

MUTINY.

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**.

MYERS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kline v. Myers in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **723**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Myers v. Moffet in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Cessna v. Myers in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **885, 886**.

The South Carolina election case of Meyers v. Patterson in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

The South Carolina election cases of Dantzler v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **122**.

The South Carolina election cases of Richardson v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

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NAME.

Mentioning a Member by name, arraigning the motives of Members, and personalities generally are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

A Member may not in debate refer to another Member by name. Volume **V**, section **5144**.

A Senator having changed his name, the Senate instructed its Secretary to use the new name, Volume **II**, section **1141**.

The naming and measuring of vessels are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4132**.

It is not in order in debate for a Member to refer to a Member of the Senate by name, nor may the Speaker entertain a request for unanimous consent to proceed in violation of this rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2519**.

Reference to a Member of the Senate in terms of criticism is not in order even though the Senator referred to is not mentioned by name. Volume **VIII**, section **2512**.

In debate a Member should not address another in the second person or refer to him by name or call upon him to answer. Volume **VI**, section **600**.

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**.

Instance wherein a Member in discussing the practice of extending remarks in the Record was permitted to refer to a Member of Congress without naming him. Volume **VIII**, section **2511**.

It is not essential that a newspaper editorial mention a Member's name in order to present a question of privilege and it is sufficient if the reference is accurate enough to identify him. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

Although a newspaper article reflecting on a Member may not mention him by name, yet if from the implication the identity of the Member referred to is unmistakable it is sufficient to warrant recognition on a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Aspersions upon a Member unnamed may be made the basis of a question of privilege if it is obvious to whom application was intended. Volume **VI**, section **607**.

To sustain a question of privilege it is not necessary that the Member referred to be designated by name. It is sufficient if the description is such as to be generally recognized. Volume **VI**, section **602**.

A resolution authorizing an investigation of the propriety of introducing bills in the name of more than one Member was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **574**.

NAMING.

The Speaker may name any Member persisting in disorderly conduct. Volume **II**, section **1344**.

The parliamentary law relating to naming a Member who persists in irregularity and punishment by the House. Volume **V**, section **5176**.

The parliamentary law provides that the House shall deal with a Member named by the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1344**.

NAPHTHA.

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**.

NARCOTICS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over legislation relating to the importation of narcotics. Volume **VII**, section **1733**.

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**.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction of bills providing for the adoption of a national anthem. Volume **VII**, section **1775**.

NATIONAL ARBORETUM.

The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1863**.

NATIONAL BANK ACT.

A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1786**.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported generally on the subject of national banks and also on the subject of current deposit 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**.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

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

An appropriation to build a new road to a national cemetery was ruled out of a general appropriation bill as not being a legitimate continuation of the cemetery as a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3798**.

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**.

NATIONAL DOMAIN.

An appropriation for examination of mineral resources and products of the national domain was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1222**.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

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**.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

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**.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

An appropriation for maintenance in cooperation with the War Department of an air patrol for fire prevention in national forests was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1168**.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.

Directions to the Secretary of War to issue stores and material to the National Guard is authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1274**.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

Resignation of member of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Volume **V**, section **7337**.

Legislation relating to the National Soldiers' Homes is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4185**.

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**.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The Committee on Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain. Volume **IV**, section **4198**.

An appropriation for feeding elk in national parks was held to be authorized by law and to constitute a deficiency and to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1175**.

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**.

An appropriation for the acquisition of land contiguous to a national park and conforming to the original purpose for which the park was established was held in order as continuing a work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1387**.

The Committee on the Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain. Volume **VII**, section **1925**.

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**.

NATIONALS.

A bill to indemnify a foreign government for injury to its nationals was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **865**.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The history of National Statuary Hall. Volume **VIII**, section **3643**.

A statute authorizes the contribution by each State of statues of two of its distinguished citizens to be placed in National Statuary Hall. Volume **VIII**, section **3643**.

NATIONS.

Congratulations of the House at the appearance of a new nation. Volume **VII**, section **1552**.

A treaty providing for mutual reports by contracting nations to an international bureau was held to sanction appropriations for the bureau's maintenance although no treaty had been entered into providing for establishment of the bureau. Volume **VII**, section **1142**.

Bills providing protection for the uniform of friendly nations are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1774**.

Adjournment in honor of memory of the deceased sovereign of a foreign nation. Volume **VIII**, section **3597**.

NATURALIZATION.

(1) **Committee, jurisdiction of.**

(2) **In general.**

NATURALIZATION—Continued.**(1) Committee, Jurisdiction of.**

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**.

Establishment of a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the provision and maintenance of personnel and equipment for administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **VII**, section **2038**.

(2) In General.

Reference to a discussion as to the validity of certain naturalization papers. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The admission to naturalization being the function of a judge, a performance of this function by a clerk is void. Volume **II**, section **992**.

As to what is meant by a common-law jurisdiction justifying a court to naturalize aliens under the act of Congress. Volume **II**, section **998**.

Naturalization by a court whose authority was unquestioned for years, was sustained by the House. Volume **II**, section **998**.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

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**.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

Provision for the construction of a new boathouse 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**.

Language prohibiting an increase in the number of instructors at the Naval Academy was held not to come within the exceptions admitting legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **1513**.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Naval Affairs, section 13, of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4189**.

Recent history of the Committee on Naval Affairs, section 13 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1906**.

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**.

Contingent expenses in the bureaus of the Navy Department are appropriated for in the legislative and not the naval bill. Volume **IV**, section **4038**.

Respective jurisdictions of Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs over appropriations for ocean and lake surveys. Volume **IV**, sections **4040**, **4041**.

Stationery, books of reference, etc., for the Navy Department are provided in the legislative bill under jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4037**.

Bills relating to naval aviation and marine aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1907**.

The acquisition or alienation of realty for naval sites and the establishment, construction, improvement, or dismantling of naval facilities thereon are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1908**.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign Governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1909**.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has exercised limited jurisdiction over bills relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Volume **VII**, section **1910**.

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 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**.

Bills relating to the Naval Observatory are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1913**.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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**.

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**.

Appropriations for hire of automobiles, hire of launches, and rent of offices outside of navy yards were held incidental to the maintenance of the Naval Establishment and therefore in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1245**.

An appropriation for equipment of a naval dry dock already in existence was held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1352**.

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

An appropriation for advertisements for naval recruits was held to be unauthorized and therefore not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1233**.

An appropriation for hire of quarters for naval personnel when otherwise unobtainable was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1244**.

Where a current law provided an appropriation for furnishing during the current fiscal year service records of naval personnel, an appropriation for continuance of that work beyond the year was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1346**.

Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign Governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1909**.

Jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces was exercised by the Committee on Education until transferred to the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation, in 1924. Volume **VII**, section **1975**.

An appropriation for recreation of enlisted men, although without specific statutory authorization, was held to be in order on an appropriation bill as necessary to the efficient maintenance of naval operations. Volume **VII**, section **1240**.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Bills relating to the Naval Observatory are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1913**.

NAVAL RESERVE.

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**.

NAVAL STRENGTH.

The boundaries between the United States and foreign nations, and naval strength, bridges, and dams on waters along such boundaries and subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4166**.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Bills declaring as to whether or not streams are navigable, and for preventing hindrances to navigation, and reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4101**.

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**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce consider bills relating to dams in navigable streams, unless they are related to improvements under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4100**.

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 such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1810**.

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 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**.

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 pollution of navigable waters is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1839**.

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**.

The Committee on Agriculture exercises jurisdiction over bills relating to the purchase protection, and reforestation of watersheds of navigable streams and cooperation between the States or on the part of the Federal Government with the States for such purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1876**.

Consent to construction of a bridge across a navigable stream was held to be a regulation of commerce and not a conveyance of public property or an easement therein. Volume **VIII**, section **2391**.

NAVIGATION.

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**.

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 light-houses and fog signals and authorizing light-ships are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4104**.

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**.

NAVIGATION—Continued.

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of waterpower on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4125**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lake, 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**.

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**.

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**.

NAVY.

An appropriation to complete a naval vessel on which work had long been interrupted was admitted as being for the continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3707**.

By a broad construction of the rule, the principle of which is not generally applied in other matters, an appropriation for a new and not otherwise authorized vessel of the Navy is held to be for continuance of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3723**, **3724**.

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 appropriation for a new naval dry dock, which has not been begun under authority of prior law, has been held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3729–3734**.

Resolutions in memory of the Admiral of the Navy. Volume **V**, sections **7208–7210**.

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**.

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**.

No officer of the Army or Navy shall prescribe qualifications of voters or interfere with the suffrage. Volume **I**, section **512**.

A proposal authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend unobligated balances for labor-saving devices was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1154**.

Appropriations for new vessels and otherwise unauthorized craft of the Navy, formerly held to be in order as a continuance of a public work, are no longer admissible on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1351**.

A proposition to authorize the construction of vessels for the Navy was held to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1440**.

Dicta in contravention of an established ruling, holding that a legislative provision increasing the enlisted force of the navy is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1541**.

A provision prohibiting the use of an appropriation in paying midshipmen appointed from the Navy who have not served nine months aboard a vessel was admitted on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1650**.

A provision that an emergency fund for maintenance of the Navy be expended on the approval of the Secretary of the Navy was held to be a limitation, but provision that it be disbursed for such purposes as he might deem proper was held to be legislation and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1716**.

NAVY—Continued.

To a paragraph providing pay for the Navy, an amendment relating to expenses of recruiting was held not germane. Volume **VII**, section **1700**.

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**.

Observances of the House on occasions of the deaths of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. Volume **VIII**, section **3592**.

NAYLOR.

The Pennsylvania election case of *Ingersoll v. Naylor* in the Twenty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections 803–804.

NEBRASKA.

House election cases from:

Thirty-fourth Congress.—*Bennett v. Chapman*. Volume **I**, section **829**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—*Chapman v. Ferguson*. Volume **I**, section **824**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—*Daily v. Estabrook*. Volume **I**, sections **839–840**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Morton v. Daily*. Volume **I**, sections **615–619, 687**.

Reference to the claim of Nebraska for additional representation. Volume **I**, section **319**.

NEFF.

The Louisiana election case of *Shanks v. Neff* in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **609**.

NEGATIVE.

The question is put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. Volume **V**, section **5925**.

In a controversy as to votes objected to because the voter is an alien the party attacking the qualification may be required to prove a negative. Volume **I**, section **796**.

NEUTRALITY.

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**.

Debate may continue, the previous question not having been ordered, until the Speaker has put the negative side of the question. Volume **VIII**, section **3065**.

After the Chair has put the affirmative, debate is still in order before the negative is put unless the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3066**.

On a question requiring a two-thirds vote two Members favoring the affirmative are paired with one Member favoring the negative. Volume **VIII**, section **3082**.

On questions requiring a two-thirds majority Members are paired two in the affirmative against one in the negative. Volume **VIII**, section **3088**.

Debate on a pending proposition is closed when the question is put on both the affirmative and negative, and the avoidance of this vote through lack of a quorum does not open the question to debate when again under consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **3097**.

The Chair may vote to make a tie and so decide the question in the negative as he may vote to break a tie and decide a question in the affirmative. Volume **VIII**, section **3100**.

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 **VIII**, section **3114**.

NEVADA.

In 1877 an elector of Nevada was objected to as disqualified, but because of an error in the objection it was not pressed and the vote was counted. Volume **VIII**, section **1974**.

NEWBERRY.

The Senate election case of *Ford v. Newberry*, from Michigan, in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **72**.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

House election cases from:

Twenty-eighth Congress.—New Hampshire Members. Volume **I**, sections **309–310**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Perkins v. Morrison. Volume **I**, section **311**.

Twenty-eighth Congress.—New Hampshire Members. Volume **I**, sections **309–310**.

Senate election case from:

Thirty-third Congress.—Charles G. Atherton. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

NEW JERSEY.

House election cases from:

First Congress.—New Jersey Members. Volume **I**, sections **765, 757**.

Twenty-sixth Congress.—“Broad Seal case.” Volume **I**, sections **791–802**.

Twenty-ninth Congress.—Farlee v. Runk. Volume **I**, section **813**.

Senate election case from:

Thirty-ninth Congress.—John P. Stockton. Volume **II**, section **877**.

NEW MEXICO.

House election cases from:

Thirty-first Congress.—Hugh N. Smith and William S. Meservey. Volume **I**, sections **405–406**.

Thirty-third Congress.—Lane v. Gallegos. Volume **I**, section **823**.

Thirty-fourth Congress.—Otero v. Gallegos. Volume **I**, sections **830, 831**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—Gallegos v. Perea. Volume **I**, section **728**.

Fortieth Congress.—Chaves v. Clever. Volume **I**, sections **541–542**.

Forty-eighth Congress.—Manzanares v. Luna. Volume **II**, section **984**.

Sixtieth Congress.—Larrazola v. Andrews. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

Senate election case from:

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Bursum v. Bratton. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

The House declined to admit a Delegate from New Mexico before the organization of the Territory had been authorized by law. Volume **I**, section **405**.

NEWTON, WALTER H., of Minnesota, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1286**.

Bills. Volume **VIII**, section **2348**.

NEW YORK.

House election cases from:

Third Congress.—Van Rensselaer v. Van Allen. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Seventh Congress.—John P. Van Ness. Volume **I**, section **486**.

Thirteenth Congress.—Monroe v. Jackson. Volume **I**, section **814**.

Thirteenth Congress.—Williams, jr., v. Bowers. Volume **I**, section **647**.

Fourteenth Congress.—Willoughby v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **648**.

Fourteenth Congress.—Wright, jr., v. Fisher and Root v. Adams. Volume **I**, section **650**.

Sixteenth Congress.—Guyon, jr., v. Sage and Hugunin v. Ten Eyck. Volume **I**, section **649**.

Seventeenth Congress.—Colden v. Sharp. Volume **I**, section **638**.

Eighteenth Congress.—Adams v. Wilson. Volume **I**, section **776**.

Nineteenth Congress.—Guyon, jr., v. Sage and Hugunin v. Ten Eyck. Volume **I**, section **649**.

Twenty-first Congress.—Willoughby v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **648**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Williamson v. Sickles. Volume **I**, sections **597, 598**.

Thirty-ninth Congress.—Dodge v. Brooks. Volume **II**, sections **859–861**.

Forty-first Congress.—Van Wyck v. Green. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Duffy v. Mason. Volume **II**, sections **942–944**.

Fifty-second Congress.—Noyes v. Rockwell. Volume **I**, sections **574–576**.

NEW YORK—Continued.

House election cases from—Continued.

- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Campbell v. Miner. Volume **II**, section **1063**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Cheseborough v. McClellan. Volume **I**, section **743**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Mitchell v. Walsh. Volume **II**, section **1086**.
- Fifty-fifth Congress.—Fairchild v. Ward. Volume **II**, section **1106**.
- Fifty-fifth Congress.—Ryan v. Brewster. Volume **II**, section **1107**.
- Sixty-fourth Congress.—Brown v. Hicks. Volume **VI**, section **143**.
- Sixty-fourth Congress.—Cantor v. Siegel. Volume **VI**, section **102**.
- Sixty-fifth Congress.—Gerling v. Dunn. Volume **VI**, section **150**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Chandler v. Bloom. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Anson v. Weller. Volume **VI**, section **163**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Frank v. LaGuardia. Volume **VI**, section **164**.
- Sixty-ninth Congress.—Sirovich v. Perlman. Volume **VI**, section **169**.
- Seventieth Congress.—Hubbard v. LaGuardia. Volume **VI**, section **176**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-seventh Congress.—Lapham and Miller. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The inquiry into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

The investigation into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, section **530**.

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 Grover M. Moscovitz, judge for the eastern district of New York, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

NEWLAND.

The North Carolina election case of Newland v. Graham in the Twenty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **784–786**.

NEWMAN.

The Mississippi election case of Newman v. Spencer in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **754**.

NEWSHAM.

The Louisiana election cases of Hunt v. Sheldon, Sypher v. St. Martin, Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie, Newsham v. Ryan, and Darrall v. Bailey in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328–336**.

NEWSPAPERS.

- (1) **Representatives of, admitted to the floor and gallery.**
 - (2) **Exercise of House's authority.—In relation to report.**
 - (3) **Exercise of House's authority.—In relation to conduct of reporters.**
 - (4) **Investigations ordered as to charges made by:**
 - (5) **Questions of privilege as to.—When Members and others make charges in.**
 - (6) **Questions of privilege as to.—Charges against officers of House.**
 - (7) **Questions of privilege as to.—Specific charges against Members.**
 - (8) **Questions of privilege as to.—General charges against Member.**
- (1) **Representatives of, Admitted to the Floor and Gallery.**
Representatives of certain specified news associations are admitted to the floor of the House under regulations prescribed by the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7304**.
- Stenographers and reporters other than the official reporters are admitted by the Speaker to the gallery over the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(1) Representatives of, Admitted to the Floor and Gallery**—Continued.

At first the representatives of the press were admitted to the floor, but later the present practice of assigning to them the use of a gallery under certain regulations was adopted. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Representatives of the press have been admitted by permission of the Speaker. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Accredited members of the press having seats in the gallery and employees of the House may go upon the floor of the House until within fifteen minutes of the hour of meeting. Volume **V**, section **7346**.

(2) Exercise of House's Authority.—In Relation to Reports.

The supposed author of an anonymous newspaper charge against Member not named was arrested and interrogated at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

For publications affecting the reputations of Members reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1636, 1637**.

A resolution as to an alleged false and scandalous report of the proceedings of the House by one of its reporters presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1631**.

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**.

Reference to debate in the Senate on freedom of the press (footnote). Volume **III**, section **12640**.

(3) Exercise of House's Authority.—In Relation to Conduct of Reporters.

For improper conduct in connection with legislation reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1638, 1639**.

Instance wherein a newspaper correspondent was expelled from the House for an offense connected with pending legislation. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

Alleged misconduct of an occupant of the press gallery, although occurring during a former Congress, brought before the House as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2627**.

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**.

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**.

(4) Investigations Ordered as to Charges Made by.

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**.

A newspaper charge against the Clerk was, at the request of that officer, investigated by the House. Volume **I**, section **295**.

The House ordered the investigation, as a question of privilege, of a newspaper report of certain proceedings of the House. Volume **III**, section **2640**.

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**.

On suggestion based on a newspaper report the House investigated the arrest and detention of a Member by authority of a court. Volume **III**, section **2676**.

The House has sometimes ordered in investigations on the basis of general and more or less vague newspaper charges. Volume **III**, sections **1833, 1834**.

Instance wherein the Senate proceeded to an investigation of charges made in general terms against its membership by newspapers. Volume **II**, section **1612**.

In 1846 the Senate investigated a general newspaper charge of corruption. Volume **III**, section **1835**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(4) Investigations Ordered as to Charges Made by—Continued.**

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 **VI**, section **396**.

(5) Questions of Privilege as to.—When Members and Others Make Charges in.

A declaration in a newspaper interview by one Member that another Member had broken a party agreement was held to involve no question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2715**.

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**.

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**.

An employee of the House having, in a newspaper, charged a Member with falsehood in debate, a resolution relating thereto was entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2718**.

The reading on the floor of a newspaper interview and a letter written by another Member, the authenticity of which was not denied, was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **590**.

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**.

(6) Questions of Privilege as to.—Charges against Officers of House.

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**.

(7) Questions of Privilege as to.—Specific Charges Against Members.

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**.

The House has entertained as a question of privilege and ordered the investigation of newspaper charges against a Member in his representative capacity. Volume **III**, sections **2696–2699**.

A newspaper article criticising Members generally involves no question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2714**.

A newspaper article in the nature of criticism of a Member's acts in the House does not present a question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2712**, **2713**.

No question of privilege arises from the fact that a newspaper has attributed to a Member certain remarks which he denies having used. Volume **III**, section **2708**.

It was held that a newspaper report of a Member's speech might not be examined as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2706**.

A newspaper publication stating that a certain Member would unite with others in a certain legitimate course of action was held not to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2707**.

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**.

The statement in a telegram, published in a newspaper, that a resolution introduced by a Member was "a tissue of misrepresentation" was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **563**.

A newspaper article criticizing a Member personally and not in his representative capacity does not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **569**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(7) Questions of Privilege as to.—Specific Charges Against Members**—Continued.

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**.

Newspaper statements that a Member voted for or against certain measures, although false, do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **608**.

Newspaper articles misstating or misconstruing the purport or effect of legislative measures supported by a Member do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **609**.

Misrepresentations in newspaper reports of remarks in the House do not maintain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **612**.

Newspaper charges impugning the veracity of a Member in statements made on the floor support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **613**.

A newspaper statement that a Member obstructed legislation, without implying moral turpitude, does not sustain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **614**.

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 assertions that statements made on the floor are false do not give rise to a question of privilege unless imputing dishonorable motives. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Although a newspaper article reflecting on a Member may not mention him by name, yet if from the implication the identity of the member referred to is unmistakable it is sufficient to warrant recognition on a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

It is not essential that a newspaper editorial mention a Member's name in order to present a question of privilege and it is sufficient if the reference is accurate enough to identify him. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

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**.

A newspaper reference to "Rascally Leadership" as attributed to a Member was held to justify recognition on a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **621**.

A newspaper characterization of a Member as alien in mind and lacking in loyalty to our form of government was held to give rise to a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **622**.

Reference in a newspaper article to a Member as a "congressional slacker" was held to present a question of personal privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2479**.

A newspaper statement that remarks of a Member on the floor "were said at the White House" to be inspired by the President's opposition to a measure favored by the member was held not to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2499**.

(8) Questions of Privilege as to.—General Charges Against Members.

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 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**.

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 article charging certain Members by name with conspiracy to defraud the Government was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2703**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(8) Questions of Privilege as to.—General Charges Against Members—Continued.**

A newspaper article charging that an unnamed member of a certain committee of the House was corrupt in his representative capacity was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1831**.

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**.

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**.

A newspaper reference to Members as “demagogues” does not warrant the raising of a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **566**.

Strictures in newspaper articles, however severe, do not present a question of privilege unless directed against a Member in his representative capacity. Volume **VI**, section **566**.

Vague charges in newspaper articles have not been entertained as questions of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

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**.

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**.

NEWSPRINT PAPER.

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**.

NEWTON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Virginia election case of Loyall v. Newton in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **780**.

The prima facie election case relating to Newton and Yell, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **572**.

NEWTON, THOMAS W.

In 1847 Thomas W. Newton presented credentials showing his election in place of Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, who was an officer in the Army, and was admitted on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **489**.

The election case of Thomas W. Newton, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **489**.

NIAGARA.

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**.

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**.

NIBLACK.

The Florida election case of Niblack v. Walls in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **890, 891**.

NILES.

Question as to sanity of. Volume **I**, section **441**.

NOMINATIONS. See also "Elections."

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

Secretary Mellon having been nominated and confirmed as ambassador to a foreign country and having resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, the House declined to authorize an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **540**.

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**.

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**.

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**.

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**.

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 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**.

NONCONCUR.

The motion to agree or concur should be put in the affirmative, and not in the negative, form. Volume **V**, section **6166**.

A negative vote on a motion to disagree was held equivalent to an affirmative vote to agree. Volume **V**, section **6167**.

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**, section **3179**.

As to the motions to agree or disagree, the affirmative of one is equivalent to the negative of the other. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

The motion to amend an amendment of the other House has precedence of the motion to agree or disagree. Volume **V**, sections **6164–6171**.

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**.

NORRIS.

The Alabama election case of *Norris v. Handley* in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **887**.

NORTH CAROLINA.

House election cases from:

Eighth Congress.—*McFarland v. Purviance*. Volume **I**, section **320**.

Tenth Congress.—*McFarland v. Culpepper*. Volume **I**, section **321**.

Fifteenth Congress.—*George Mumford*. Volume **I**, section **497**.

Twenty-fourth Congress.—*Newland v. Graham*. Volume **I**, sections **784–786**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Charles Henry Foster*. Volume **I**, section **362**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Jennings Pigott*. Volume **I**, section **369**.

Forty-first Congress.—*Boyden v. Shober*. Volume **I**, section **456**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—*O'Hara v. Kitchin*. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—*Yates v. Martin*. Volume **II**, sections **953–954**.

Forty-eighth Congress.—*Pool v. Skinner*. Volume **I**, section **312**.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

House election cases from—Continued

- Fifty-third Congress.—William v. Settle. Volume **II**, sections **1048, 1049**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Cheatham v. Woodward. Volume **II**, section **1083**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Martin v. Lockhart. Volume **II**, sections **1089, 1090**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Thompson v. Shaw. Volume **II**, section **1081**.
 Fifty-sixth Congress.—Pearson v. Crawford. Volume **II**, sections **1112, 1113**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Fowler v. Thomas. Volume **II**, section **1124**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Moody v. Gudger. Volume **I**, section **738**.
 Sixty-first Congress.—Smith v. Web. Volume **VI**, section **97**.
 Sixty-fifth Congress.—Britt v. Weaver. Volume **VI**, section **95**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Campbell v. Doughton. Volume **VI**, section **154**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-eighth Congress.—Joseph C. Abbott. Volume **I**, section **463**.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- Sixty-ninth Congress.—Gerald P. Nye. Volume **VI**, section **173**.

NORWOOD.

- The Senate election cases relating to Goldthwaite, Blodgett, and Norwood, from Alabama and Georgia, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **393, 394**.

NOTARY. See “Elections by Representatives.”**NOTES.**

- 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**.

NOTICE. See “Elections by Representatives.”**NOTIFICATION.**

- Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6723**.
 The two houses do not notify the President when they are about to adjourn for the holiday recess (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6680**.
 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**.

NOYES.

- The New York election case of Noyes v. Rockwell in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **574–576**.

NUGENT.

- The Senate committed John Nugent for contempt in publishing a treaty pending in executive session. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

NULLITIES.

- Proceedings of the House rendered null through discovery of errors are not properly entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.
 Instance wherein the Speaker ruled out of order a motion to amend the Journal by inserting a record of proceeding that became null through errors. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.
 The correction of an error having changed the result of a vote a motion to reconsider, based on the erroneous vote, was treated as a nullity. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

NUMBERING.

- As to the division of bills into sections and the numbering thereof. Volume **IV**, section **3367**

NUMBERING—Continued.

The amendment of the numbering of the sections of a bill is done by the Clerk. Volume **V**, section **5781**.

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**.

The statutes governing the numbering in series and binding of House and Senate documents and reports. Volume **VIII**, section **3664**.

NUSERY STOCK.

The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1863**.

NYE.

The Senate election case of Gerald P. Nye, from North Dakota, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **173**.