touched to direct examination and of doubtful pertinency. Volume **III,** section **2213.**

In the Belknap trial the Senate permitted a redirect examination which was not responsive to the facts elicited in cross-examination. Volume **III,** section **2209.**

Managers and counsel disagreeing as to method of direct and cross-examination of a delayed witness, the Senate ordered examination in accordance with the regular practice. Volume **III,** section **2170.**

The Senate decided in the Belknap trial that a witness recalled, after direct and cross-examination, to answer a question by a Senator might not be again subjected to direct examination. Volume **III,** section **2215.**

The Chief Justice declined to rule finally that cross-examination of a witness in an impeachment trial should be concluded before his dismissal. Volume **III,** section **2214.**

Rulings in the Swayne trial as to right to counsel of respondent to introduce documents in evidence during their cross-examination of witnesses for the managers. Volume **III,** section **2212.**

There being no appearance for Judge Pickering, witnesses presented by the managers were not cross-examined, except for a few questions by the presiding officer. Volume **III,** section **2335.**

Decision by the President pro tempore in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, on the latitude of counsel in cross-examination of witness relative to testimony previously given by the witness before a committee of the House. Volume **VI,** section **496.**

The President pro tempore ruled, in the Archbald trial, that counsel in examination might confine a witness within the limits of his interrogation, but witness should have opportunity either in direct examination or under cross-examination, to explain fully any answer made. Volume **VI,** section **492.**

During the investigation of Judge Speer, looking to impeachment, he attended each session, accompanied by counsel, and cross-examined witnesses. Volume **VI,** section **527.**

During the investigation of Judge Hanford with a view to impeachment, he was represented by counsel who cross-examined witnesses and produced evidence in his behalf. Volume **VI,** section **526.**

In investigating the conduct of Judge Archbald, the Judiciary Committee, by resolution, extended to the accused permission to be present with counsel and cross-examine witness. Volume **VI,** section **498.**

CROWE.

The Alabama election case of Crowe v. Underwood in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II,** section **1101.**

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The Texas election case of Rosenthal v. Crowley in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I,** section **684.**

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CRUMPACKER, EDGAR D., of Indiana, Chairman.

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The rule creating the Committee on Insular Affairs gave to it jurisdiction of subjects relating to Cuba. Volume **IV,** section **4213.**
Although there is a specific rule giving to the Committee on Insular Affairs the jurisdiction of matters relating to Cuba, the House has decided that they belong rather to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV,** section **4215.**
The joint resolution of 1898 declaring the intervention of the United States to remedy conditions existing in the island of Cuba originated in the House. Volume **II,** section **1540.**

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Revenue bill. Volume **VI,** section **316.**

CUMULATIVE.
In the Belknap trial testimony cumulative as to the fact but not as to the intent of respondent was admitted. Volume **III,** section **2275.**

CUNNINGHAM.
The Case of Thomas W. Cunningham, recusant witness. Volume **VI,** section **346.**

CURRENCY.
The rule assigns to the Committee on Banking and Currency jurisdiction of subjects relating to "banking and currency." Volume **IV,** section **4082.**
A legislative proposition to maintain the parity of the money of the United States was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4089.**
The jurisdiction of the subject of the issue of silver certificates as currency was given to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** sections **4087, 4088.**
The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes, and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV,** section **4084.**

CURRIER, FRANK D., of New Hampshire. Chairman.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendments. Volume **V,** section **5791.**
Appropirations. Volume **VII,** sections **1292, 1312, 1315, 1623.**
Bills. Volume **VIII,** section **2333.**
Continuance of a public work. Volume **IV,** section **3718.**
Debate. Volume **VIII,** section **2486.**

CURRIER, FRANK D., of New Hampshire. Chairman—Continued.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.
Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV,** sections **4044, 4046, 4049, 4165, 4220.**
Leave to print. Volume **V,** section **7010.**
Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV,** sections **3815, 3897, 3898.**
Limitations. Volume **IV,** sections **3922, 3984, 4017, 4018.**
Point of order. Volume **V,** section **6868, 6884.**
Reading. Volume **VII,** section **1054.** Volume **VIII,** section **2335.**
Recognition. Volume **VIII,** section **2865.**
Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII,** sections **2326, 2329.**
Senate amendments. Volume **V,** section **6196.**
Strike out, motion to. Volume **V,** section **5771.**
Tellers. Volume **V,** section **5988.**

CURTIN.
The Pennsylvania election case of Curtin v. Yocum in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II,** sections **939–941.**

CURTIS, CHARLES, of Kansas, Chairman and Vice President.
Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations for salaries. Volume **IV,** section **3696.**
Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV,** sections **3606, 3609**
Conferences. Volume **VIII,** sections **3234, 3280, 3281, 3314.**
Congressional Record. Volume **V,** section **6987.**
Debate. Volume **V,** section **5082.** Volume **VIII,** section **2525.**
Floor, admission to. Volume **VIII,** section **3639.**
Limitations. Volume **IV,** section **3965.**
Points of order. Volume **IV,** section **4725.**
Resignation. Volume **VIII,** section **2200.**
Revenue Bills. Volume **VI,** section **320.**
Senator, oath. Volume **VI,** section **19.**

CUSTODY.
(1) Of respondent in an impeachment.
(2) Of papers during electoral count.
(3) Of witnesses.

(1) Of Respondent in an Impeachment.
It was concluded by a Senate committee in Pickering's impeachment that the Senate had no power to take into custody the body of the accused. Volume **III,** section **2324.**
Under the parliamentary law the respondent answers the summons in custody if the case be capital and the accusation be special, but not if it be general. Volume **III,** section **2120.**
A respondent in a case of impeachment of misdemeanor answers the articles before the Lords in such a state of liberty or restraint as he was in when the Commons complained of him. Volume **III,** section **2120.**
The accusation being a misdemeanor only, the respondent, under the English usage, does not answer the summons in custody, but the Lords may commit him until he finds sureties for his future appearance. Volume **III,** section **2120.**

(2) Of Papers During Electoral Count.
When during the electoral count of 1873 the two Houses separated to consider objections, the Vice-President, who had custody of the documents, left with the House duplicates of the electoral certificates. Volume **III,** section **1951.**

(3) Of Witnesses.
A witness in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms having procured a writ of habeas corpus, the Senate requested the President to direct the Attorney General to defend the suit. Volume **VI,** section **339.**

CUSTODY—Continued.

(3) Of Witnesses—Continued.

A witness in custody for refusing to testify may invoke the action of the courts only on a clear showing of arbitrary and improvement use of the power amounting to a denial of due process of law. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

It is assumed that the Senate will deal with a witness in accordance with recognized rules and discharge him from custody upon proper assurance that he will appear to testify when required. Volume **VI,** section **349.**

A recalcitrant witness having been released from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms by judgment of a district court, the Senate authorized an appeal to the Supreme Court. Volume **VI,** section **340.**

A witness having refused to testify before a subcommittee was arrested and detained in custody. Volume **VI,** section **531.**

CUSTOMS.

In the later practice of the House subjects relating to transportation of dutiable goods, ports of entry and delivery, and customs collection districts have been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4026.**

The former jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce over customs matters related most closely to commerce has passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV,** section **4026.**

Bills authorizing the construction of revenue cutters and auxiliary craft of the customs service are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV,** section **4108.**

A bill regulating the importation of drugs and utilizing the customs office in that connection was held not to come within the rule giving privileged status to certain bills, reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **VIII,** section **2279.**

Authorization for construction of buildings for the customs service on military reservations is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII,** section **1972.**

Bills to license customhouse brokers come within the jurisdiction the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1717.**

Bills authorizing the refund of custom duties have been reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII,** section **1997.**

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over legislation fixing compensation of employees of the customs service. Volume **VII,** section **1724.**

The Ways and Means Committee exercises jurisdiction over legislation relating to appraisers of merchandise in the customs service. Volume **VII,** section **1728.**

Bills relating to the United States Customs Court are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1740.**

Legislation prescribing regulations and pay for laborers unloading vessels in the Customs Service has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII,** section **1735.**

CUSTOMS UNIONS.

The Ways and Means Committee has exercised jurisdiction over the subjects of customs unions, reciprocity treaties, and conventions affecting the revenues. Volume **IV,** section **4021.**

CUTLER.

The Senate election case of Cutler and Smith, from Louisiana, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I,** section **385.**

CUTTS.

The Iowa election case of Cook v. Cutts in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II,** sections **956–958.**