

KINGSBURY.

The election case of Fuller v. Kingsbury from the Dakota portion of the old Territory of Minnesota, in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **408, 409**.

KINNEY.

The Missouri election case of Kinney v. Dyer in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **135**.

KITCHEN.

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Kitchen in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The North Carolina election case of O'Hara v. Kitchen in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **730**.

KLINE.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kline v. Verree in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **727**. Volume **II**, section **848**.

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

KOONTZ.

The Pennsylvania election case of Koontz v. Coffroth in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **556-558**.

KOSSUTH.

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

Louis Kossuth was welcomed by a joint resolution signed by the President. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

KNOX.

The Missouri election case of Knox v. Blair in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **716**. Volume **II**, sections **850, 851**.

KUNZ.

The Illinois election case of Kunz v. McGavin, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

The Illinois election case of Parillo v. Kunz in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **116**.

The Illinois election case of Kunz v. Granata in the Seventy-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **186**.

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LABOR

- (1) **The Committee on.—Creation and history of.**
- (2) **The Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.**
- (3) **Contracts for.**

LABOR—Continued.**(1) The Committee on.—Creation and History of.**

The creation and history of the Committee on Labor, section 26 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4244**.

Recent history of the Committee on Labor, Section 22 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1977**.

(2) The Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.

The rule gives to the Committee on Labor jurisdiction of subjects “relating to and affecting labor.” Volume **IV**, section **4244**.

Propositions to regulate interstate commerce in products of child labor have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII**, section **1981**.

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**.

The Committee on Labor has reported on the subject of arbitration as a means of settling labor troubles. Volume **IV**, section **4246**. Volume **VII**, section **1979**.

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**.

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**.

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**. Volume **VII**, section **1978**.

The Committee on Labor has reported bills proposing general legislation as to classes of claims under the eight-hour law. Volume **IV**, section **4251**.

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 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**.

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**.

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**.

A bill to provide housing for Government employees in the District of Columbia was held by and not the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII**, section **2127**.

The House has decided that legislative propositions to provide housing in time of emergencies is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII**, section **1970**.

(3) Contracts for.

The Clerk makes or approves all contracts, etc., for labor, materials, etc., for the House. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such labor as may be appropriated for does not apply to labor not at the seat of government. Volume **VII**, section **1318**.

LABORERS.

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

Construction of the law authorizing the employment of “watchmen, messengers, and laborers” in the executive departments. Volume **VII**, section **1327**.

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**.

LACEY, JOHN F., of Iowa, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5763**, **5823**.

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, sections **5864**, **5919**.

Committees. Volume **II**, section **1395**.

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6970**.

Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **6902**.

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5422**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3816**, **3865**.

Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **4733**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, section **6899**.

Private bills. Volume **IV**, section **3293**.

Private business. Volume **IV**, section **328**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2930**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **IV**, section **4717**.

LAFAYETTE.

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

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 House paid honor to the memory of Lafayette by elaborate ceremonies. Volume **V**, section **7219**.

LAGUARDIA, FIORELLO H., of New York, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Holman rule. Volume **VII**, section **1517**.

The New York election case of Frank v. LaGuardia, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

The New York election case of Hubbard v. LaGuardia, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **176**.

LAKES.

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**.

LAMAR.

The Senate election case of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **359**.

LAND.

- (1) **In general.**
- (2) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Public Lands.**
- (3) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Private Land Claims.**
- (4) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Mines and Mining.**
- (5) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Indian Affairs.**
- (6) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Post Office and Post Roads.**
- (7) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Agriculture.**
- (8) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce.**
- (9) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—District of Columbia.**
- (10) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Irrigation and Reclamation.**
- (11) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Military Affairs.**
- (12) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Judiciary.**
- (13) **Jurisdiction of committees as to.—Public Buildings and Grounds.**

(1) In General.

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**.

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**.

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 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**.

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**.

A bill authorizing an exchange of Government-owned land was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **862**.

A bill legalizing conveyance of real estate previously made was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **868**.

A bill transferring title of public lands to a private corporation was classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **861**.

The purchase of adjoining land for a work already established was held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3766–3773**. Volume **VII**, section **1360**. *See also* “Appropriations.”

The purchase of additional ground and the erection of an addition to an existing building have been held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3774–3775**.

A bill incorporating land from the public domain in a Federal forest reserve was held to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2407**.

(2) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—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 has exercised jurisdiction over the public lands of Alaska, including grants to public service corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4196**.

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 reported projects of general legislation relating to various classes of land claims, as related both to States and individuals. Volume **IV**, section **4203**.

LAND—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Public Lands—Continued.**

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to the minerals contained therein and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV**, section **4202**.

The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over subjects relating to mineral lands of the public domain and the entry of such lands for homestead and agricultural purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1926**.

Bills authorizing punishments and penalties when provided for offenses relating to the administration of the lands of the public domain have been reported by the Committee on the Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **1929**.

The public domain, conservation thereof, and the granting of forfeiture of lands therefrom, or easements thereon, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **1924**.

(3) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—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**.

(4) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Mines and Mining.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV**, section **4227**.

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**.

(5) Jurisdiction of Committees to.—Indian Affairs.

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 reservation, alienation, transfer, leasing, or allotment of Indian lands are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1936**.

The taxation, improvement, irrigation, and control of Indian lands and the construction of roads, cutting of timber, and granting of easements thereon are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1937**.

(6) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Post Office and Post Roads.

The acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or other facilities for post office purposes are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1916**.

(7) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Agriculture.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported bills providing for the purchase of land to be used for quarantine stations, experiment stations, forest reserves, and watersheds. Volume **VII**, section **1864**.

(8) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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**.

(9) Jurisdiction of Committee as to.—District of Columbia.

Bills providing for the acquisition, transfer, and relinquishment of Government-owned land in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2005**.

LAND—Continued.**(10) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Irrigation and Reclamation.**

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**.

(11) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Military Affairs.

The acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations, the granting of easements upon and across and the improvement of such reservations including the bridging of nonnavigable streams therein, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1892**.

(12) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Judiciary.

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**.

(13) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Public Buildings and Grounds.

The acceptance, acquisition, and exchange of lands for park purposes in the District of Columbia are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1967**.

LANDIS.

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

LANDSCAPE.

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**.

LANE.

The election case of Lane v. Gallegos, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Thirty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **823**.

The Senate election case of Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright, from Indiana, in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **545**, **546**.

The Senate election case of Stanton v. Lane, of Kansas, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **491**.

LANGLEY.

The investigation of charges against John W. Langley, of Kentucky, and Frederick N. Zihlman, of Maryland. Volume **VI**, section **402**.

LANGSTON.

The Virginia election case of Langston v. Venable in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1032**, **1033**.

LANGUAGE.

Indecent language against the proceedings of the House or reflections on its prior determinations are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

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

LANHAM, FRITZ G., of Texas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1274**, **1511**, **1611**, **1647**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2526**, **2528**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3105**.

LANMAN, JAMES.

Question in the Senate as to credentials of. Volume **I**, section **611**.

LAPHAM.

The Senate election case of Lapham and Miller in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **955**.

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**.

While the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of revenue legislation affecting oleomargarine, the Ways and Means Committee has retained jurisdiction as to revenue bills affecting tobacco, lard, cheese, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4022**.

LARRAZOLA.

The New Mexico case of Larrazola v. Andrews, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

LASSITER.

The Virginia election case of Wilson v. Lassiter in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

LAST THREE DAYS.

Unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote, a report from the Committee on Rules shall not be called up on the same day on which presented except on the last three days of the session. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.

LAST SIX DAYS.

After the day succeeding that on which it is made, a motion to reconsider may be called up by any Member, but on the last six days of a session such motion must be disposed of when made. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

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**.

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**.

Where date of adjournment has been tentatively agreed upon but not formally designated, legislation in order during the last six days of the session has been authorized by consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3398**.

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**.

LATIMER.

The Delaware election case of Latimer v. Patton in the Third Congress. Volume **I**, section **758**.

The South Carolina election case of Moorman v. Latimer in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

LAW.

- (1) **As to organization of the House.**
- (2) **Committees created by.**
- (3) **Related to House's power to make rules.**
- (4) **As affecting House procedure generally.**
- (5) **The bill as a project of.**
- (6) **Jurisdiction of committees over bills relating to.**
- (7) **As establishing qualifications of Members.**
- (8) **For punishment of contumacious witnesses.**
- (9) **As to convening and adjourning of Congress.**

LAW—Continued.

- (10) **As to administering oaths.**
 - (11) **Creating commissions.**
 - (12) **Governing the electoral count.**
 - (13) **Parliamentary.—Object of.**
 - (14) **Parliamentary.—A guide, not rule, of the House.**
 - (15) **Parliamentary.—Relations to rules of the House.**
 - (16) **Parliamentary.—Motions and procedure under.**
 - (17) **Parliamentary.—As to contempts.**
 - (18) **Parliamentary.—As to election cases.**
 - (19) **Parliamentary.—References to, in impeachment cases.**
 - (20) **Parliamentary.—Provisions of, relating to impeachments.**
 - (21) **In general.**
- (1) **As to Organization of the House.**
- Argument that the law of 1789 as to organization of House and Senate by administration of the oath to Members-elect is directory merely. Volume **I**, section **118**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- The House has held, notwithstanding the law of 1789, that it may adopt rules before electing a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **245**.
- 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 law of 1863 makes it the duty of the Clerk of the preceding House to make a roll of the Representative-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 cannot act, devolves on the Sergeant-at-Arms and next on the Doorkeeper. Volume **I**, section **15**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- A proposition to regulate the organization of the House by law. Volume **I**, section **82**.
- Effect of a provision of law as related to the constitutional right of the House to choose its own officers. Volume **IV**, section **3819**.
- (2) **Committees Created by.**
- 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**.
- The statutes provide for a temporary Committee on Accounts, to be appointed by the Speaker to serve through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4335**.
- 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**.
- The Joint Committee on Printing, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.
- The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally, and conferring 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**.

LAW—Continued.**(3) Related to House's Power to Make Rules.**

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**.

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 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**.

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**.

Congress may not by law interfere with the constitutional right of a future House to make its own rules. Volume **I**, section **82**.

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**.

When enrolled bills are printed on parchment in accordance with the provisions of joint rules confirmed by statute. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**.

(4) As Affecting House Procedure Generally.

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**.

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**.

It was found inexpedient to define the offense of contempt of the House by law and provide a punishment. Volume **II**, section **1598**.

An opinion of the Attorney-General that neither House may by resolution give a construction to an existing law which would be of binding effect on an executive officer. Volume **II**, section **1580**.

Discussion of the effect of a State law as a limitation on the right of the House to investigate. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

(5) The Bill as a Project of.

The statutes prescribe the form of enacting and resolving clauses of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

If a bill, before the disposal of a motion to reconsider the vote on its passage, should be enrolled, signed, and approved by the President its validity as a law probably could not be questioned (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5704**.

The effect of the repeal of a repealing act is regulated by statute. Volume **IV**, section **3389**.

A statute requires that bills signed by the President shall be received by the Secretary of State from the President. Volume **IV**, section **3485**.

A bill passed notwithstanding the objections of the President is sent by the Presiding Officer in the House which last acts on it to the Secretary of State for preservation. Volume **IV**, section **3524**.

The title of an act is not law and is not considered in construing its provisions. Volume **VII**, section **1254**.

(6) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Bills Relating to.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to “judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law.” Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

LAW—Continued.**(6) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Bills Relating to—Continued.**

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**.

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**.

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 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**.

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**.

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**.

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 on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4287**.

Bills amending the corporation laws in the District are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2007**.

(7) As Establishing Qualifications of Members.

Discussion of the oath of July 2, 1862, as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I**, section **478**.

Discussion of the laws of Congress against polygamy as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I**, section **478**.

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**.

In 1900, in a sustained report, the majority of the committee held that a Member of Congress was an officer subject to statutory disqualifications as much. Volume **I**, section **478**.

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, Revised Statutes, and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

A question arising in 1807 as to the right of a State to prescribe qualifications for Representatives the House, while including manifestly to the view that the States did not have the right, avoided an explicit declaration. Volume **I**, section **414**.

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 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**.

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**.

(8) For Punishment of Contumacious Witnesses.

Reference to the circumstances attending the enactment of the law for punishing contumacious witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

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**.

LAW—Continued.**(8) For Punishment of Contumacious Witnesses—Continued.**

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**.

Although the House imprisoned Wolcott for contempt, the Speaker also certified the case to the district attorney in pursuance of law. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

An instance wherein the Speaker announced that he had certified to the district attorney the case of a contumacious witness. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

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**.

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 intimating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House to punish. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

In 1894 the power of punishing for contempt was fully discussed in the district court of appeals. Volume **II**, section **1613**.

(9) As to Convening and Adjourning of Congress.

Instances of laws fixing the time of annual meeting of Congress. 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**.

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 title of the Journal indicates whether or not the Congress was convened by law. Volume **IV**, section **2729**.

(10) As to Administering Oaths.

The authority to administer oaths should be given by law rather than by rule of either House. Volume **III**, sections **1823**, **1824**.

The Senate decided in the Blount impeachment that the oath might be administered by the Secretary and President without authority of law. Volume **III**, section **2303**.

(11) Creating Commissions.

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 the proper instrumentality for such purpose. Volume **IV**, sections **4437–4444**.

There is some question as to the status of a report made from a commission constituted by law. Volume **IV**, sections **4698–4701**.

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**.

Regulations established by a joint committee under prerogative conferred by law are not subject to modification by either House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

Membership on joint committees 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**.

Functions delegated to a joint committee by statute may not be usurped by the House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

A House of Congress may not make reference to a joint committee when such reference is not contemplated by the act creating the committee. Volume **VII**, section **2163**.

LAW—Continued.**(11) Creating Commissions—Continued.**

A joint committee created by statute is not susceptible to control by one House and its duties may not be enlarged or diminished by either House acting independently. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

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 resignation of a member from a joint select committee created by law is made either to the House or to the committee and, while the House has no power either to accept or to refuse to accept such resignation, it may fill the vacancy so occasioned. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

While the House is without power to remove members of joint committees created by law, or to accept or reject resignations from such offices, such resignations are properly addressed to the joint committee or to the House having authority to fill these vacancies. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

(12) Governing the Electoral Count.

In 1877, for the first time, the electoral count was made in accordance with an act passed by the two Houses and signed by the President. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

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**.

During the electoral count of 1877, when the proceedings were prescribed by law, the Speaker ruled that a motion interfering with the promptness of those proceedings was dilatory. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

The question of taking recesses arose under the law providing for a continuous legislative day during the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

Construction of the law providing for putting the main question without debate during the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

In 1893 a question was raised as to the constitutional force of the electoral act of 1887. Volume **III**, section **1960**.

In 1901 the concurrent resolution providing for the electoral count was changed in form to meet the requirements of the electoral law. Volume **III**, section **1962**.

At the electoral count of 1865 the Vice-President, in deference to a provision of law, withheld from the joint meeting the returns from the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

(13) Parliamentary.—Object of.

The object of a parliamentary body is action, not stoppage of action, and the methods of procedure may not be used to stop legislation. Volume **V**, section **5713**.

(14) Parliamentary.—A Guide, Not Rule, of the House.

Reference to the parliamentary law as a guide, not as a rule. Volume **III**, section **2660**.

Reference to the force which should be given to the law of Parliament by the House of Representatives. Volume **I**, section **757**.

The House very early found the law of Parliament inapplicable in the case of a resignation. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

The House has long since discarded the use of the parliamentary motion to proceed to the orders of the day. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

Instance wherein the House has abandoned a usage of Parliament as unapplicable to existing conditions. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

Reference to the procedure of Parliament. Volume **V**, section **6120**.

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**.

LAW—Continued.**(15) Parliamentary.—Relations to Rules of the House.**

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **V**, section **6757**.

Reference to the rules and practices of the House as persuasive authority on general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, founded on Jefferson's Manual and modified by the practice of American legislative assemblies, especially of the House of Representatives. Volume **V**, sections **6761–6763**.

Before rules are adopted the House is governed by general parliamentary law, but the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in modifying the usual constructions of the law. Volume **V**, section **6758–6760**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law, the provisions of the House's accustomed rules are not necessarily followed. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

Before the adoption of rules, and consequently before there is a rule prescribing an order of business, a Member may offer for immediate consideration a special order. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

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**.

(16) Parliamentary.—Motions and Procedure Under.

Under the common parliamentary law amendments need not be germane. Volume **V**, section **5825**.

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

Prior to the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, but the Speaker has followed as closely as practicable the customs and practices of the House under former rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under the general parliamentary law, it was held that the right to demand tellers did not exist. Volume **V**, section **6002**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that a Member in debate on an election case might not have read, as a matter of right, the record of testimony. Volume **V**, section **5259**.

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**.

The motion to lay on the table is admitted under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5390**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of the Chair may be made under general parliamentary law before the adoption of rule. Volume **V**, section **5440**.

Under the general parliamentary law the motion to lay on the table is used merely to put aside a matter which may be called for at any time. Volume **V**, section **5389**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to recommit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2755**.

Under general parliamentary law, before the adoption of rules, the motion to rescind is used. Volume **V**, section **5324**.

Under the custom of the House, which differs somewhat from the general parliamentary law, the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn is not debatable. Volume **V**, sections **5379**, **5380**.

As to the extent of debate under the general parliamentary law on a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5379**, **5380**.

LAW—Continued.**(16) Parliamentary.—Motions and Procedure Under**—Continued.

When the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law the Speaker is constrained to recognize any Member presenting a privileged motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

History of the process by which the House changed the previous question of Parliament into an instrument for closing debate and bringing a vote on the pending matter. Volume **V**, section **5445**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, the motion for the previous question is admissible. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question has been admitted, although in the earlier practice it was conceived to differ somewhat from the previous question of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5451–5455**.

Prior to adoption of rules, the motion for the previous question is admissible under general parliamentary law, but if ordered without prior debate the 40 minutes' debate prescribed by the rules of the previous Congress is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question of general parliamentary law does not permit 40 minutes of debate on questions on which there has been no debate. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

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 has been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Under general parliamentary law the Member who yields the floor yields it entirely. Volume **V**, sections **5038–5040**.

(17) Parliamentary.—As to contempts.

Argument that the parliamentary law as to contempt does not apply to the House. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

Reference to English precedents as to power to punish for contempts. Volume **II**, section **1627**. Jefferson's summary of the privileges of members of Parliament. Volume **III**, section **2668**.

(18) Parliamentary.—As to Election Cases.

Discussion as to the applicability of English decisions to American election cases. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Discussion of the English and American rules of evidence as applied to the declarations of the voter. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Discussion of English and American election law as related to bribery. Volume **II**, section **946**.

Discussion as to validity of English rule that to justify rejection of votes bribery must be practiced by the candidate or agent. Volume **II**, section **907**.

The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate when a vacancy is caused by disqualifications is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

(19) Parliamentary.—References to, in Impeachment Cases.

The law of Parliament was referred to in 1797 in discussing the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2315**.

American and English precedents were reviewed carefully by the minority of the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2406**.

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 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**.

LAW—Continued.**(19) Parliamentary.—References to, in Impeachment Cases—Continued.**

- The House after a review of English precedents determined to impeach Secretary Belknap, although he had resigned. Volume **III**, section **2445**.
- References to American and English precedents in determining order of deciding the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2457**.
- In the Peck case the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2366**.
- English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.
- The subject of attendance with the managers was discussed during the Peck trial, with citation of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2377**.
- After considering English precedents the House chose the managers of the Blount impeachment by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2300**.
- In the first impeachment the House followed English precedents to the extent of requiring the sequestration of the respondent from his seat in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2295**.
- In the Blount impeachment, following the precedent of the Hasting trial, the House did not send the articles to the Senate with the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2295**.
- 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**.
- Review of English precedents as to the distinction between the pleadings and the trial of an impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2425**.
- The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.
- The claim of the managers to the closing of all arguments arising in course of an impeachment trial has been denied after examination of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.
- Citation of English precedents as to evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2238**.
- After discussion of English precedents the Senate ruled decisively in the Peck trial that the strict rules of evidence in force in the courts should be applied. Volume **III**, section **2218**.
- In conformity with English precedents the Senate pronounced judgment article by article in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

(20) Parliamentary.—Provisions of, Relating to Impeachments.

- The Commons are considered in English practice as having, in impeachment cases, the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.
- 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 attend generally in impeachment trials, but not when the Lords consider the answer or proofs and determine judgment. Volume **III**, section **2027**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges and may not impeach or join in the accusation. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

LAW—Continued.**(20) Parliamentary.—Provisions of, Relating to Impeachments—Continued.**

In the English usage the articles of impeachment are substituted for an indictment and distinguished from it by less particularity of specification. Volume **III**, section **2117**.

Under the parliamentary law the answer of the respondent to impeachment need not observe great strictness of form. Volume **III**, section **2121**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments the pleadings may include a replication, rejoinder, etc. Volume **III**, section **2122**.

The respondent in an impeachment case may not, under the English law, plead in his answer a pardon as bar to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2121**.

In English impeachments the respondent has counsel in accusation for misdemeanor, but not in capital cases. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law, if the party impeached at the bar of the Lords does not appear, proclamations are issued giving him a day to appear. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

Under the English practice a copy of the articles of impeachment is furnished to the respondent and a day is fixed for his answer. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments the respondent, if a Lord, answers the summons in his place, if a Commoner, at the bar. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

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 respondent in a case of impeachment for 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 of 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**.

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**.

The trial of impeachments before the Lords is governed by the legal rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

In impeachment trials before the House of Lords it is the practice to swear and examine the witnesses in open house. Volume **III**, section **2161**.

Under the parliamentary law witnesses in an impeachment trial may be examined by a committee. Volume **III**, section **2161**.

The judgment of the Lords in impeachments is given in accordance with the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

Method of taking the vote in judgment in English impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

The English precedents indicate that jury trial has not been permitted in impeachment cases. Volume **III**, section **2004**.

Under the parliamentary law an impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament. Volume **III**, section **2005**.

(21) In General.

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

Statutes relating to printing the laws for the use of House and Senate. Volume **V**, section **7328**.

Discussion as to whether President Johnson was justified in attempting to test the constitutionality of the tenure of office law. Volume **III**, section **2411**.

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**.

LAW LIBRARY.

The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, superintendent of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress, and his assistant in the law library have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

LAWRENCE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Louisiana election case of Lawrence v. Sypher in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, sections **623–626**.

The Missouri election case of Lawrence v. Milligan, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE P., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5769, 5776**.

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5917**.

Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3637**. Volume **VII**, sections **1287, 1289, 1343, 1631, 1670, 1671, 1673, 1674**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3596, 3625–3627, 3628, 3641, 3661–3663, 3804**.

Authorization of appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3753**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4771**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3775, 3778, 3804, 3806, 3808**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5929**. Volume **VIII**, section **2578**.

Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5336**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5255**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3831, 3859, 3867, 3893**.

Limitations on appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3998, 4008**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6882, 6920**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, sections **2345, 2596**.

Recognition. Volume **VI**, section **296**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2729**.

Tellers. Volume **VIII**, section **2818**.

LAWRENCE, P. K.

The investigation into the conduct of Judge P. K. Lawrence in 1839. Volume **III**, section **2494**.

LAWSON.

The Florida election case of Lawson v. Owen, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

LAY ASIDE.

A motion to lay aside private business is in order on Friday and may be agreed to by majority vote. Volume **IV**, sections **3270–3272**.

The motion to lay aside a bill in Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **VIII**, section **2366**.

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**.

At the conclusion of the debate on a bill called up from the Private Calendar, a motion is in order to lay it aside with favorable or adverse recommendation. Volume **VII**, section **847**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO.

(1) **Nature and use of.—In the House.**

(2) **Nature and use of.—In committees.**

(3) **Nature and use of.—In relation to Committee of the Whole.**

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.

- (4) **Nature and use of.—As to general business.**
 - (5) **Nature and use of.—Business in which Senate is interested.**
 - (6) **As to debate on and precedence of.**
 - (7) **Repetition of.**
 - (8) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—As to general matters.**
 - (9) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—As to matters of privilege.**
 - (10) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Propositions affecting the title to a seat.**
 - (11) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Connected matters involved.**
 - (12) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Connected matters not involved.**
 - (13) **Relation of, to other motions.—In general.**
 - (14) **Relation of, to other motions.—Motion to reconsider.**
 - (15) **Relation to appeals.**
 - (16) **As to division of question on vote on.**
 - (17) **In general.**
- (1) **Nature and Use of.—In the House.**
 Explanation of the usage by which the motion to lay on the table, as used in the House, has become the means of a final adverse disposition of a matter. Volume **V**, section **5389**.
 A motion to take from the table a matter laid there may be admitted by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6288**.
 The motion to lay on the table is admitted under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5390**.
 Under the general parliamentary law the motion to lay on the table is used merely to put aside a matter which may be called for at any time. Volume **V**, section **5389**.
 An amendment may not attach to the motion to lay on the table when used in the House. Volume **V**, section **5754**.
 An instance in which it was held that the motion to table might be applied to a proposition to lay on the table when that proposition was incidental to other provisions relating to the subject proposed to be tabled. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.
 A veto message having been read, only three motions are in order: to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, or to refer, which motions take precedence in the order named. Volume **VII**, section **1099**.
 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**.
- (2) **Nature and Use of.—In Committees.**
 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 lay on the table is used in committees. Volume **III**, section **1737**.
- (3) **Nature and Use of.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole.**
 The motion to lay on the table is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4719**, **4720**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2330**, **2556a**, **3455**.
 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**.
 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**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(3) Nature and Use of.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole**—Continued.

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**.

(4) Nature and Use of.—As to General Business.

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 of consideration. Volume **V**, section **5397**.

A bill returned with the objections of the President may be laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **3549**.

It has ordinarily been considered a mark of disapprobation to lay a message of the President on the table. Volume **V**, sections **6643, 6644**.

For a series of years the House adopted orders that all petitions on a certain subject should be at once laid on the table without being read or debated. Volume **IV**, sections **3344–3346**.

It has been held in the Senate that a motion to lay on the table may apply to two papers pending before the body. Volume **V**, section **5442**.

(5) Nature and Use of.—Business in Which Senate Is Interested.

Under the later practice the motion by 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**.

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**.

Senate bills are sometimes laid on the table in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3418, 3419**. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

The House may dispose of a Senate proposition adversely by laying it on the table. Volume **V**, section **5638**.

A motion to lay on the table a House bill returned with Senate amendments is in order. Volume **V**, sections **6201–6203**.

(6) As to Debate on and Precedence of.

The motion to lay on the table is not debatable. Volume **VI**, section **415**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2465, 2649**.

The motions to adjourn, lay on the table, and for the previous question are not debatable, and have precedence in the order named. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

Discussion of the relative privilege of the motions to adjourn, to lay on the table and for the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2651**.

The motion to lay on the table has precedence over the motion for the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2658, 2660**.

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**.

Under both the earliest and latest practice the motion to lay on the table is not in order after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5415–5422**.

The previous question being demanded on a resolution, and the yeas and nays ordered on that demand, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was held not in order. Volume **V**, sections **5408, 5409**.

Under the latest rulings a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **V**, sections **5391–5395**.

A committee report that a resolution lie on the table does not preclude debate until the Member in charge of the report makes the motion. Volume **V**, section **5396**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(6) As to Debate on and Precedence of**—Continued.

While the motion to lay on the table is not debatable, the chairman of a committee reporting 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**.

A motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VIII**, section **2649**.

While members of the committee are entitled to priority of recognition of debate, a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

The motion to discharge a committee is not debatable, and the proposition to lay on the table a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is in order and takes precedence even though the proponent of that motion demands the floor. Volume **VI**, section **415**.

The previous question being demanded on a resolution, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was held to be in order and to take precedence. Volume **VIII**, section **2651**.

(7) Repetition of.

The motion to lay on the table may be repeated after intervening business. Volume **V**, sections **5398–5400**.

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**.

The House having declined to lay a matter on the table a question or order, an appeal, and a ye and nay vote thereon intervened, but this was not sufficient to justify a repetition of the motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5402**.

The ordering of the previous question on a resolution does not carry the business to such new stage as to justify the repetition of a motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5709**.

(8) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—As to General Matters.

Effect in the House of an affirmative decision on a motion to lay on the table. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In theory, at least, in the early practice, a subject laid on the table was not regarded as disposed of adversely. Volume **II**, section **1326**.

It was held under the former practice that a proposition on the table might be printed. Volume **V**, section **5427**.

A resolution laid on the table by the House may be presented again in similar, but not identical, form. Volume **IV**, section **3385**.

A bill laid on the table is not technically rejected. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

Affirmative action on the motion to lay on the table, while not a technical rejection, is in effect an adverse disposition equivalent to rejection. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.

(9) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—As to Matters of Privilege.

A proposition involving a question of privilege being laid on the table may be taken up at any time by a vote of the House. Volume **V**, section **5438**.

A vetoed bill, being privileged, may be taken from the table. Volume **V**, section **5439**.

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**.

Although a report as to an impeachment be laid on the table, the right to move again an impeachment in the same case is not precluded. Volume **III**, section **2049**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(10) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Propositions Affecting the Title to a Seat.**

A question relating to a Member's right to his seat being laid on the table, the Member continues in his functions. Volume **I**, section **461**.

The report of an elections committee being laid on the table, the sitting Member retains the seat. Volume **I**, section **618**.

A resolution declaring a Delegate (already seated on prima facie showing) entitled to his seat being laid on the table, his status was not thereby affected. Volume **I**, section **656**.

A resolution declaring a Delegate entitled to his seat being laid on the table, the Delegate continued to exercise his functions. Volume **I**, section **467**.

(11) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Connected Matters Involved.

A bill being laid on the table, pending motions connected therewith go to the table also. Volume **V**, sections **5426**, **5427**.

A proposed amendment to a pending bill being laid on the table, the bill goes there also. Volume **V**, section **5423**.

It is in order to lay on the table Senate amendments to a House bill, and the bill in such a case goes to the table with the amendments. Volume **V**, section **5424**.

A motion to lay a particular section of a bill on the table being entertained, it was held that the effect of an affirmative decision on it would be to take the whole bill to the table. Volume **IV**, section **5429**.

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**.

(12) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Connected Matters Not Involved.

A proposed amendment to the Journal being laid on the table, the Journal does not accompany the amendment to the table. Volume **V**, sections **5435**, **5436**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of a question or order does not, when decided in the affirmative, carry to the table the original matter as to which the question of order has arisen. Volume **V**, section **5434**.

A resolution may be laid on the table without carrying with it a connected resolution already agreed to or a preamble not yet acted on. Volume **V**, section **5428**.

A preamble may be laid on the table without affecting the status of accompanying resolutions already agreed to by the House. Volume **V**, section **5430**.

A motion to receive a petition being laid on the table, the petition itself does not go to the table. Volume **V**, sections **5431**–**5433**.

The Senate has a rule that an amendment may be laid on the table without carrying the pending measure with it. Volume **V**, section **5425**.

Laying on the table a resolution providing for adverse disposition of a matter does not carry to the table the original matter proposed to be disposed of. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.

The laying on the table of a resolution of impeachment does not preclude the offering of a similar resolution if not in identical language. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

A motion to lay on the table a resolution providing for final disposition of impeachment proceedings does not, if agreed to, carry such proceedings to the table with the resolution. Volume **VI**, section **538**.

A motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment to a pending motion was rejected does not carry to the table the motion to which the amendment was offered. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

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**.

Laying on the table the motion to postpone consideration of Senate amendments was held not to carry to the table pending motions for their disposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2657**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(13) Relation of, to Other Motions.—In General.**

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5410–5411**.

Under the later practice the motion to lay on the table may not be applied to a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **5405**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to a motion relating to the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **5403, 5404**.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to discharge a committee. Volume **V**, section **5407**.

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 motion to lay on the table was held not to be applicable to the motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2655**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to recommit authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2653**.

An instance wherein a motion to refer was laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **5433**.

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**.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to postpone to a day certain. Volume **VIII**, section **2654**.

The previous question being ordered on a bill to final passage a motion to lay the bill on the table was not entertained. Volume **VIII**, section **2655**.

The question of consideration may be raised after a motion to lay on the table has been made. Volume **V**, section **4943**.

(14) Relation to Other Motions.—Motion to Reconsider.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2652**.

An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, sections **5628, 5695, 6288**. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

The motion to reconsider may be applied to a negative vote on the motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5629**.

A motion to reconsider a vote laying a motion to reconsider on the table is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5638**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote whereby the House has laid another motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5632, 5633**.

Origin of the practice of preventing reconsideration by laying the motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5634–5639**.

The House having laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which a proposition had been laid on the table, the proposition may be taken up only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5640**.

The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table are admitted while the previous question is operating. Volume **V**, sections **5657–5662**.

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 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**.

The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table are admitted while the previous questions is operating. Volume **VIII**, section **2784**.

The motion to lay on the table is applicable to the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(15) Relative to Appeals.**

After careful consideration, it was held in order to reconsider the vote laying an appeal on the table. Volume **V**, section **5630**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of the Chair may be made under general parliamentary law before the adoption of rules. Volume **V**, section **5440**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum the Chair rules 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**.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion to lay an appeal on the table was held to be such a “decision” by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the appeal. Volume **V**, section **5354**.

The House has laid on the table a question submitted by the Speaker as to whether or not a question of privilege was involved in a pending proposition. Volume **II**, section **1277**.

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**.

(16) As to Division of Question on Vote on.

A division of the question may not be demanded on a motion to lay a series of resolutions on the table. Volume **V**, section **6138**.

A motion to lay a resolution and pending amendment on the table may not be divided. Volume **V**, sections **6139**, **6140**.

(17) In General.

Pending a motion to lay on the table, it is not in order to call for the reading of a paper offered as argument. Volume **V**, section **5441**.

A refusal to lay a motion on the table was held to be such a decision by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the motion. Volume **V**, sections **5351**, **5352**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice admitted a motion to lay a pending proposition on the table. Volume **III**, section **2103**.

A motion to lay on the table, which submitted in effect a proposition previously rejected, was held to be dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2816**.

LEA.

The Tennessee election case of Arnold v. Lea in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **778**.

LEADERS.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. Volume **VIII**, section **3614**.

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

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

It is customary to notify the majority and minority leaders as well as the Speaker of proposed requests for deviations from the authorized order of business. Volume **VI**, section **708**.

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**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

LEADERS—Continued.

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

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

LEADING QUESTIONS. See “Impeachment.”**LEASE.**

Bills providing for the appraisal, sale, lease, and conveyance of public lands and for the disposition of such lands when abandoned are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **1930**.

The acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or other facilities for post office purposes are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1916**.

The reservation, alienation, transfer, leasing, or allotment of Indian lands are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1936**.

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 are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1808**.

LEAVE.

Early practice of introducing bills on leave and the gradual evolution of the present system. Volume **IV**, section **3365**.

No committee, except the Committee on Rules, may without leave sit during the sitting of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4546**.

Leave having been given to file a report while the House is not in session a point of order that the bill so reported is not privileged is properly raised when the motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

Leave to file a report or to file minority views while the House is not in session is granted by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

A committee of investigation was granted leave to file report with the Clerk of the House after adjournment of the Congress in which it was appointed. Volume **VI**, section **381**.

If objection is made a Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **VIII**, section **2598**.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Application for leave of absence is properly presented by filing with the clerk the printed form to be secured at the desk rather than by oral request from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **199**.

It is not in order to request leave of absence for colleagues from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **200**.

The House has by resolution directed the enforcement of the statute providing for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of Members and Delegates absenting themselves without leave. Volume **VI**, section **30**.

The House has by resolution revoked all leaves of absence and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct from the salary of Members compensation for days absent without leave. Volume **VI**, section **198**.

By usage of the House requests for leaves of absence and reports of the Committee on Enrolled Bills may be presented pending the announcement of the vote that the House adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **3151**.

Instance wherein leave of absence was granted by motion made and carried. Volume **II**, section **1142**.

Requests for leaves of absence are sometimes opposed and even refused. Volume **II**, sections **1143–1145**.

Under a former rule a request for a leave of absence has been entertained as a privileged question. Volume **II**, sections **1146, 1147**.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—Continued.

The Journal announces the return of a Member to whom leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted. Volume **IV**, section **2867**.

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, 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**.

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**.

The Clerk desiring to be away, the House gave him leave of absence. Volume **I**, sections **246, 247**. 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**.

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

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

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**.

LEAVE TO PRINT IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. See “Congressional Record.”**LEAVITT, SCOTT, of Montana, Chairman**

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **II**, section **959**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2630**.

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2330**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2493**.

LEE, ELECTION CASES OF.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Rainey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **641**.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Richardson in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **982, 983**.

LEE, CHARLES.

Advise of Attorney-General Lee as to mode of instituting and continuing impeachment proceedings. 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**.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY.

Mr. Richard Henry Lee received the thanks of the House for his oration on the occasion of the death of George Washington. Volume **V**, section **7181**.

LEGAL TENDER.

The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued. Volume **VII**, section **1792**.

LEGARE.

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

LEGARE—Continued.

The South Carolina election case of *Prioleau v. Legare* in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **130**.

LEGATIONS.

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**.

The President, at will, may raise a legation to an embassy or reduce an embassy to a legation, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, and where the President has made such change and followed it with an appointment which has been approved by the Senate, an appropriation for the salary of the appointee is in order unless the rate of pay is in contravention of law. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

LEGISLATION ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS. See "Appropriations."**LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.**

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**.

A Speaker having been elected, the House has proceeded to legislative and other business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **244**.

The mere asking of leave to introduce a bill was considered general legislative business in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **123**.

Discussion in Senate of propriety of transacting legislative business at a called session, the House not being in session. Volume **I**, section **88**.

LEGISLATIVE DAY.

(1) **In general.**

(2) **Sunday as.**

(1) In General.

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**.

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

A legislative day has not begun until the preceding legislative day has been terminated by adjournment. Volume **III**, section **3356**.

A recess does not terminate a legislative day and a legislative day may not be terminated during recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

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**.

Where 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**.

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**.

Instance wherein the House held two legislative days within the limits of one calendar day (foot-note). Volume **V**, section **6724**.

When through an erroneous announcement of the vote the House is declared adjourned and in fact disperses, when actually it had voted not to adjourn, the session when it next meets is nevertheless a new legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6734**.

In a single instance at the close of a session the Journal was dated on the calendar rather than the legislative day in order to conform to the Senate records. Volume **IV**, section **2746**.

LEGISLATIVE DAY—Continued.**(1) In General**—Continued.

During the prolonged proceedings of the electoral count of 1877 the House and Senate caused each calendar day to be journalized as a legislative day. Volume **III**, section **1927**.

At the election of a President of the United States by the House in 1801 no adjournment was taken during the ballotings, which lasted with postponements for several days. Volume **III**, section **1983**.

The time occupied by a joint meeting of the two Houses is not counted in the time of the House's legislative session. Volume **IV**, section **3069**.

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**.

(2) Sunday as.

Sunday may be a legislative day. Volume **V**, section **7246**.

By vote of the House Sunday has been made a legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6732**.

Sunday has been made a legislative day for eulogies of deceased Members. Volume **V**, sections **7168, 7169**.

Sunday has been made a legislative day by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **6731**.

Sunday is not taken into account in making the constitutional adjournment of "not more than three days." Volume **V**, sections **6673, 6674**.

In computing the days of a session Sunday has not always been treated as a dies non. Volume **V**, section **6733**.

An adjournment does not necessarily take place at 12 p. m. Saturday, the House having power to continue in session on Sunday if it be so pleased. Volume **V**, sections **6728, 6729**.

Instance of an early protest against prolonging a session into the hours of Sunday. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

Whether the House shall continue the legislative day into Sunday is not a question for the decision of the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **6695**.

The propriety of continuing a session into Sunday does not constitute a question of order for the Speaker, who may not adjourn the House against its will. Volume **V**, section **6728**.

The House has declined to affirm that it may not transact business on Sunday. Volume **V**, section **6730**.

LEGISLATURE OF A STATE.**(1) General relations to the House.****(2) Resolutions and memorials of.****(1) General Relations to the House.**

The electors choosing Members of the House must have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Volume **I**, section **297**.

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**.

A Member, rising in his place, impeached Judge Swayne both on his own responsibility and on the strength of a legislative memorial. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

As to what constitutes a sine die adjournment of a legislative body. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

(2) Resolutions and Memorials of.

Joint resolutions of State legislatures, intended as communications to Congress, are treated as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

LEGISLATURE OF A STATE—Continued.**(2) Resolutions and Memorials of**—Continued.

Resolutions of State legislatures and of primary assemblies of the people are received as memorials. Volume **IV**, sections **3326, 3327**.

While it is the practice to print 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**.

LEHLBACH, FREDERICK R., of New Jersey, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2855, 3185**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2946, 2995, 3003, 3049, 3053**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1143, 1470, 1621, 1650, 1672, 1699, 2159**.

Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3488**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2539, 2552, 2580**.

Holman rule. Volume **VII**, sections **1499, 1516**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, sections **2347, 2604**.

LEHMAN.

The Pennsylvania case of *Butler v. Lehman* in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **847**.

LE MOYNE.

The Illinois election case of *Le Moyne v. Farwell*, in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **908–910**.

LENROOT, IRVINE L., of Wisconsin, Presiding Officer.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Bills. Volume **VII**, section **1089**.

LENTZ.

The Ohio election case of *Lentz v. Tompkins*, in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

LEPROSY.

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**.

LESTER, RUFUS E., of Georgia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5884**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1547**.

Appeals. Volume **V**, section **6947**.

Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4036**. Volume **VII**, section **1484**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3581, 3599, 3623**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3807**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5244**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3581, 3813, 3866, 23888, 3890**.

LETCHER.

The Kentucky election case of *Letcher v. Moore*, in the Twenty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **53**.

LETCHER, JOHN, of Virginia, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6834**.

LETCHER, ROBERT P., of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4768**.

LETTERS.

- (1) **Communications in general.**
- (2) **From Members of the other House.**
- (3) **Constituting invasions of privilege.**

(1) Communications in General.

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**.

The Speaker often presents, in regular order or by unanimous consent, communications or memorials addressed to the House. Volume **V**, sections **6657-6660**.

The House disregards anonymous communications. Volume **V**, section **6661**.

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 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**.

One of the first messages from the Senate was transmitted by letter from the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

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**.

A Member having resigned during vacation, transmitted to the Clerk a letter of notification which was laid before the House when Congress reconvened. Volume **VI**, section **227**.

A Member may resign his seat by a letter transmitted to the House alone. Volume **VI**, section **226**.

An exceptional instance wherein a Member having notified the House by letter of his resignation to take effect at a future date was permitted to withdraw the communication. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

Report of a committee holding in contempt of the House a Member who had permitted the dissemination of letters in his name reflecting the honor and integrity of Members of the House. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

In discussing a question of personal privilege based upon newspaper charges personal letters refuting such charges were admitted as relevant. Volume **III**, section **2479**.

(2) From Members of the Other House.

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 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**.

A letter from a Senator read to the House was described but not printed in full in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6654**.

(3) Constituting Invasions 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**.

The House has declared that a communication from a person not a Member criticizing words spoken in debate by a Member should be received. Volume **III**, section **2683**.

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**.

Assertions in a circular letter that a Member has broken faith with his constituents involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **562**.

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**.

LETTERS—Continued.**(3) Constituting Invasions of Privilege**—Continued.

Statements which, if published in a newspaper, would give rise to a privilege do not present a question of privilege when read from a private letter. Volume **VI**, section **591**.

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**.

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**.

LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Section 24 of Rule XI. Volume **VI**, section **4240**.

The rule 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**.

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**.

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**.

LEVER.

The South Carolina election case of Dantzler v. Lever in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

The South Carolina election case of Jacobs v. Lever 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**.

LEVY.

The Florida election case of David Levy, in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **422**, **423**.

LEWIS.

The Virginia election case of Moore v. Lewis, in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **765**.

LIABILITY.

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**.

LIBELS.

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**.

LIBRARIAN.

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**.

Directions to the Clerk of the House to classify books and documents in the House library and dispose of any surplus in conjunction with the chairman of the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and the Librarian of Congress was held to be a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2301**.

The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Superintendent of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in the law library have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

LIBRARY.

General provisions of the statutes relating to the Congressional Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**. The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction "touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures." Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

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**.

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**.

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**.

The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV**, section **4338**. The statutes provide that so much of the files of the House as are not required for immediate use shall be kept in the custody of the Librarian of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON.

(1) **Creation and history.**

(2) **Jurisdiction of.**

(3) **Executive functions of.**

(1) Creation and History.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on the Library. Section 56 of Rule **XI**. Volume **IV**, sections **4337**, **4338**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on the Library, section 41 of Rule **XI**. Volume **VII**, section **2081**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction "touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures." Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

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**.

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**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

- 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**. Volume **VII**, section **2091**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- 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 statutes, paintings, and other works of art have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2082**.
- 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**.
- Instances of a general jurisdiction of the Committee on the Library as to ornamentation of the capital city. Volume **IV**, section **4344**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- Authorization for designs of Library and Museum buildings within the District of Columbia and the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1971**.
- A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.
- 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 incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2084**.
- 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**.

(3) Executive Functions of.

- The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally and conferring on its several duties. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.
- 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**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(3) Executive Functions of**—Continued.

The Senate has specially empowered its Committees on Printing, Enrolled Bills, and Library to act in conjunction with similar House committees. Volume **IV**, section **4416**.

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**.

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 Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The control of the Botanic Garden is vested by law in the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2090**.

LICENSING.

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**.

Bills to license customhouse brokers come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1727**.

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 **VII**, section **1819**.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

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 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 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**.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

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

An appropriation for a new light-house not authorized by existing law was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3728**.

An appropriation for a new vessel for use as a light-house tender is not admissible as in continuation of a public work or object. Volume **IV**, sections **3725**, **3726**.

LIGHT-SHIPS.

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**.

LIGHTING.

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

LIGHTS.

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**.

LIMIT OF COST. See "Appropriations."**LIMITATIONS ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS. See "Appropriations."****LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, PRESIDENT.**

Ceremonies in memory of President Abraham Lincoln. Volume **V**, section **7178**.

LINCOLN, LEVI, of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **5387**.

LINDSAY.

The Missouri election case of Lindsay v. Scott in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **854**.

LINTHICUM, CHARLES J., of Maryland, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1140**.

LIQUORS.

References to the practice governing management of the House restaurant especially as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Volume **V**, section **7244**.

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

The rule gives to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic jurisdiction of subjects relating "to alcoholic liquor traffic." Volume **IV**, section **4305**.

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**.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors have occasionally been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1874**.

LITTELL.

The Pennsylvania election case of Littell v. Robbins, jr., in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **820**.

LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES E., of Maine, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **6929**.
Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5859**.
Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4774**.
Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3766**.
General debate. Volume **V**, section **5211**.
Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6929**.
Post-office appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3618**.

LIVE STOCK.

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 for the stimulation of production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products and the authorization of appropriations for international conferences on poultry and poultry products have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1867**.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

The control of stockyards and packing plants and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, dairy, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1869**.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to the regulation of importation and inspection of livestock and dairy products, and the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1862**.

Bills for the stimulation of production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products and the authorization of appropriations for international conferences on poultry and poultry products have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1867**.

LIVERNASH.

The California election case of Kahn v. Livernash in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **731**.

LOAN.

The Missouri election cases of Bruce v. Loan, Birch v. King, and Price v. McClurg in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **377**.

Bills providing for loans to farmers under emergency conditions have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1866**.

LOBBY.

The Speaker preserves order on the floor and in the galleries and lobby. Volume **II**, section **1343**. 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**.

A Member in the lobby, cloakroom, or gallery is not entitled to vote even though he hear his name called. Volume **VIII**, section **3144**.

Instance wherein the Speaker directed the removal of a placard posted in the lobby of the House. Volume **VI**, section **262**.

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**.

Definition by a committee of the House of the term "lobby." Volume **VI**, section **397**.

The lobby investigation in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

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**.

LOCKHART.

The North Carolina election case of Martin v. Lockhart in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1089**, **1090**.

LOCKS.

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 subjects of construction, maintenance, and operation of locks and dry docks are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VIII**, section **2286**.

LODGE, HENRY CABOT, of Massachusetts, President pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

President pro tempore, election of. Volume **VI**, section **23**.

Voting, pairs. Volume **VIII**, section **3095**.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, of Ohio, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Adjournment resolution. Volume **VIII**, sections **3373, 3374**.
- Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2898, 2906, 3504**.
- Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1615**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2936, 2943, 2958, 2998**.
- Amendment, Senate. Volume **VII**, section **1480**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2383, 2384, 3187, 3195**.
- Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2902**.
- Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1146, 1249, 1257, 1269, 1429, 1449, 1469, 1575, 1589, 1657, 1665, 2143, 2148, 2158**. Volume **VIII**, section **2703**.
- Bills. Volume **VI**, section **737**.
- Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, sections **887, 901, 906, 913, 968, 971**.
- Call of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3158**.
- Ceremonies. Volume **VIII**, sections **3532, 3536**.
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, sections **2319, 2366, 2375, 2385, 2386, 2413, 2435**.
- Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, sections **1840, 2012, 2013, 2102a, 2107, 2113, 2130, 2132**.
- Committees, reports of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2221, 2225, 2231, 2241, 2247, 2249, 2259, 2308, 2311**.
- Committees, organization of. Volume **VIII**, section **2214**.
- Conference. Volume **VIII**, sections **3216, 3223, 3226, 3229, 3235, 3239, 3255, 3256, 3258, 3266, 3280, 3286, 3311, 3316, 3323**.
- Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, sections **3462, 3468, 3471, 3485, 3497, 3501**.
- Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, sections **978, 979, 994**. Volume **VIII**, section **2218**.
- Debate. Volume **VII**, sections **785, 956**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2473, 2480, 2506, 2518, 2519, 2527, 2529, 2539, 2574, 2648**.
- Dilatory motions. Volume **VIII**, section **2814**.
- Discharge the committee, motion to. Volume **VI**, section **405**.
- District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **877**.
- Holman rule. Volume **VII**, sections **1496, 1510, 1542, 1565, 1567, 1719**.
- Member elect, credentials of. Volume **VI**, section **89**.
- Member, registration of. Volume **VI**, sections **228, 229**.
- Motions. Volume **VIII**, section **2612**.
- Oath. Volume **VI**, sections **8, 14, 15, 17**.
- Official reporters. Volume **VIII**, section **3450**.
- Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **750**.
- Point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.
- Printing. Volume **VII**, section **2097**.
- Private bill. Volume **VII**, section **871**.
- Privileged. Volume **VI**, sections **406, 575, 577, 587**. Volume **VII**, sections **2182, 2213, 2280, 2281, 2297, 2298, 2305, 3366**.
- Privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3638**.
- Question of consideration. Volume **VII**, section **952**. Volume **VIII**, section **2446**.
- Question of Infringement. Volume **VI**, section **318**.
- Question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, sections **557, 616–619**. Volume **VIII**, section **2479**.
- Question of privilege. Volume **VI**, sections **568, 576**. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.
- Quorum. Volume **VI**, sections **654, 665, 701**.
- Reading. Volume **VII**, section **1051**.
- Recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3362**.
- Recognition. Volume **VIII**, section **2371**.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, of Ohio, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, sections **2695a, 2718, 2720–2722, 2741, 2753**.

Reference. Volume, **VI**, sections **727, 730**. Volume **VII**, sections **1048, 2162**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2391, 2411**.

Senate bill. Volume **VI**, section **735**.

Seven-day rule. Volume **VIII**, section **3368**.

Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **262**. Volume **VIII**, section **3662**.

Speaker orders. Volume **VII**, sections **775, 777, 794, 796, 801, 807**.

Suspension of rules. **Volume VIII**, sections **3402, 3411, 3412, 3420**.

Unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, sections **709, 710**.

Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2434**.

Voting. Volume **VI**, section **200**. Volume **VII**, section **1014**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2219, 2423, 3072, 3099, 3103, 3109, 3114, 3117, 3172, 3506**.

LORDS.

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**.

Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges, and may not impeach or join in the accusation. 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**.

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**.

Under the parliamentary law, if the party impeached at the bar of the Lords do not appear, proclamations are issued giving him a day to appear. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments, the respondent, if a Lord, answers the summons in his place; if a commoner, at the bar. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The accusation being of 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**.

The judgment of the Lords in impeachments is given in accordance with the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

The Commons attend generally in impeachment trials, but not when the Lords consider the answer or proofs, or determine judgment. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

LORIMER.

The Illinois election case of *Durborrow v. Lorimer* in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **740**.

The Senate case of William Lorimer, of Illinois, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **104**.

The Senate case of William Lorimer, of Illinois, in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **107**.

LORING.

The Massachusetts election case of *Boynton v. Loring* in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **949–951**.

LOSS.

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4266**.

LOSS—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**.

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**.

LOSS OF A BILL.

(1) **Procuring duplicate copies in case of.**

(2) **Through inability of two Houses to agree.**

(1) Procuring Duplicate Copies in Case of.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained as a matter of privilege, although the earlier practice had been otherwise. Volume **IV**, sections **3470–3472**.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

A Senate bill having been 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**.

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed to the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII**, section **1093**.

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**.

The House may not consider a Senate bill unless in possession of the engrossed copy, but may at once direct that the Clerk request a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3425**.

A House bill with Senate amendment being lost by a House committee, the House ordered a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill and requested of the Senate a copy of the amendment. Volume **IV**, sections **3473, 3474**.

(2) Through Inability of Two Houses to Agree.

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**.

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**.

Bills on which one House had adhered have been lost by the expiration of the Congress, even while the roll was being called on a motion to recede that might have passed the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6230–6232**.

Instances of the loss of bills by the adherence of both Houses to attitudes of disagreement over amendments. Volume **V**, section **6313**.

A conference report being made up but not acted on at the expiration of a Congress, the bill is lost. Volume **V**, section **6309**.

LOT.

The House declined to determine the choice of a Speaker by lot. Volume **I**, section **221**.

The Constitution requires election of Representatives by the people and State authorities may not determine a tie by lot. Volume **I**, section **775**.

LOUD, EUGENE F., of California, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations for salaries. Volume **IV**, section **3685**.

Authorization for appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3590, 3691**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3826**.

LOUDERBACK, HAROLD.

The impeachment and trial of Harold Louderback, Judge of the Northern District of California.

Volume **VI**, sections **513-524**.

LOUISIANA.

(1) **Questions as to the electoral vote of.**

(2) **House election cases from.**

(3) **Senate election cases from.**

(1) Questions as to the Electoral Vote of.

At the electoral count of 1865 the Vice-President, in deference to a provision of law, withheld from the joint meeting the returns from the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

In the electoral count of 1869 objection was made that there had been no valid election in Louisiana, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1964**.

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**.

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**.

In dealing with objections to the electoral vote of Louisiana in 1877 the Electoral Commission followed the rule laid down in the case of Florida. Volume **III**, section **1972**.

(2) House Election Cases From.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—Flanders and Hahn. Volume **I**, section **379**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—A. P. Field. Volume **I**, section **376**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro. Volume **I**, section **381**.

Fortieth Congress.—Jones v. Mann, and Hunt v. Menard. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

Forty-first Congress.—Hunt v. Sheldon, Sypher v. St. Martin, Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie, Newsham v. Ryan, and Darrall v. Bailey. Volume **I**, sections **328-336**.

Forty-third Congress.—Shanks v. Neff. Volume **I**, section **609**.

Forty-third Congress.—Sheridan v. Pinchback, and Lawrence v. Sypher. Volume **I**, sections **623-626**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Breux v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **919**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Spencer v. Morey. Volume **II**, sections **913, 914**.

Forty-fifth Congress.—Acklen v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **924**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen. Volume **I**, section **751**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Smith v. Robertson. Volume **I**, section **750**.

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(3) Senate Election Cases From.

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Forty-second Congress.—Ray and McMillen. Volume **I**, sections **345, 346**.

LOUISIANA—Continued.**(3) Senate Election Cases From—Continued.**

- Forty-third Congress.—Pinchback, McMillan, Marr, and Eustis. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.
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 Forty-fifth Congress.—Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning, Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning. Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITIONS.

- 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**.

LOWE.

- The California election case of F. F. Lowe in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **314**.
 The Alabama election case of Lowe v. Wheeler in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **961–964**.

LOWELL.

- The Maine election case of Joshua A. Lowell in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **806**.

LOWRY.

- The Indiana election case of Lowry v. White in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **424, 425**.

LOYALL.

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

LUCAS.

- The Senate election case of Lucas v. Faulkner, from West Virginia, in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **632**.

LUCE, ROBERT, of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1245, 1471, 1620, 1691**.
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LUNA.

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LUNN, GEORGE R., of New York, Speaker Pro Tempore.

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