

AWARDS.

Awards of money to foreign nations in pursuance of treaties for the adjustment of claims or as acts of grace have been reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section 4050.

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BACON, MARK R.

The Michigan election case of Beakes v. Bacon in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

BACON, ROBERT L., of New York Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2829**.

Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, section **3063**.

BAGLEY, JOHN H., Jr., of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2727**.

BAIL.

The House declined to release Samuel Houston on bail pending his trial by the House for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1618**.

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**.

After his expulsion from the Senate William Blount was surrendered by his bondsmen and gave bonds anew to answer to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2298**.

Upon the impeachment of William Blount the Senate took him into custody and required bonds for his appearance, and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

BAILEY, ELECTION CASES OF.

The election case of John Bailey, elected from Massachusetts to the Eighteenth Congress, Volume **I**, section **434**.

The Louisiana election case of Darrall v. Bailey in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328-336**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Bailey v. Walters, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

BAILEY, JOSEPH W., of Texas, Speaker pro tem.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5885**.

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **2991, 3009**.

Recede and concur, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6220**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5885**.

Reports of Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3227, 4891**.

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6791**.

BAKER.

The Massachusetts election case of Osmyn Baker in the Twenty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **808**.

The election case of Edward D. Baker, of Illinois, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **488**.

The investigation into the conduct of William E. Baker, United States district judge for the northern district of West Virginia. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

BALDWIN.

The Michigan election case of Baldwin v. Trowbridge in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **856**.

BALL.

The election case of Mottrom D. Ball, claiming a seat as Delegate from Alaska in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **411**.

BALLOT. See also "Elections of Representatives."

- (1) **In the House.—For the Speaker.**
- (2) **In the House.—For managers of an impeachment.**
- (3) **In the House.—For committees.**
- (4) **In the House.—For President of the United States.**
- (5) **In the House.—Tellers to count.**
- (6) **In the House.—Nominations and voting.**
- (7) **In the House.—Defective and blank ballots.**
- (8) **In the House.—The majority and complications arising as to.**

(1) In the House.—For Speaker.

Although always at liberty to choose its manner of electing a Speaker, the House has declined in later years to substitute balloting for viva voce choice. Volume **I**, sections **204–208**.

The Speaker, who was at first chosen by ballot, has been chosen by viva voce vote since 1839. Volume **I**, section **187**.

As late as 1837 the House maintained the old usage of electing the Speaker by ballot. Volume **I**, section **209**.

A Speaker being elected by ballot the Journal should show not only the fact, but the state of the ballot or ballots. Volume **IV**, section **2832**.

(2) In the House.—For Managers of an Impeachment.

The House overruled the Speaker and decided that a manager of an impeachment should be elected by a majority and not by a plurality. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

After considering English precedents the House chose the managers of the Blount impeachment by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

In the Pickering impeachment the House decided that the managers should not be appointed by the Speaker or by viva voce vote, but by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

The House having excused a Member elected manager in the Pickering case, another was chosen by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

The House appointed seven managers by ballot for the trial of Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

The managers of the Peck impeachment were chosen by ballot, a majority vote being required for election. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The managers of the Johnson impeachment were chosen by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

It appears that the minority party generally refrained from participating in the ballot for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that when managers of an impeachment were elected by ballot the managers and not the House chose the chairman. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

(3) In the House.—For Committees.

In 1821 the House ordered that its members of the Select Committee on the Admission of Missouri be elected by ballot. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

When the Select Committee on the Admission of Missouri was chosen by ballot a committee of three was appointed to count the ballots. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

In 1825 the House ordered that the Select Committee to Investigate the Conduct of the Speaker should be chosen by ballot. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

In 1839 and 1840 committees of investigation were elected by ballot. Volume **IV**, sections **4472**, **4473**.

In 1832 a motion that the Committee to Investigate the Bank of the United States be chosen by ballot was defeated by a tie vote. Volume **IV**, section **4474**.

(4) In the House.—For President of the United States.

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**.

BALLOT—Continued**(4) In the House.—For President of the United States—Continued.**

While the House was balloting for the election of a President of the United States in 1801 the Speaker signed enrolled bills and messages were received, but not acted on (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1983**.

Rules adopted in 1801 for the election of a President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Volume **III**, section **1982**.

(5) In the House.—Tellers to Count.

The Speaker appointed four tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax tendered to several Members of the minority a place as one of the tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Instance wherein the Journal recorded the names of the tellers on a vote by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

(6) In the House.—Nominations and Voting.

The rule in relation to election by ballot does not require that method of voting. Volume **V**, sections **6004**, **6005**.

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

After the tellers have begun to count the ballots it is too late for a Member to offer his vote. Volume **V**, section **6007**.

The House excused one Member from voting on the ballot for managers of the Johnson impeachment, but refused to excuse others. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

In the earlier practice, when a series of ballots were taken, the Journal recorded only the bare result of the decisive ballot. Volume **I**, section **232**.

Members may not approach the desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

(7) In the House.—Defective and Blank Ballots.

On a ballot to elect managers for an impeachment, ballots on which the names were doubtful were not counted. Volume **V**, section **6010**.

In balloting in early years of the House there was uncertainty as to treatment of blanks, but later a rule established the principle that they should not be considered as votes. Volume **V**, section **6003**.

In balloting in early years of the House there was uncertainty as to treatment of blanks, but later a rule established the principle that they should not be considered as votes. Volume **VIII**, section **3106**.

Early precedents as to blank ballots in elections of a Speaker and President of the United States. Volume **V**, section **6008**.

The order of voting requiring a majority of all the Members to elect, a vote of twenty-nine votes for one person and twenty-nine blanks was held not conclusive. Volume **V**, section **6009**.

(8) In the House.—The Majority, and Complications Arising as to.

The rule provides that on an election by ballot a majority shall be required to elect, and if necessary ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. Volume **V**, section **6003**.

The rule provides that on an election by ballot a majority shall be required to elect, and, if necessary, ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. Volume **VIII**, section **3106**.

When managers of an impeachment are elected by ballot a majority is required for the choice of each. Volume **III**, section **2031**.

BALLOT—Continued.**(8) In the House.—The Majority, and Complications Arising as to—**Continued.

It being ordered that a majority of the ballots cast shall elect, it is not in order at the conclusion of a ballot to move that the person having a plurality only shall be declared elected. Volume **V**, section **6006**.

In choosing managers by ballot the House guarded against complications in case more than the required number should have a majority. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

Discussions of complications arising as to the choice by majority when ballots each bearing several names are cast (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6003**.

BANK ACT.

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

BANK CIRCULATION.

Taxes relating to bank circulation have not been considered such “tax or charge upon the people” as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4854**, **4855**.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1834 the directors of the Bank of the United States resisted the authority of the House to compel the production of books of the bank before an investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

BANKHEAD.

The Senate election case of Heflin v. Bankhead, of Alabama, in the Seventy-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

BANKHEAD, WILLIAM B., of Alabama, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments to title. Volume **VIII**, section **2907**.

Applause on floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3635**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1172**, **1598**.

Concur with amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3189**.

Debate. Volume **VII**, sections **847**, **848**, Volume **VIII**, section **2528**.

Enacting clause, strike. Volume **VIII**, section **2635**.

Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, section **2910**.

Point of order, reservation of. Volume **VIII**, section **3290**.

Revenue Bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2350**.

BANKING.

The rule assigns to the Committee on Banking and Currency jurisdiction of subjects relating to “banking and currency.” Volume **IV**, section **4082**.

BANKING AND CURRENCY, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Banking and Currency, section 5, Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4082**.

Recent history of the Committee on Banking and Currency, section 5 of rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1789**.

The rule assigns to the Committee on Banking and Currency jurisdiction of subjects relating to “banking and currency.” Volume **IV**, section **4082**.

A bill to incorporate an international bank was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4086**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Freedman’s Bank. Volume **IV**, section **4085**.

The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4084**.

BANKING AND CURRENCY, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported generally on the subject of national banks, and also on the subject of current deposits of public moneys. Volume **IV**, section **4083**.

Legislation relating to national banks, including bills granting charters to such banks, and providing penalties for their mismanagement, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1790**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported on the designation of depositories of public moneys. Volume **VII**, section **1794**.

A legislative proposition to maintain the parity of the money of the United States was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4089**.

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

Bills providing for stabilization of currency, formerly held to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, are now considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1796**.

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

Legislation relating to establishment and operation of Federal Reserve Banks, including authorization of construction of Federal Reserve bank buildings, belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1793**.

Propositions to amend the Federal Reserve Act are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **2113**.

Subjects relating to rural credits and farm-loan legislation, including the extension of rural-credit legislation to the territories, come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1791**.

The administration of the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, and the supervision of the issuance of related securities are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1795**.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of legislation relating to bankruptcy. Volume **IV**, section **4065**.

BANKS.

A bill to incorporate an international bank was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4086**.

Taxes relating to bank circulation have not been considered such "tax or charge upon the people" as require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4854**, **4855**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Freedman's-Bank. Volume **IV**, section **4085**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported generally on the subject of national banks, and also on the subject of current deposit of public moneys. Volume **IV**, section **4083**.

Subject relating to postal saving banks and postal telegraphy are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **IV**, section **4193**.

BANKS, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Virginia election case of *Smith v. Banks* in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Volume **V**, section **805**.

BANKS, LYNN, of Virginia, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Quorum (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2977**.

BANKS, NATHANIEL P., of Massachusetts, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournment sine die. Volume **V**, sections **6712, 6720**.

Amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5831, 5840**.

Amendments between the Houses. Volume **V**, section **6186**.

Bills. Volume **IV**, section **3384**.

Conferences. Volume **V**, sections **6269, 6325**.

Division of question. Volume **V**, sections **6120, 6145**.

Elections. Volume **I**, section **192**.

Expulsion. Volume **III**, section **2648**.

Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2752, 2774, 2827**.

Pairs. Volume **V**, section **5983**.

Papers. Volume **V**, section **7267**.

Preamble. Volume **V**, section **5469**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5492**.

Privilege. Volume **II**, sections **1277, 1645**. Volume **III**, section **2525**. Volume **V**, section **6639**.

Protest. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

Reading of papers. Volume **V**, sections **5261, 5278, 5279, 5298**.

Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1432**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5642, 5643, 5656, 5673**.

Reports. Volume **IV**, sections **4592, 4593**. Volume **V**, section **5560**.

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5278, 6857, 6881**.

Vetoed bills. Volume **IV**, section **3537**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6036**.

BAR OF THE HOUSE.

The bar of the House is within the doors leading into the Hall. Volume **V**, section **7272**.

Under a former rule the Chair in counting the House might not count Members without the bar (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2977**.

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

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

The House being about to examine a person at its bar a form of procedure as to questions was agreed to. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

Form of oath administered by the Speaker to a person about to be examined at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

A person under examination at the bar withdraws while the House deliberates on the objection to a question. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

Rule for asking questions of a person under examination before a committee or at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

Interrogation of an officer, required to answer at the bar of the House, must be authorized by motion and is limited to subject specified in that motion. Volume **VI**, section **687**.

The Clerk being arraigned to answer charges leave was given him to address the House. Volume **I**, section **287**.

By unanimous consent, on request put through the Speaker, the Clerk was permitted to address the House on a question relating to its organization. Volume **V**, section **7297**.

Persons not Members and not claiming to be Members have been permitted to address the House only in early and rare instances. Volume **V**, sections **7296–7301**.

In 1858 a proposition that witnesses in an election case be examined at the bar of the House found no favor. Volume **I**, section **833**.

The Speaker held that Members might not confer with a respondent arraigned at the bar of the House. Volume **VI**, section **333**.

BAR OF THE HOUSE—Continued.

The Senate allowed a Member threatened with expulsion to be heard by counsel, but did not grant his request for a specific statement of charges or compulsory process for witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

A committee having recommended the expulsion of a Senator the Senate allowed him to be heard by counsel at the bar of the Senate before action on the report. Volume **II**, section **1263**.

A candidate for the office of Secretary of the Senate was allowed to address the Senate in explanation of certain charges. Volume **I**, section **296**.

In response to charges made in open session, an officer of the Senate appeared voluntarily at the bar and being arraigned declined counsel. Volume **VI**, section **37**.

Instance in which the Sergeant at Arms was summoned to the bar of the House and required to report progress in the discharge of the duties of his office. Volume **VI**, section **687**.

BARBER SHOP.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

BARBOUR, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Virginia election case of Bayley v. Barbour in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **435**.

BARBOUR, PHILIP P., of Virginia, Speaker and Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments between the Houses. Volume **V**, section **6168**.

Communications. Volume **IV**, section **3319**; Volume **V**, section **6654**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **4937**.

Division of question. Volume **V**, section **6134**.

Elections. Volume **I**, sections **654**, **775**.

Minority views. Volume **IV**, section **4608**.

Question of consideration. Volume **V**, sections **4937–4939**.

Thanks to Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7050**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6102**.

BARD.

The Pennsylvania election case of David Bard in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **764**.

BARNES.

The Kentucky election case of Barnes v. Adams in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **879**, **880**.

The case of E. W. Barnes in contempt of the House in 1877. Volume **III**, sections **1695**, **1696**.

BARNHART, HENRY A., of Indiana, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to:—Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1319**, **1407**, **1453**, **1503**.

BARRACKS.

Appropriations for barracks and quarters for troops of the seacoast artillery are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and not of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4049**.

BARRETT.

The Missouri election case of Blair v. Barrett in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **841–843**.

BARTHOLDT.

The Missouri election case of Maurer v. Bartholdt in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **131**.

BARTHOLDT, RICHARD, of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to:—

Enacting clause, strike. Volume **VIII**, section **2618**.

BARTLETT, CHARLES L. of Georgia, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to:—

Substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2886**.

BASSETT.

The Virginia election case of Bassett v. Clopton in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **762**.

The Virginia election case of Bassett v. Bayley in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **769**.

BATES.

The election case of Lyon v. Bates from Arkansas Territory in the Seventeenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **749**.

BATHING BEACHES.

An appropriation to be paid from the District revenues for maintenance of bathing beaches in the District of Columbia was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1186**.

A proposition for the construction of a public bathing beach in the District of Columbia was ruled out of order as proposing legislation, but an appropriation to provide bathing facilities in a public park in the District was held to be in order as continuation of work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1390**.

BATTLEFIELDS.

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4187**.

Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1904**.

Bills authorizing the erection of monuments on battlefields have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4341**.

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield 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**.

BAXTER.

The Senate election cases of Fishback and Baxter from Arkansas in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **382**.

BAYLEY.

The Virginia election case of Bassett v. Bayley in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **769**.

The Virginia election case of Bayley v. Barbour in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **435**.

BAYLIES.

The Massachusetts election case of Turner v. Baylies in the Eleventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **646**.

BEACH.

The Virginia election case of Beach v. Upton in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **686**.

The Virginia election case of Samuel F. Beach in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **367**.

BEAKES.

The Michigan election case of Beakes v. Bacon in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

BEALL, JACK, of Texas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to:—
Apropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1321**.
Investigations. Volume **VII**, section **1303**.

BEARDSLEY, SAMUEL, of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Roll call. Volume **V**, section **6059**.
Voting. Volume **V**, section **5960**.

BEATTIE.

The Louisiana election case of Beattie v. Price in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **341**.

BECK.

The election case of James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **174**.

BECKER.

The Minnesota election case of Phelps, Cavanaugh, and Becker in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **519**.

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(1) Forms and Uses of Bills and Joint Resolutions, Respectively.

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Forms of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

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

The statutes prescribe the form of enacting and resolving clauses of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**. Volume **VII**, section **1034**.

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The statutes prescribed the style of title of all appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

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It is the function of the Speaker to enforce the provision of the statutes prescribing forms of bills. Volume **VII**, section **1034**.

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An instance in which the requirement as to form of bill was waived by common consent. Volume **VII**, section **1035**.

Forms and conditions of bills making declarations of war. Volume **IV**, section **3368**. Volume **VII**, section **1038**.

The statutes require the binding for the files of copies of bills and resolutions of each Congress. Volume **V**, sections **7325**, **7326**.

The fact that the subject of a pending bill has already been acted on in another form is a matter for the consideration of the House, but does not justify the Speaker in ruling the bill out. Volume **II**, section **1325**.

The relative uses of bills and joint resolutions discussed. Volume **IV**, sections **3370–3375**.

A joint resolution is a bill within the meaning of the rules. Volume **IV**, section **3375**. Volume **VII**, section **1036**.

Notice to a foreign government of the abrogation of a treaty is authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **2670**.

The act of the Government in intervening to stop the war in Cuba was authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6321**.

BILLS—Continued.**(1) Forms and Uses of Bills and Joint Resolutions, Respectively**—Continued.

Forms of resolving clauses used in joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitutions (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, although not requiring the approval of the President, have their several readings and are enrolled and signed by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

The filing with the Secretary of State and the transmission to the States of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

Missouri was admitted to the Union by a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

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

Proportion of bills reported by committees and passed by the House (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3365**.

Disposition of Government property is effected by bill or joint resolution only, and a simple resolution is inadequate for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1039**.

A joint resolution was substituted for a bill in amending the census act. Volume **VII**, section **1040**.

A proposition in the form of a bill may not be offered as a substitute for a proposition in the form of a simple resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **3446**.

A resolution of the House may not by amendment be changed to a bill. Volume **VIII**, section **3446**.

(2) The Preamble.

A bill sometimes has a preamble. Volume **IV**, sections **3412**, **3413**.

The preamble of a bill or joint resolution may be agreed to most conveniently after the engrossment and before the third reading. Volume **IV**, section **3414**; volume **V**, sections **5469**, **5470**.

In the Committee of the Whole an amendment to the preamble of a bill or joint resolution is considered after the bill has been read for amendment. Volume **VII**, section **1065**.

When a bill is considered for amendment the preamble is taken up after the body of the bill has been gone through. Volume **IV**, section **3411**.

Reference to illustration of mode of disposing of a preamble (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3411**.

On the passage of a bill with a preamble a division of the question may not be demanded. Volume **V**, section **6147**.

On the passage of a joint resolution with a preamble a separate vote may not be demanded on the preamble. Volume **V**, section **6148**.

(3) The Title.

Amendments to the title of a bill are in order after its passage and were formerly debatable, even though the bill had passed under the operation of the previous question, but a later rule prohibits such debate. Volume **V**, section **5753**.

Amendments to the title of a bill are in order after its passage, and are not debatable. Volume **VIII**, section **2907**.

Amendments to the title of a bill are in order after its passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2906**.

The ordering of the previous question to the final passage of a bill was held to exclude a motion to strike out the title. Volume **V**, section **5471**.

The House has adjourned pending the question on the title of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3415**.

The transaction of business is not in order before the reading of the Journal, even for the purpose of amending the title of a bill which has passed on the preceding day. Volume **IV**, section **2751**.

The reading of a bill by paragraphs being completed in Committee of the Whole, it was held to be too late to make a point of order in committee against the title. Volume **V**, section **6930**.

BILLS—Continued.**(3) The Title**—Continued.

Decisions as to the effect of the title in controlling the body of an act of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3381**.

The title of a bill is not conclusive as to contents or purport of a bill and is not considered in passing upon points of order relating to provisions of the bill proper. Volume **VII**, section **1489**.

Instance in which the title of a bill was amended on a day subsequent to its passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2877**.

(4) Public.

Discussion and distinction between public and private bills and method of introduction and reference. Volume **VII**, section **864**.

A general bill affecting classes as distinguished from individuals is a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **869**.

A bill which applies to a class and not to individuals as such is a public bill. Volume **III**, section **2614**.

A bill containing among provisions for the relief of private persons one item to pay a claim of a foreign nation was classed as a public bill. Volume **IV**, section **3287**.

A bill for the benefit of individuals, but which includes also provisions of general legislation, is classed as a public bill. Volume **IV**, section **3286**.

A bill to create a corporation in the District of Columbia was held to be a public bill. Volume **IV**, section **3294**.

A bill dealing with classes is a public bill as distinguished from a private bill for the benefit of individuals. Volume **VII**, section **856**.

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

A bill granting an easement over public lands was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **864**.

A bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and report on claims of Indian tribes against the United States was classed as a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **870**.

A bill relating to a nation of Indians and not to Indians as individuals was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **870**.

A bill for reimbursement of bank depositors not severally specified was held to refer to a class and not a collection of individuals, and therefore to constitute a public bill and to be improperly on the Private Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2373**.

(5) Private.

A private bill is a bill for the relief of one or several specified persons, corporations, institutions, etc., and is distinguished from a public bill, which relates to public matters and deals with individuals only by classes. Volume **IV**, section **3285**.

A bill, the beneficiaries of which, though readily ascertainable, were designated as a class, was classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **857**.

A bill for the advantage of private individuals, even in connection with a public object, has been treated as a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3289**.

A bill authorizing one tribe of Indians to sue another in the Court of Claims was held to be a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3290**.

A bill prescribing the form of oath to be taken by a Member-elect of the House was held to be a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3291**.

A bill granting American register to a foreign-built vessel is classed as a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3292**.

BILLS—Continued.**(5) Private**—Continued.

The Committee of the Whole has decided that a bill to pension a battalion of soldiers should be treated as a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3293**.

The right of a claims committee to report with the status of a private bill a resolution providing for sending a series of specified claims to the Court of Claims has been affirmed. Volume **IV**, section **3297**.

A private bill of the House, returned from the Senate with a substitute amendment of a public nature, was held still to be a private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3288**.

It is not in order to move to commit a private bill with instructions that the committee report a general bill relating to subjects of the same class. Volume **IV**, section **3295**.

It is not in order to amend a private bill by adding provisions general and public in character. Volume **IV**, section **3292**.

A bill for the benefit of an individual, though dealing with Government property, is classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **859**.

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

A bill for the relief of a tribe of Indians was classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **858**.

A bill to refund money to a municipality was classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **867**.

A bill authorizing a credit in the accounts of a Federal official was classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **863**.

A bill authorizing payment for services rendered a Government bureau by a private agency was held to be a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **869**.

A bill providing for individuals, corporations, or private institutions is classed as a private bill. Volume **VIII**, section **869**.

Bills providing for preliminary surveys of rivers and harbors are classed as private bills. Volume **VII**, section **1027**.

(6) Introduction of.

Petitions, memorials, and bills are introduced by the Member delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

A Member may have a bill, resolution, or memorial recorded as introduced “by request.” Volume **IV**, section **3366**.

Number of bills introduced in various Congresses from 1863 to 1907 (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3365**.

A bill may be originated by a committee having jurisdiction of the subject by reference of a petition or by order of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3365**.

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

A bill on its introduction is entered on the Journal by its number and title, but is not printed therein in full. Volume **IV**, section **2854**.

The fraudulent introduction of a bill was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **3388**.

A bill introduced in a Member’s name in his absence was ordered by the House to be removed from the files. Volume **IV**, section **3388**.

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

Under the modern practice the Clerk of the House accepts bills and resolutions for introduction prior to the opening day of the session. Volume **VII**, section **1027**.

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

A motion relating to the introduction of bills without authorization was entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **573**.

BILLS—Continued.**(6) Introduction of—Continued.**

Two or more Members may not jointly introduce a bill, petition, or resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

The House having agreed to the introduction of a bill after adjournment, the Speaker announced its reference to a committee. Volume **VII**, section **1030**.

An instance in which permission was given for the introduction of a bill at a time when the House would not be in session. Volume **VII**, section **1030**.

(7) Printing of.

The statutes provide specifically for the number of public and private bills to be printed when they are introduced, when reported, etc., and the distribution thereof. Volume **VI**, section **7318**. Unless ordered by the House, no bill, resolution, or other proposition reported by a committee shall be printed unless placed on the Calendar. Volume **V**, section **7315**.

Motions to print additional numbers of a bill, report, resolution, or document shall be referred to the Committee on Printing and the report thereon must be accompanied by an estimate of cost. Volume **V**, section **7315**.

Resolutions for printing extra copies of bills, documents, etc., are required to be referred to the Committee on Printing, to be reported with estimates of cost. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

Extra copies of bills may be ordered printed by simple resolution of the House if the cost does not exceed \$500, or by concurrent resolution if the cost exceeds that sum. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

The Joint Committee on Printing may order printed extra copies of a bill, document, etc., at a cost not to exceed \$200 in any one instance. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House have a discretionary power to order the reprinting of bills, resolutions, documents, etc. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

Self-appropriating orders for printing extra copies of bills, documents, etc., are required to be by joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

The printing of an argument with the text of a bill was held to involve a question of privilege, and the House ordered the objectionable portions stricken out. Volume **III**, section **2599**.

Bills reported from committees shall be accompanied by reports which shall be printed. Volume **VIII**, section **2783**.

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

(8) Reading of.

The rule for the reading, engrossment, and passage of bills. Volume **IV**, section **3391**.

The Speaker makes it his duty, ordinarily, to object to a request for unanimous consent that a bill may be acted on without being read. Volume **IV**, section **3390**.

The presentation of a conference report may interrupt the reading of a bill. Volume **V**, section **6448**.

While the manner of reading a bill is within the determination of the Committee, tariff bills are ordinarily read by paragraphs rather than by sections. Volume **VIII**, section **2349**.

In reading a bill for amendment it is not in order to return to a paragraph already acted on. Volume **VIII**, section **2898**.

An exceptional instance in which, in the absence of a question of order, a bill was considered without reading. Volume **VIII**, section **3401**.

A bill presumed to have been read in Committee of the Whole and reported favorably therefrom is not read in full again when acted on by the House. Volume **IV**, section **4916**.

A bill which has been read in full and considered in Committee of the Whole does not require to be read in full again when taken up for action in the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3409**, **3410**.

BILLS—Continued.**(8) Reading of—Continued.**

When a bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole its reading in full may be demanded, although it has just been read in the House. Volume **IV**, section **4738**.

The second reading of a bill is in full; the third reading by title, unless a Member demands reading in full. Volume **IV**, section **3391**.

The right to demand the reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill exists only immediately after it has passed to be engrossed, and not at later stages. Volume **IV**, section **3400**.

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill; and although the previous question be ordered the bill, on demand, is laid aside until engrossed. Volume **IV**, sections **3395–3399**.

The reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill should be demanded before it has been read a third time by title. Volume **IV**, sections **3403, 3404**.

A bill having been read a third time by title and the yeas and nays being ordered on the passage, it is too late to demand the reading full of the engrossed copy. Volume **IV**, section **3402**.

A special order does not deprive the Member of his right to demand the reading of the engrossed bill. Volume **IV**, section **3401**.

A bill having been ordered to be engrossed and read a third time a privileged motion was not permitted to intervene before the third reading. Volume **IV**, section **3405**.

The vote on the passage of a bill was reconsidered in order to remedy the omission to read it a third time. Volume **IV**, section **3406**.

(9) Withdrawal of, While House is Considering.

A Member who has by unanimous consent presented a bill may withdraw it while the House is dividing on an appeal from a decision relating to a proposed amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3387**.

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

(10) Certification and Engrossment of.

The printing, enrolling, signing, and certification of bills on their passage between the two Houses are governed by usages founded on former joint rules. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

The rules and law for the engrossment and enrollment of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**. The Clerk is required to certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions. Volume **I**, section **251**.

When a bill passes the House the Clerk certifies the fact at the foot thereof. Volume **IV**, section **3417**.

The House directed the return of a Senate bill not attested by the Secretary. Volume **IV**, section **3426**.

The Secretary of the Senate having omitted to sign certain engrossed Senate bills before they were sent to the House, he was admitted to affix his signature. Volume **IV**, section **3427**.

The fact that a bill has passed the House does not preclude that body from passing another, not an identical bill, on the same subject. Volume **IV**, section **3383**.

The rules of the House do not require the report of a committee as to the accuracy of the engrossed copy of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3428**.

In voting on the engrossment and third reading and passage of a bill, a separate vote on the various propositions of the bill may not be demanded. Volume **VIII**, section **3172**.

(11) Duplicate Engrossed Copy Requested of Other House.

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**.

BILLS—Continued.**(11) Duplicate Engrossed Copy Requested of Other House—Continued.**

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**.

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**.

Form of resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy of one of its bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3470–3472**. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

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**.

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**.

(12) Return of, Requested of the Other House.

It is a common occurrence for one House to ask of the other the return of a bill for the correction of errors or otherwise. Volume **IV**, sections **3460–3464**.

One House sometimes asks of the other the return of a message. Volume **V**, sections **6609–6611**.

A motion being made to reconsider the vote on a bill which has gone to the Senate, a motion to ask the recall of the bill is privileged. Volume **V**, sections **5669–5671**.

A resolution to recall from the Senate a bill alleged to have passed the House improperly was held to be privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3479**.

A bill which had not in fact passed the House, having been sent to the Senate by error, a resolution requesting its return was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **3478**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill is treated as privileged in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3481**.

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

The request of the Senate for the return of a bill may be agreed to in the House by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **1082**.

A request of one House for the return of a bill by the other is complied with as a matter of routine. Volume **VII**, section **1081**.

A resolution directing return of a bill to the Senate, with notice of refusal of the House to grant the Senate's request relating thereto, was held not to present a question involving the privilege of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

The mere request for the other House to return a bill, no error or impropriety being involved, has not been regarded as a privileged matter. Volume **IV**, section **3477**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill, no error being alleged, does not make in order a motion in the House to discharge the committee having possession of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **4694**.

The Senate having requested the return of a bill which with amendments had reached the stage of disagreement, a motion to discharge the House committee and return the bill was treated as privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3475**.

Process of recalling a bill from the Senate in order to correct an error in the number. Volume **IV**, section **3476**.

BILLS—Continued.**(12) Return of, Requested of the Other House**—Continued.

The Senate having requested the return of a bill which had been enrolled, signed by the Speaker, and transmitted to the Senate, a resolution was passed directing that the Senate be informed thereof. Volume **IV**, section **3480**.

There being an error in an engrossed House bill sent to the Senate, a request was made that the Clerk be permitted to make correction. Volume **IV**, section **3465**.

(13) Enrollment of.

The rules and law for the engrossment and enrollment of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**. The rule and practice as to the enrolling and signing of bills and their presentation to the President. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

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

The engrossment of bills in enrollment was not changed for printing until after long consideration (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3437**.

During the last six days of a session Congress may, by concurrent resolution, modify the requirement of rule and law as to the engrossing and enrolling of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3434, 3435**.

In the last six days of a session the engrossing and enrolling of bills by hand instead of printing may be authorized by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, sections **3438, 3439**.

The articles of impeachment of Judge Pickering were enrolled after they were agreed to by the House. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

Only in a very exceptional case has Congress waived the strict requirements as to the enrollment of bills. Volume **IV**, section **3442**.

The enrolling clerks should make no change, however unimportant, in the text of a bill to which the House has agreed. Volume **III**, section **2598**.

The rule confers on the Committee on Enrolled Bills the enrollment of engrossed bills. Volume **IV**, section **4350**.

Present practice of comparison of bills for enrollment under direction of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **IV**, section **3440**.

The House may by suspension of the rules waive the usual requirements as to the examination of enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **3441**.

The privilege of the Committee on Enrolled bills to report at any time has been long confined to the reporting of enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **4646**.

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**.

Question as to the disposition of an enrolled bill in a case where the beneficiary had died before the bill was signed by the Speaker. Volume **IV**, sections **3468, 3469**.

An error in the enacting clause of a enrolled bill was corrected by a second enrollment and a second signature by the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3451**.

The correction of an enrolled bill is sometimes ordered by concurrent resolution of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, sections **3446–3450**.

A clerical error in a bill has corrected by joint action of the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **3445**.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills sometimes reports an amendment to correct a clerical error. Volume **IV**, section **3444**.

A concurrent resolution and not a simple resolution is required to authorize correction, however trivial, of a bill agreed to by both Houses. Volume **VII**, section **1042**.

Instance in which an enrolled bill was amended by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1041**.

By Concurrent resolution, the Clerk was authorized to correct errors in a bill agreed to by the two Houses. Volume **VII**, section **1069**.

BILLS—Continued.**(13) Enrollment of**—Continued.

Authority to correct an error in enrolling a bill was conferred on the Clerk by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1068**.

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

BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading, liability of shipowners, and entering and clearing of vessels are subjects which have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4137**.

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4144**.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

BINDING.

Each Member is entitled to one bound copy of each public document to which he may be entitled. Volume **V**, section **7323**.

The statutes governing the numbering in series and binding of House and Senate reports and documents Volume **V**, section **7824**.

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

The statutes require the binding for the files of copies of bills and resolutions of each Congress. Volume **V**, sections **7325**, **7326**.

Formerly authority to requisition printing and binding was granted severally to committees of the House by separate resolutions, but beginning with the Sixty-fifty Congress general leave to order necessary printing and binding has been provided by blanket resolution. Volume **VII**, section **3659**.

Statutes authorize the sale of stationery for official use and the binding of official documents for Members by the Public Printer at cost. Volume **VI**, section **214**.

Bills proposing permanent law relative to the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **VII**, section **2093**.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

The Biographical Congressional Directory is compiled at irregular intervals under special authorization. Volume **VIII**, section **3676**.

BIRTH.

The Missouri election case of Birth v. King in the Thirty-eight Congress. Volume **I**, section **377**.

The Missouri election case of Birch v. Van Horn in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **869**, **870**.

BIRDS.

A bill for the protection of game and other birds through the instrumentality of the Fish Commission was reported by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4148**.

The adulteration of seeds, insect pests, protection of birds and animals in forest reserves, grading of grain, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4157**.

The protection of migratory birds, the establishment of refuges for that purpose, and the regulation of hunting and shooting grounds in that connection are subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1870**.

BIRTHDAY.

Proceedings on the occasion of the birthday of a former Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3514**.

BISBEE.

The Florida election case of Finley v. Bisbee in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **932-934**.

The Florida prima facie election case of Bisbee v. Hull in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **57**.

The Florida election case of Bisbee v. Hull in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **952**.

The Florida election case of Bisbee, Jr., v. Finley in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **977-981**.

BLACK.

The Georgia election case of Watson v. Black in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1054, 1055**.

The Georgia election case of Watson v. Black in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1096**.

BLACK, LORING M., of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Recommittal. Volume **VIII**, section **2754**.

BLACKBURN, JOSEPH S. C., of Kentucky, Speaker pro tempore

Decisions on questions relating to—

Adjourn, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5385**.

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5810**.

Conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6464**.

Joint Members. Volume **IV**, section **3069**.

Private business. Volume **V**, section **6668**.

Privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7292**.

Question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4940**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2969**.

BLAINE, JAMES G., of Maine, Speaker.

Charges having been made against the Speaker, he called another Member to the chair and from the floor moved a committee of investigation. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournment. Volume **V**, sections **6699, 6703, 6704, 6705, 6718**.

Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **5920**.

Appointment of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4426, 4462, 4483**.

Bills. Volume **II**, section **1274**.

Call to order. Volume **V**, section **7005**.

Conference reports. Volume **V**, sections **6409, 6411, 6412, 6415, 6446, 6539, 6554, 6561, 6587, 7015**.

Contempts. Volume **II**, section **1635**. Volume **III**, sections **1689, 1691, 1715**.

Debate. Volume **V**, sections **4987, 5019, 5020, 5114, 5136, 5152**.

Debating motions. Volume **V**, sections **5708, 6775**.

Declination of committee places. Volume **IV**, section **4491**.

Division of question. Volume **I**, section **623**. Volume **II**, section **1240**. Volume **V**, section **6116, 6117, 6121, 6142**.

Enacting words stricken out. Volume **V**, section **5337, 5340**.

Expulsion. Volume **II**, sections **1273, 1286**.

Joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6789**.

Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2748, 2768, 2769**.

Lay on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5337, 5430**.

Member's right to vote. Volume **V**, section **5952**.

BLAINE, JAMES G., of Maine, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Minority of views. Volume **IV**, section **4604**.

Oath. Volume **I**, sections **134, 138, 141, 142, 143, 150, 623**. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3151**.

Personal interest. Volume **V**, sections **5952, 5955**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6919**.

Postpone, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5309**.

Private bill. Volume **IV**, section **3291**.

Privilege. Volume **I**, section **328**. Volume **II**, sections **1487, 1488**. Volume **III**, sections **2510, 2561, 2592**.

Question of order. Volume **V**, section **5855**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2896, 2938, 2964**.

Recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1421, 1438, 1466**. Volume **V**, section **5337**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5608, 5684**.

Resignation. Volume **II**, section **1273**.

Rooms. Volume **V**, section **7273**.

Rules. Volume **V**, section **6766**.

Speaker. Volume **II**, sections **1309, 1323, 1373, 1490**. Volume **V**, section **6097**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **5971**.

Special orders. Volume **V**, section **6775**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **V**, section **5799**.

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6847**.

Yielding time in debate. Volume **V**, sections **5028, 5029**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, sections **6066, 6104**.

BLAIR, DISQUALIFICATION OF.

The case relating to the alleged disqualification of Messrs. Blair and Schenck in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **V**, section **492**.

BLAIR, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Missouri election case of Blair v. Barrett in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **841–843**.

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

BLAKELY.

The Kentucky election case of Blakely v. Golladay, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **322**.

BLANCHARD, NEWTON C., of Louisiana, Chairman.

Decision on question relating to—

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3805**.

Holman Rule. Volume **VII**, section **1531**.

BLAND.

The Missouri case of Reeves v. Bland in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **100**.

BLAND, RICHARD P., of Missouri, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question relating to—

Debate in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5230**.

BLAND, SCHUYLER OTIS, of Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, section **2954**.

Point of order, reservation of. Volume **VIII**, section **3431**.

BLANK BOOKS.

Stationery, blank books, and other papers necessary to legislation are furnished to the House and Senate and their committees on requisition of the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, respectively. Volume **V**, section **7322**.

BLANKS.

One House may pass a bill with blanks to be filled by the other House. Volume **V**, section **5781**. Early precedents as to blank ballots in elections of a Speaker and President of the United States. Volume **V**, section **6008**.

The order of voting requiring a majority of all the Members to elect, a vote of 29 votes for one person and 29 blanks was held not conclusive. Volume **V**, section **6009**.

In balloting in early years of the House there was uncertainty as to treatment of blanks, but later a rule established the principle that they should not be considered as votes. Volume **V**, section **6003**.

Blanks for briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal may be obtained from the Clerk at the desk. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

BLANTON, THOMAS L., of Texas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **VII**, section **875**, Volume **VIII**, section **2498**.

Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, section **2968**.

BLODGETT.

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

The investigation of the conduct of Henry W. Blodgett, United States judge for the northern district of Illinois. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

BLOOM.

The New York election case of Chandler v. Bloom, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

BLOUNT, JAMES H., of Georgia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5865**.

Authorization of an appropriation. Volume **VI**, section **3687**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3819**.

Jurisdiction of committees (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4042**.

Privilege. Volume **III**, section **2542**.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM.

William Blount, for a high misdemeanor inconsistent with his public trust and duty, was expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1263**.

The impeachment of William Blount, a United States Senator, in 1797. Volume **III**, sections **2294–2318**.

BLUE SKY.

The sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds and other “blue sky” securities is a subject considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1781**.

BOARD, FEDERAL RESERVE

A resolution of inquiry addressed to the Federal Reserve Board is not privileged. Volume **VI**, section **406**.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

The printing of reports by the Board of Engineers relating to rivers and harbors is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing and not the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **2095**.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Resignation and expulsion from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume **V**, sections **7340, 7341**.

BOARDS.

An appropriation for boards of inspection was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1236**.

Reports of communications to Congress from bureaus, boards, delegates to conferences, or heads of departments are printed under the direction of the Speaker and are within his discretion unless otherwise provided by law. Volume **VIII**, section **3662**.

BOARDS OF CANVASSERS AND RECOUNT.

A county canvassing board having ministerial duties only are presumed to act correctly, but this presumption may be rebutted at any time by reference to precinct returns. Volume **I**, section **577**.

In ascertaining prima facie title the Governor should make intelligible an obscure return from the records of a returning board when said board has the functions of a court of record. Volume **I**, section **582**.

A county board charged by law with the immediate canvassing and transmittal of precinct results may not change a prima facie result by correcting alleged errors in precinct returns. Volume **I**, section **538**.

A board of county canvassers legally competent to recount may make such recount even after it has certified and forwarded the result of the first count. Volume **I**, section **581**.

The acts of county canvassing officers being impeached, their returns must be disregarded and the precinct returns should be consulted in awarding prima facie title. Volume **I**, section **577**.

The House and its committees are not to be considered boards of recount, and returns made by boards, charged with that duty by the State in which the election is held, are presumed correct until impeached by proof of irregularity or fraud. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

BOARMAN.

The investigation into the conduct of Aleck Boarman, United States judge for the western district of Louisiana. Volume **III**, sections **2517, 2518**.

BOATNER.

The First Louisiana election case of Benoit v. Boatner in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **337, 338**.

The Second Louisiana election case of Benoit v. Boatner in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **339, 340**.

BOCOCK, THOMAS S., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions relating to—

General debate. Volume **V**, section **5213**.

Reading of bills. Volume **IV**, section **3403**.

Yielding the floor in debate. Volume **V**, section **5024**.

BODENSTAB.

The Wisconsin election case of Bodenstab v. Berger in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **59**.

BOGY.

The Senate election case of Lewis V. Bogy, from Missouri, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **696**.

The Missouri election case of Bogy v. Hawes in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

BOILERS.

The inspection of steam vessels as to hulls and boilers is generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4133**.

BOLES.

The Arkansas election case of Boles v. Edwards in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **605–608**.

BONANZO.

The Louisiana election cases of Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **381**.

BONDED DEBT.

Bonded Debt. Volume **VII**, section **817**.

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and measures purporting to raise revenue and the bonded debt of the United States. Volume **VII**, section **1723**.

The organic act of the District of Columbia authorizes appropriations for interest on District bonds and a subsequent act authorizes appropriations for sinking fund for their payment. Volume **VII**, section **1182**.

BONDS.

(1) **Of respondent in an impeachment.**

(2) **As securities, jurisdiction as to.**

(1) Of Respondent in an Impeachment.

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**.

Articles of impeachment being presented against a Senator he was sequestered from his seat and was ordered to and did recognize for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

Upon the impeachment of William Blount the Senate took him into custody and required bonds for his appearance and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

After his expulsion from the Senate William Blount was surrendered by his bondsmen and gave bonds anew to answer to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2298**.

The Senate Journal included in full the bond given by a respondent for his appearance to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

Form of recognizance given by the respondent in an impeachment case for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

The Blount precedent for requiring bonds of the respondent was discussed adversely in the Peck case. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

(2) As Securities, Jurisdiction as to.

As to jurisdiction in relation to overdue bonds of certain States held in the Treasury as part of Indian trust funds. Volume **IV**, section **4207**.

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

The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4084**.

The rules confer on the Ways and Means Committee the jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revenue and bonded debt of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4020**.

The sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds and other “blue sky” securities is a subject considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1781**.

BONNIWELL.

The Pennsylvania case of Bonniwell v. Butler in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **136**.

BONUS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of bills relating to adjusted compensation of World War veterans. Volume **VII**, section **1738**.

BONYNGE.

The Colorado election case of Bonyng v. Shafroth in the Fifth-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **742**.

BOOHER, CHARLES F., Of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1488**.
Germaneness. Volume **VII**, section **1489**.

BOOK OF ESTIMATES.

The annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the Government are printed in advance in the assembling of Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3574, 3575**.

BOOKER.

The Virginia election case of Tucker v. Booker in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **461**.

BOOKS.

The Doorkeeper has the custody of all the furniture, and public property in the committee and other rooms under his charge. Volume **I**, section **261**.

At the commencement and close of each session of Congress the Doorkeeper is required to make and submit to the House for examination by the Committee on Accounts an inventory of furniture, books, etc. Volume **I**, section **261**.

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**.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, require the reading of a book of paper, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

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**.

In 1876, after examination and discussion, the House declared its right, through a subpoena duces tecum, to compel the production of books, papers, and especially telegrams. Volume **III**, section **1812**.

Discussion of the use of the subpoena duces tecum in procuring books and papers from a private person. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

Discussion of the extent of the House's power to compel testimony and the production of books and papers. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

In 1877 the House imprisoned members of a State canvassing board for contempt in refusing to obey a subpoena duces tecum for the production of certain papers relating to the election of Presidential electors. Volume **III**, section **1698**.

BOOTHS AS VOTING PLACES.

The law forbidding a voter to reenter the polling booth, may one who failed to attempting to vote return to effect the object. Volume **I**, section **576**.

BOOZE.

The Maryland election case of Booze v. Rusk in Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1667**.

BOREING.

The Kentucky election case of White v. Boreing in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

BORLAND, WILLIAM P., of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1301, 1367, 1396**.

Employees in executive departments. Volume **VII**, section **1317**.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

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

An appropriation for repairing an reconstructing the main conservatory in the Botanic Garden was held to be the continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1384**.

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

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

BOTKIN.

The election case of Botkin v. Maginnis from Montana Territory in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **994**.

BOTTS.

The Virginia election case of Botts v. Jones, the Speaker, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **809–811**.

BOUNDARY LINE.

Votes of persons otherwise qualified and cast in good faith, in accordance with previous habit, should not be rejected because of disputed boundary of precinct. Volume **I**, section **587**.

A provision relating to a commission to investigate the conditions and uses of waters adjacent to an international boundary was ruled out of the river and harbor bill as not being within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4165**.

The settlement of boundary lines between States, or between a State and a Territory, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4064**.

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

BOUNDARY WATERS.

Bills relating to jurisdiction of boundary waters between the States or within the several States are reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1768**.

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over boundary streams between the United States and foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1811**.

Navigation of international boundary streams¹ and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1843**.

BOUNTIES.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to export bounties, regulation of importation of trees, shrubs, etc., and as to the effects of the tariff on agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4155**.

BOOTELL, HENRY S., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5762, 5775**.

Amendments, germane. Volume **V**, sections **5820, 5873**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, sections **5842, 5861, 5871, 5872, 5892, 5893**.

BOUTELL, HENRY S., of Illinois, Chairman—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3580, 3601, 3605, 3670**. Volume **VII**, sections **1134, 1135**.

Claims on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3802**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3801**.

Debate on an appeal. Volume **V**, section **6950**.

Deficiency appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3563**.

Estimates. Volume **IV**, section **4148**.

Jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, sections **4047, 4184**.

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4048**.

Legislation. Volume **IV**, sections **3822, 3829, 3849, 3852, 3857**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3820**.

Limitations. Volume **IV**, sections **3923, 3926, 3945–3947, 3952, 3972, 3979–3981, 3982** (foot-note), **3999, 4003, 4005**.

Order. Volume **V**, section **5008**.

Papers. Volume **V**, section **7265**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, sections **6866, 6871, 6909**. Volume **VIII**, section **3440**.

Private Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2331**.

Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1457**.

Rulings of Chair. Volume **II**, section **1331**.

Vote by tellers. Volume **V**, section **5996**.

BOUTWELL, GEORGE, S., of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **3034**.

BOWEN.

The South Carolina election case of Bowen v. De Large in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **505**.

The Virginia election case of Bowen v. Buchanan in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1027, 1028**.

BOWERS.

The New York election case of Williams jr., v. Bowers in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **647**.

BOWMAN.

The Pennsylvania election case of McLean v. Bowman in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

BOWMAN ACT.

The Bowman and Tucker acts, so-called, for assisting Congress in the settlement of claims. Volume **IV**, section **3303**.

Discussions of the Tucker and Bowman Acts. Volume **VII**, section **1752**.

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**.

BOYD, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Missouri election case of Boyd v. Kelso in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **355**.

BOYD, LINN, of Kentucky, Speaker and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjourn motion to. Volume **IV**, section **3523**. Volume **V**, section **5377**.

Adjournment. Volume **V**, sections **6711, 6738**.

Adjournment sine die. Volume **V**, section **6707**.

BOYD, LINN, of Kentucky, Speaker and Chairman.—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

- Amendments. Volume **IV**, section **4894**.
- Amendments, germane. Volume **V**, section **5831**.
- Amendments, not germane. Volume **V**, section **5863**.
- Appeals. Volume **V**, sections **5709, 6943**.
- Bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3376, 3377**.
- Chairman of Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4708**.
- Committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4433, 4659**.
- Committees, appointment of. Volume **IV**, sections **4463, 4466**.
- Communications. Volume **V**, section **6655**.
- Conference reports. Volume **V**, sections **6445, 6530**.
- Conferences. Volume **V**, section **6320**.
- Debate, five-minute. Volume **V**, section **5241**.
- Debate, general. Volume **V**, sections **5205, 5218, 5235**.
- Debating motions. Volume **V**, section **5709**.
- Disorder. Volume **II**, section **1652**.
- Division of question. Volume **IV**, sections **6112, 6136, 6151**.
- Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2788, 2790, 2796, 2831, 2844, 2852**.
- Jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, sections **4361, 4367**.
- Lay on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5398–5400, 5426, 5427, 5437, 5709, 6202, 6203, 6738**.
- Legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3909**.
- Members. Volume **IV**, sections **4509, 4510**.
- Motions. Volume **IV**, section **4896**. Volume **V**, section **5303**.
- Objection. Volume **II**, section **1138**.
- Personal explanations. Volume **V**, section **5070**.
- Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6937**.
- Postpone, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5307, 5314, 5315**.
- Previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5342, 5489, 5494, 5517, 5563**.
- Privilege. Volume **I**, section **284**. Volume **III**, sections **2573, 2613, 2641**. Volume **V**, section **7014**.
- Privileged reports. Volume **IV**, sections **3142, 3143**.
- Protests. Volume **IV**, section **2799**.
- Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.
- Reading of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3398, 3405**.
- Reading of papers. Volume **V**, sections **5260, 5274, 5283**.
- Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1453**.
- Reconsider. Volume **V**, sections **5613, 5628** (footnote), **5629, 5630, 5633, 5637, 5638, 5655, 5662, 5676, 5698, 5700**.
- Senate amendments. Volume **V**, section **5424**.
- Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1321**.
- Special orders. Volume **IV**, sections **3182, 3196, 3201**.
- Suspension of rules. Volume **V**, sections **6796, 6832, 6853**.
- Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, sections **5011, 5012, 5021, 5022**.
- Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, sections **6016, 6017, 6031, 6042**.

BOYDEN.

The North Carolina election case of Boyden v. Shoper in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **456**.

BOYNTON.

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

BRACKEN.

The election case of John P. Bracken of Pennsylvania. Volume **VI**, section **152**.

BRADFORD.

The investigation into the conduct of Oliver B. Bradford, late vice-consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III**, section **2515**.

BRADLEY.

The Arkansas election case of Bradley v. Hynes in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **901**.

The Arkansas election case of Bradley v. Slemmons in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **936–938**.

BRANCH, LAWRENCE O. B., of North Carolina, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2596**.

BRANDING.

Bills relating to commercial travelers as agents of interstate commerce, and branding of articles going into such commerce have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4115**.

BRATTON.

The Senate election case of Bursom v. Bratton, from New Mexico, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

BRAXTON

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Braxton in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **639, 640**.

BREACH OF PEACE.

Prior rights of the House when a Member is accused of treason, felony, or breach of the peace. Volume **II**, section **1260**.

The words “treason, felony, and breach of the peace,” in the constitutional guarantee of privilege, have been construed to mean all indictable crimes. Volume **III**, section **2673**.

All criminal offenses are comprehended by the terms “treason, felony, and breach of the peace,” as used in the Constitution, excepting these cases from the operation of the privilege from arrest therein conferred upon Senators and Representatives during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Volume **VI**, section **589**.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The House is empowered under the Constitution to punish as a contempt against it a breach of its privileges committed by assault on one of its Members for words spoken in debate. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

The President having transmitted to the House a message reflecting on the integrity of its membership, the House declared it a breach of privilege and ordered it laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **330**.

An assault upon a Member of the House for words spoken in debate is a breach of its privileges and a contempt of the House. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

The investigation of a breach of the privilege of the House was committed to a select committee appointed by the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

A Senator in debate in the Senate having assailed the Speaker, a resolution declaring the language of the Senator a breach of the privilege of the House was treated as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **584**.

BREAD.

Bills providing for the standardization in quality, weight, and measure of agricultural products and breadstuffs have been considered by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1868**.

BREAUX.

The Louisiana election case of Breaux v. Darrall in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **919**.

BRECKINRIDGE.

The Arkansas election case of Clayton v. Breckinridge in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1018, 1019**.

BREEDING OF HORSES.

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

BREWSTER.

The New York election case of Ryan v. Brewster in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

BRIBERY. See also "Elections of Representatives."

- (1) **Of Members.**
- (2) **Charges of, against a Member.**
- (3) **As a ground for impeachment.**

(1) Of Members.

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

A citizen having attempted to bribe a Member, the House arrested, tried, and punished him. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

For contempt in attempting to bribe its Members, the House committed Robert Randall in 1795. Volume **II**, section **1603**.

Is an attempt to bribe a Member at a place other than the seat of Government, and before he has taken his seat, a breach of privilege? Volume **II**, section **1603**.

On the evidence of Members, who in their places gave information of attempts to bribe them, the House issued an order for the arrest of the person charged with the offense. Volume **II**, section **1599**.

Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe Members, and a Member may not be interested in a public contract. Volume **II**, section **1164**.

A committee which had been employed to investigate charges of corruption on the part of the its Members recommended that the evidence be transmitted to the Attorney-General. Volume **III**, section **1836**.

(2) Charges of, Against a Member.

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

(3) As a Ground for Impeachment.

Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors require removal of President, Vice-President, or other civil officers on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2001**.

BRIDGES.

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over navigable waters belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4099**.

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over boundary streams between the United States and foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1811**.

BRIDGES—Continued.

- The building, maintenance, and operation of bridges across navigable waters or artificial waterways in process of construction is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1846**.
- The construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River is a subject which has been considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1968**.
- The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1812**.
- The 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**.
- The boundaries between the United States and foreign nations, and naval strength, bridges, and dams on waters along such boundaries, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4166**.
- Harbor regulations for the District and the bridge over the Eastern Branch have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4286**.
- An appropriation for the construction of public bridges in the District of Columbia was held to be the continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1389**.
- An appropriation for the construction of national-park and national-monument roads including necessary bridges was held to be sanctioned by law. Volume **VII**, section **1218**.
- The construction of a bridge on an Indian reservation was held not to be a work in progress justifying an appropriation on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1341**.
- An appropriation for construction of bridges on Indian reservations was held not to be in continuation of work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1385**.
- Consent to construction of a bridge across a navigable stream was held to be a regulation of commerce and not a conveyance of public property or an easement therein. Volume **VIII**, section **2391**.

BRIGGS, GEORGE A., of New York, Speaker pro tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of ordering relating to—

- Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2898**.
Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, section **5010**.

BRIGHT, ELECTION CASE OF.

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

BRIGHT, EXPULSION OF.

For a letter implying friendship with the foes of the Government, Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1269**.

BRITT.

The North Carolina election case of Britt v. Weaver in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **95**.

BROAD SEAL CASE.

The election case of the New Jersey Members in the Twenty-sixth Congress called the "Broad Seal Case." Volume **I**, section **791-802**.

BROADHEAD.

The Missouri election case of McLean v. Broadhead in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **996**.

BROCKENBROUGH.

The Florida election case of Brockenbrough v. Cabell in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **812**.

BROKERS.

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

BROMBERG.

The Alabama election case of Bromberg v. Haralson in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **905–907**.

BROCKS.

The Texas election case of Houston v. Brooks in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **643, 644**.

BROOKHART.

Senate election case of Smith W. Brookhart in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **157**.

The Senate election case of Steck v. Brookhart, of Iowa, in the Sixth-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

BROOKS, CENSURE OF.

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

BROOKS, ELECTION CASE.

The Maryland election case of Brooks v. Davis in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **833**.

The New York election case of Dodge v. Brooks in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **859–861**.

BROOKSHIRE, ELIJAH V., of Indiana, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2984**.

BROWN, CENSURE OF.

The House expunged from the Journal of a preceding Congress its censure of John Young Brown. Volume **IV**, section **2793**.

BROWN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Kentucky election case of Smith v. Brown in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **449, 450**.

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

The Virginia election case of Brown v. Swanson in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1108, 1109**.

The New York election case of Brown v. Hicks in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

The Florida election case of Brown v. Green, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **167**.

BROWNING, GORDON, of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **VII**, section **2503**.

BROWNING, WILLIAM J.

Statement of as to forms of messages in use by the Clerk of the House in transmitting business from the House to the Senate (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6596**.

BRUCE

The Missouri election case of Bruce v. Loan in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **377**.

BRUIN.

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Peter B. Bruin in 1808. Volume **I**, section **2487**.

BUCHANAN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Mississippi election case of Buchanan v. Manning in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.

The Virginia election case of Bowen v. Buchanan in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1027, 1028**.

BUCHANAN, JOHN A., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3987**.

Germaneness. Volume **VII**, section **1548**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1486**.

BUCK.

The Louisiana election case of Coleman v. Buck in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1082**.

BUCKLEY.

The Illinois election case of Gorman v. Buckley, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

BUDGET.

A statute authorizes changes in the limit of cost of public buildings in accordance with estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. Volume **VII**, section **1450**.

The Speaker declines to refer to the Committee on Appropriations estimates or requests relating to appropriations transmitted through other than official channels. Volume **VII**, section **1124**.

BUILDINGS, HOUSE OFFICE.

History of the House Office Buildings. Volume **VIII**, section **3645**.

The assignment of rooms in the House Office Building is subject to the control of the House by rule, resolution, or otherwise. Volume **VIII**, section **3652**.

A resolution proposing assignment of rooms in the House Office Building is not privileged against a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3654**.

A resolution proposing assignment of rooms in the House Office Building was not entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3653**.

The House Office Building Commission shall prescribe rules regulating employments in the House Office Building together with regulations governing the use and occupancy of rooms in the building. Volume **VIII**, section **3646**.

Rooms in the House Office Building vacated by death or resignation before the end of the term become available for filing by sitting Members but not by Members elect for a period of 10 days, at the close of which the room will be assigned to the filing Member having the longest continuous service in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3649**.

The term “continuous service” governing seniority in the assignment of rooms in the House Office Building is held to refer to uninterrupted service, and seniority of a Member dates from the beginning of his last uninterrupted service regardless of previous terms of membership in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3651**.

Offices in the new House Office Building were originally assigned under a resolution adopted by the House Office Building Commission. Volume **VIII**, section **3650**.

Suites in the new building were assigned according to seniority in continuous service and Members were required to file for assignment on a designated day in person or by proxy. Volume **VIII**, section **3650**.

BUILDINGS, HOUSE OFFICE—Continued.

The House Office Building and its service are under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to the approval and direction of the House Office Building Commission. Volume **VIII**, section **3646**.

BUILDINGS, PUBLIC.

- (1) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
 - (2) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Military Affairs.
 - (3) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 - (4) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Foreign Affairs.
 - (5) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
 - (6) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Patents.
 - (7) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on the Judiciary.
 - (8) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on the Library.
 - (9) **Jurisdiction of bills relating to.**—To Committee on Banking and Currency.
 - (10) **Items relating to, on general appropriation bills.**—Limit of cost.
 - (11) **Items relating to, on general appropriation bills.**—Continuation of a public work.
 - (12) **Items relating to, on general appropriation bills.**—Authorization for.
- (1) **Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.**—To Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
The rule given to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States other than appropriations therefor.” Volume **IV**, section **4231**.
The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has jurisdiction of bills authorizing the purchase of sites and construction of post-offices, custom-houses, and Federal courthouses in various portions of the country. Volume **IV**, section **4232**.
The bill authorizing the acquisition of a site and erection of the Government Printing Office was placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4233**.
Government buildings within the District of Columbia are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4233**.
The bill for the purchase of the house in which Abraham Lincoln died was reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4234**.
 - (2) **Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.**—To Committee on Military Affairs.
Legislative authorization for construction of buildings for use of the Army, and provisions for the control thereof, are generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4183**.
 - (3) **Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.**—To Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4110**.
The general subjects of quarantine and the establishment of quarantine stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4109**.
 - (4) **Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.**—To Committee on Foreign Affairs.
The general affairs of the consular service, and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4163**.
 - (5) **Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.**—To Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
Authorizations for sites and buildings for immigrant stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **IV**, section **4312**.

BUILDINGS, PUBLIC—Continued.**(6) Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.—To Committee on Patents.**

The subjects of patent law, jurisdiction of courts in patent cases, the Patent Office, including a building therefor, have been considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV**, section **4255**.

The subjects of patent law, jurisdiction of the courts in patent cases, and the Patent Office, including a building therefor, have been considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **VII**, section **1984**.

(7) Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.—To Committee on the Judiciary.

The management of national penitentiaries, and the authorization of buildings therefor, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4070**.

(8) Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.—To Committee on the Library.

Bills authorizing the construction and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4339**.

Bills 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**.

(9) Jurisdiction of Bills Relating to.—To Committee on Banking and Currency.

Legislation relating to establishment and operation of Federal Reserve banks, including authorization of construction of Federal Reserve bank buildings, belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1793**.

(10) Items Relating to, on General Appropriation Bills.—Limit of Cost.

It is not in order on a general appropriation bill to establish a limit of cost on a public building. Volume **IV**, section **3761**.

The mere appropriation of a sum "to complete" a work does not fix a limit of cost to exclude future appropriations for a public building on a general appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3761**.

A statute authorizes changes in the limit of cost of public buildings in accordance with estimates submitted by the Bureau of the Budget. Volume **VII**, section **1450**.

An appropriation for a public building in excess of the limit of cost fixed by law is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1133**.

(11) Items Relating to, on General Appropriation Bills.—Continuation of a Public Work.

While appropriations for new buildings at existing Government institutions have sometimes been admitted as in continuance of a public work they are not regarded as establishing a principle. Volume **IV**, sections **3741–3746**.

Appropriations for the continuation of work on a public building, and not intended to supply any actual deficiency, belongs to the sundry civil bill, not the general deficiency bill. Volume **IV**, section **3562**.

Appropriations for repairs to public buildings are admitted in general appropriation bills as in continuance of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3778**.

While repairs of buildings used in the public service are held to be in continuance of a public work, improvements for such buildings do not come within the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1367**.

While a proposition to enlarge an existing public building is in order as continuance of a public work, an appropriation for the "extension" of a building is not in order if it is in fact a proposition for a new building. Volume **VII**, section **1355**.

An appropriation for improvement of a quarantine station, including the building of wharves, was held to be in continuance of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1372**.

A proposition to repair a public building is in order as a continuance of work in progress if such repairs are for the use and purpose for which the building was originally provided, but not otherwise. Volume **VII**, section **1370**.

BUILDINGS, PUBLIC—Continued.**(11) Items Relating to, on General Appropriation Bills.—Continuation of a Public Work—**Continued.

An appropriation to render serviceable an additional story of a building provided for the use of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was admitted as in continuation of a public work in progress, but a similar appropriation to adapt this portion of the building for accommodation of the recorder of deeds was ruled out of order. Volume **VII**, section **1370**. A proposition to pave city streets adjacent to a public building was held to be without authority of law. Volume **IV**, sections **3779–3781**.

It is not in order on the naval appropriation bill to appropriate for a new foundry not previously authorized by law at a navy-yard. Volume **IV**, section **3761**.

An appropriation for officers' quarters at a navy-yard is not in order on the naval appropriation bill as in continuance of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3758**.

The construction of a new building at a military post was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1354**.

The erection of a new dormitory building to replace an old one was held not to be in continuation of public work already in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1216**.

The purchase of sites and the erection of buildings for the Weather Bureau not being authorized by prior legislation, an appropriation therefor is not in order on the agricultural appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3753, 3754**.

Propositions for acquisition of sites and buildings for embassies in foreign countries are not in order in the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3606–3608**.

Appropriations for rent of buildings used in the public service, even though isolated from the Government establishment with which connected, are in continuation of a public work and in order on appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **1371**.

While alteration and adaptation of public buildings belonging to the Government is held to be continuation of a work in progress within the meaning of the rule, the alteration and adaptation of a building not the property of the Government, even though under its control, was held not to be such a work in progress and subject to a point of order. Volume **VII**, section **1339**.

The repair of buildings other than those owned by the Government was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1368**.

(12) Items relating to, on General Appropriation Bills.—Authorization for.

Authorization for enlargement, extension, improvement, and repair of buildings and grounds was held not to authorize a new building. Volume **VII**, section **1216**.

The enactment establishing an institution was held not to authorize construction of a new building therein. Volume **VII**, section **1267**.

Law limiting the labor of inmates to duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of an institution was held not to authorize an appropriation for construction of additional buildings for the institution. Volume **VII**, section **1267**.

While estimates by Secretary of State of appropriations for acquisition of sites and buildings for diplomatic and consular establishments are provided for by law, the submission of such estimate is not a condition precedent to appropriation by Congress, and an appropriation for which no estimate had been made was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1255**.

BULLETIN SERVICE.

The development of the bulletin service announcing in advance the legislative program for the week. Volume **VIII**, section **3672**.

BULLION.

Subjects relating to the coinage of silver and purchase of bullion have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4093**.

BULLOCK.

The Florida election case of Goodrich vs. Bullock in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1037, 1038**.

BULWINKLE, ALFRED L., of North Carolina, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1129, 1529**.

BUREAUS, ESTABLISHMENT OF AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR.

Bills providing for the establishment or abolition of bureaus in departments are reported by the committee having jurisdiction of the subjects with which the proposed bureau would deal. Volume **VII**, section **1907**.

The general statement of purpose for which a department is established, as set forth in the organic act creating it, is not to be construed as authorization for appropriations not specifically provided for in succeeding sections of the act providing for bureaus designated to carry out the declaration of purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1264**.

While a statute creating a bureau for a declared purpose may authorize a lump-sum appropriation for carrying out that purpose, it does not create offices or warrant appropriations for salaries of specific offices. Volume **VII**, section **1315**.

Authorization for transfer of functions of one bureau to another is authorization for similar transfer of equipment essential to the exercise of such functions. Volume **VII**, section **1223**.

Appropriations for the annual quota of the United States in support of the International Trade-Mark Bureau and the International Hydrographic Bureau were held not to be authorized by existing law. Volume **VII**, section **1256**.

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

The statute creating the Bureau of Education was held not to justify an appropriation for specific offices not otherwise authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1315**.

Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **2022**.

An appropriation for demonstrating uses of fish as food was held not to be authorized by the organic act creating the Bureau of Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1259**.

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

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 now⁵ reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.

The act creating the Bureau of Mines and transferring to it from the Geological Survey supervision of certain investigations is sufficient authorization for transfer from the Geological Survey to the new bureau of laboratories, equipment and furniture used in connection with such investigations. Volume **VII**, section **1223**.

Provision for transfer to the Bureau of Mines of funds for scientific investigations from departments unable to handle such investigations was held not to constitute legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1470**.

BUREAUS, ESTABLISHMENT OF AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR—Continued.

An appropriation for helium to be transferred to the Bureau of Mines supplying the gas was held to be in order in the naval appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1471**.

The organic law creating the Bureau of Mines, while general in character, was construed as applying to the United States only, and authorization conferred to investigate structural materials and fuels is limited to those within the States and does not extend to those of Alaska. Volume **VII**, section **1224**.

An appropriation from experiments by the Bureau of Ordnance, while not specifically authorized by statute, was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1243**.

Mere authority conferred by law to issue passports was held not to authorize creation of a bureau for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1249**.

An appropriation for investigations in cooperation with industries of problems in industrial development was held to be authorized by the organic law creating the Bureau of Standards. Volume **VII**, section **1260**.

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

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4091**.

BURLEIGH.

The election case of Burleigh and Spink v. Armstrong from Dakota Territory in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **889**.

BURNETT.

The Alabama election case of Spears v. Burnett in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1119**.

BURNS.

The Kentucky election case of Burns v. Young in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **899**.

BURR, AARON, of New York, Vice-President.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Counsel in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2192**.

Evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, sections **2190, 2260, 2261, 2334**.

BURROWS, JULIUS C., of Michigan, Speaker pro tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments, germane. Volume **V**, sections **5854, 5908**.

Amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7033**.

Appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **4052**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4740**.

Conference. Volume **V**, section **6294**.

Debates. Volume **V**, section **4990**.

General parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **6760**.

Legislation. Volume **IV**, sections **3817, 3992**.

Limitations. Volume **IV**, section **3931**.

Personal privilege. Volume **V**, section **5076**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5586**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **3038**.

River and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **3899**.

Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3094**.

Tellers. Volume **IV**, section **4773**. Volume **V**, section **5999**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, section **2739**.

BURSUM.

The Senate election case of *Bursum v. Bratton*, from New Mexico, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

BURT, ARMISTEAD, of South Carolina, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3619**.
 Debate. Volume **V**, section **5240**.
 Tellers. Volume **V**, section **5993**.

BURTON, J. R.

The Senate case of Joseph R. Burton in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

BURTON, THEODORE E., of Ohio, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Amendments, germane. Volume **V**, section **5805**.
 Appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **4124**.
 Authorization of appropriation. Volume **IV**, sections **3584, 3589**.
 Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4746**.
 Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, sections **2991, 3028**.
 Legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3836**. Volume **V**, section **5805**.
 Limitations. Volume **IV**, sections **3925, 3949, 3951, 3953, 3961, 3983**.
 Point of order. Volume **V**, sections **6872, 6873, 6910**.

BUSINESS.

- (1) **In general.**
- (2) **At the time of organization of the House.**
- (3) **In one House before organization of the other.**
- (4) **A quorum necessary for.**
- (5) **Before reading of the Journal.**
- (6) **Effect of adjournment sine die on pending.**
- (7) **Order of.—The regular order.**
- (8) **Order of.—The Speaker's table.**
- (9) **Order of.—Unfinished business.**
- (10) **Order of.—The call of committees, or morning hour.**
- (11) **Order of.—Going into Committee of the Whole at the end of the morning hour.**
- (12) **Order of.—Going into Committee of the Whole generally.**
- (13) **Order of.—Motions relating to.**
- (14) **Order of.—In Committee of the Whole.**
- (15) **Order of.—Bills reported from Committee of the Whole.**
- (16) **Order of.—Privileged reports of committees.**
- (17) **Order of.—The Calendars.**
- (18) **Order of.—Interrupted, for privileged motions.**
- (19) **Order of.—Consideration of the motion to reconsider.**
- (20) **Order of.—Interrupted, for questions of privilege.**
- (21) **Order of.—Examples of questions of privilege which may interrupt.**
- (22) **Order of.—Bills with previous question ordered.**
- (23) **Order of.—The motion to suspend the rules.**
- (24) **Order of.—Special orders.**
- (25) **Order of.—Messages.**
- (26) **Order of.—Bills returned without the President's approval.**
- (27) **Order of.—Senate amendments.**
- (28) **Order of.—Private business on Fridays.**
- (29) **Order of.—District of Columbia day.**
- (30) **Order of.—Leaves of absence, enrolled bills, withdrawal of papers.**
- (31) **Order of.—Limiting the business of a session.**

BUSINESS—Continued.**(1) In General.**

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**.

The development through which the previous question has become a flexible, reasonable, and efficient instrumentality for restricting debate and forwarding business, Volume **V**, section **5446**.

The question of consideration has been established by long practice as a means by which the House may protect itself against business which it does not wish to consider. Volume **V**, section **4936**.

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

The reception of a message from the President or the Senate is not the transaction of business. Volume **V**, section **6600**.

Under the early practice the Speakers used to rule subjects out of order because they were already before the House in another form. Volume **II**, section **1326**.

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

Measures for fostering commercial intercourse with foreign nations and for safeguarding American business interests abroad have been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4175**.

In the earlier practice the House endeavored to pass, either favorably or unfavorably, on all petitions presented. Volume **IV**, sections **3361**, **3362**.

A gentlemen's agreement that there should be "no business whatever" at formal sessions of the House during a designated period was construed to exclude business of the highest privilege as well as business of a purely formal character, including the swearing in of Members and the extension of remarks in the Record. Volume **VI**, section **715**.

Instance in which the House by "gentlemen's agreement," provided for nominal sessions during which no business should be transacted. Volume **VII**, section **760**.

(2) At the Time of Organization of the House.

Discussion as to the status of the House with reference to the transaction of business before its organization by the choice of a Speaker. Volume **V**, section **6647**.

Messages sent to the House by the President before its organization have been retained in custody of the Clerk, but have not been read. Volume **V**, sections **6647–6649**.

Instances wherein a proposition to draw seats before election of a Speaker was laid on the table. Volume **I**, section **98**.

The House has adopted a rule relating to the privilege of the floor before the election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, sections **96–98**.

Before the election of officers or the adoption of rules the House has made a rule for enforcing order in the galleries. Volume **I**, section **102**.

Before the election of officers the House has provided for opening its sessions with prayer. Volume **I**, sections **99**, **100**.

Before the election of a Speaker the House has empowered the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House to preserve order. Volume **I**, section **101**.

After the election of a Speaker, and before he has been conducted to the Chair, no debate or business is in order. Volume **I**, section **219**.

A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provisions 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 Speaker pro tempore, whom the House had just elected, not being present, the Clerk held that the motion to adjourn was not business, and under the circumstances was the only motion in order. Volume **I**, section **228**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(2) At the Time of Organization of the House—Continued.**

A resolution of thanks to a Speaker who had resigned was agreed to before the election of a successor. Volume **I**, section **231**.

By unanimous consent the House has proceeded to legislative business pending decision as to the right of a Member to be sworn in. Volume **I**, sections **151, 152**.

When Members-elect are challenged at the time of taking the oath, motions and debate are in order on the questions involved in the challenge, and in a few cases other business has intervened by unanimous consent. Volume **I**, sections **149, 150**.

In the earlier years of the House the absence of the Speaker caused adjournment and the postponement of the orders of the day. Volume **I**, section **179**.

(3) In One House Before Organization of the Other.

Before an organization of the House has been effected the Senate has not usually proceeded to general legislation. Volume **I**, sections **122–125**.

A message from one House that a quorum has appeared is not delivered in the other until a quorum has appeared there also. Volume **I**, section **126**.

At the beginning of a second session of a Congress, the House proceeded to business, although a quorum had not appeared in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **126**.

(4) A Quorum Necessary for.

It is necessary that a quorum be present in order for business to be transacted, but when the quorum is present a vote is valid, although those participating are less than a quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2932**.

When a count of the House on division discloses a lack of a quorum the pending business is suspended. Volume **IV**, section **2933**.

The failure of a quorum necessitates the suspension of even the most highly privileged business. Volume **IV**, section **2934**.

No business, however highly privileged, may be transacted in the absence of a quorum. Volume **VI**, section **662**.

According to the earlier and later practice of the House the presence of a quorum is necessary during debate and other business. Volume **IV**, sections **2935–2949**.

Prayer by the Chaplain at the opening of the daily session is not business requiring the presence of a quorum, and the Speaker declines to entertain a point of no quorum before prayer is offered. Volume **VI**, section **663**.

The absence of a quorum having been disclosed, there must be a quorum of record before the House may proceed to business. Volume **IV**, sections **2952, 2953**.

Following a motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole and pending a request for unanimous consent to fix control of time for debate, a point of no quorum may be raised and no business is in order until the presence of a quorum is ascertained. Volume **VI**, section **665**.

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

In the absence of a quorum no business may be transacted, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **660**.

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

The Chairman having announced the absence of a quorum in Committee of the Whole, a motion to rise is in order and if a quorum develops on the vote by which the motion is rejected the roll is not called and the committee proceeds with its business. Volume **VIII**, section **2369**.

When less than a quorum is present a motion for a recess is not in order. Volume **IV**, sections **2955–2957**.

The absence of a quorum being disclosed, a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may not be entertained. Volume **IV**, section **2954**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(4) A Quorum Necessary for—Continued.**

The previous question having been ordered on a bill by unanimous consent in the absence of a quorum, the Speaker on the next day ruled that the action was null and void. Volume **IV**, section **2964**.

Less than a quorum may not determine to take a recess, even by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **2958–2960**.

The hour fixed by the rules for a recess having arrived the Speaker declares the House in recess, although less than a quorum may be present. Volume **IV**, section **2965**.

The hour fixed for adjournment sine die having arrived, the Speaker delivered his valedictory and declared the House adjourned, although no quorum was present. Volume **V**, section **6721**.

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

The recording of members of a committee as present on their telephonic request does not constitute attendance and physical presence is necessary to make a quorum for the transaction of business. Volume **VI**, section **345**.

(5) Before Reading of the Journal.

Ordinarily no business may be transacted before the reading and approval of the Journal, although for a brief period another rule prevailed as to certain highly privileged matters. Volume **IV**, sections **2752–2756**.

Before the reading of the Journal a simple motion to adjourn is in order, but a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, being the transaction of business, is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **2757**.

The question as to whether or not the Journal of the preceding day should be read until the Journals of days prior to that day have been approved. Volume **IV**, sections **2771–2773**.

The transaction of business is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

The transaction of business, however highly privileged, is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **630**.

No business is in order until the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

(6) Effect of Adjournment Sine Die on Pending.

All business pending and unfinished in the House or in committee, or awaiting concurrent action in the Senate at the end of a session, is resumed at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

According to the later practice, the powers of a conference committee which has not reported do not expire by reason of the termination of a session of Congress unless it be the last session. Volume **V**, sections **6260–6262**.

In the early practice an order of the House relating to disposition of business did not continue in the next session (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3345**.

Except in sessions ending by law, business admissible on the last six days of a session is not in order until the concurrent resolution providing for adjournment has passed both Houses. Volume **VII**, section **1022**.

(7) Order of.—The Regular Order.

The order of business in the House is prescribed by rule. Volume **IV**, section **3056**.

The old methods of arranging business in the House and evolution of the present system. Volume **IV**, section **3056**.

Suspension of the established order of business is by unanimous consent only, and a motion to that effect will not be entertained. Volume **VI**, section **714**.

A proposition to amend the rules is not privileged for consideration as against a demand that business proceed in the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3376**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(7) Order of.—The Regular Order—Continued.**

Unanimous consent to consider a bill implies a setting aside of the order of business for that purpose, hence the withdrawal of an objection thereto does not bring the bill up if other business has intervened. Volume **IV**, section **3059**.

As a request for unanimous consent to consider a bill is in effect a request to suspend the order of business temporarily, a demand for the regular order may be made at any time and is equivalent to an objection. Volume **IV**, section **3058**.

An instance wherein the House came to the end of its order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3135**. The House having completed the order of business and not being ready to adjourn, the Speaker directed the call of committees to be resumed. Volume **IV**, section **3133**.

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

Discontinuance of the use of “orders of the day” for controlling the order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3057**.

Before the adoption of rules and the consequent establishment of an order of business, it was held in order, without unanimous consent, to offer on the floor and consider at once a proposition relative to the transaction of business. Volume **IV**, section **3060**.

A motion relating to the order of business is not debatable. Volume **IV**, sections **3062, 3063**.

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

(8) Order of.—The Speaker’s Table.

The rule governing the disposition of business on the Speaker’s table. Volume **IV**, section **3089**. History of practice of the House as to disposition of business on the Speaker’s table. Volume **IV**, section **3090**.

Business on the Speaker’s table and the call of committees, although in order early in the day, may be deferred by privileged questions. Volume **IV**, sections **3070, 3071**.

The three conditions needed in order that a Senate bill on the Speaker’s table may be taken up for direct action by the House. Volume **IV**, section **3098**.

Interpretation of the words “substantially the same” as used in the rule providing for calling a Senate bill from the Speaker’s table for immediate consideration. Volume **IV**, section **3099**.

A House bill with Senate amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole should be referred from the Speaker’s table to the proper standing committee under the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3106, 3107**.

(9) Order of.—Unfinished Business.

The rule governing the disposal of unfinished business. Volume **IV**, section **3112**.

A bill brought up in the morning hour and undisposed of remains as unfinished business during call of committees only. Volume **IV**, section **3113**.

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

The unfinished business on a day assigned to a committee goes over to the next day had by the committee. Volume **IV**, section **3506**.

When the House adjourns before voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered, the question comes up the next day immediately after the reading of the Journal, superseding the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **5510–5517**.

In the absence of an order for the previous question, business undisposed of at adjournment comes up as unfinished business only on the next day when that class of business is again in order and not on the next legislative day. Volume **VII**, section **854**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(9) Order of.—Unfinished Business—Continued.**

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

A bill undisposed of at adjournment on a day devoted to special business comes up as unfinished business on the next day when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2334**.

Business in order on Friday and on which the previous question was pending at adjournment on that day comes up as the unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **VIII**, section **2694**.

When several bills come over from a previous day with the previous question ordered they have precedence in the order in which the several motions for the previous question were made. Volume **V**, section **5518**.

The precedence which belongs to a bill coming over from a previous day with the previous question ordered is not destroyed by the fact that the allowable motion to commit may be pending with amendments thereto. Volume **V**, section **5519**.

When a special order applies to one day only a bill taken up but left undisposed of on that day loses its privileged position thereafter. Volume **IV**, sections **3186–3191**.

When the terms of a special order are such as in effect to order the previous question, business unfinished with the day set apart by the order does not fall, but is in order the next day after the reading of the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3185**.

Appeal pending at an adjournment on Friday, but related to public and not private business, does not go over to the next Friday, but comes up on the next legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6945**.

When the question of consideration is undisposed of at an adjournment, it does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day. Volume **V**, sections **4947, 4948**.

A motion to suspend the rules on which a second fails to be ordered does not come up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6818**.

A motion to suspend the rules, made on one suspension day but not seconded, comes up as unfinished business in the next suspension day. Volume **V**, section **6817**.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of on one suspension day is first in order on the next, the individual motion going over to committee day and vice versa. Volume **V**, sections **6814–6816**.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of at adjournment recurs as unfinished business on the next day when such business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3411**.

A bill which on a suspension day was withdrawn with an agreement that it should be unfinished business on the next suspension day was held to continue as unfinished business, although not called up on the day named. Volume **V**, section **6819**.

A resolution on inquiry undisposed of at adjournment retains its privilege and is the unfinished business when that class of business is again in order under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **412**.

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

Each Friday after the unfinished business is disposed of, the motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar is in order. Volume **IV**, section **3267**.

Business unfinished on a District of Columbia day does not come up on the next District day unless called up. Volume **IV**, section **3307**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(9) Order of.—Unfinished Business—Continued.**

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

When the house adjourns on days set apart for special business without ordering the previous question, the pending measure comes up as the unfinished business on the next day on which that class of business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2694**.

A recess differs from an adjournment in its effect upon pending business and the House resumes consideration of unfinished business under conditions obtaining at the time recess was taken. Volume **VI**, section **664**.

(10) Order of.—The Call of Committees, or Morning Hour.

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Order of.—Going into Committee of the Whole at the End of the Morning Hour.

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

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

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill must be authorized by a committee, but the individual member may move to go in generally. Volume **IV**, section **3138**.

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

At the end of one hour of the call of committees the House may, on motion, resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union one of several times. Volume **IV**, section **3137**.

The House at the end of the morning hour, having gone into Committee of the Whole generally, the committee may determine the order of considering business on its Calendar. Volume **IV**, section **3138**.

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

The amendment referred to in section 5 of Rule XXIV does not refer to motions to take up bills after the House has gone into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **3138**.

A bill unfinished at a session of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union hold under section 5 of Rule XXIV is again in order when the House goes into Committee of the Whole to consider it under that rule. Volume **IV**, section **4736**.

(12) Order of.—Going into Committee of the Whole Generally.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union to consider a revenue or general appropriation bill may, when authorized by a committee, be made at any time after the Journal is read. Volume **IV**, section **3072**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(12) Order of.—Going into Committee of the Whole Generally—Continued.**

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is most highly privileged only for revenue and appropriation bills. Volume **V**, section **3073**.

The privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider revenue or appropriation bills may be made on a “suspension day” as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3080**.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills is in order Friday as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3081**.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a specified bill is privileged when the bill has been reported by a committee under its leave to report at any time. Volume **IV**, section **3086**.

Under a special order that the House immediately resolve into Committee of the Whole, the House resolves into the committee automatically and the consideration of other business is not in order. Volume **VII**, section **790**.

(13) Order of.—Motions Relating to.

Questions relating to the priority of business are decided without debate. Volume **IV**, section **3061**. It was formerly held that appeals on questions relating to priority of business were not debatable. Volume **V**, section **6952**.

A motion relating to the order of business does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day, even though the yeas and nays may have been ordered on it before adjournment. Volume **IV**, section **3114**.

The question of consideration may not be raised on a motion relating to the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **4971–4976**.

The question of consideration may not be raised on a motion relating to the order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **2442**.

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**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rules jurisdiction of all proposed action concerning the rules, joint rules, and order of business. Volume **IV**, section **4321**.

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

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

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

When a motion to reconsider relates to a bill belonging to a particular class of business, the consideration of the motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

A motion to reconsider business which is in order on certain days only, may be entered on any day, but consideration of such motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

(14) Order of.—In Committee of the Whole.

In considering the bills before a Committee of the Whole the unfinished business is usually first in order. Volume **IV**, section **4735**.

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

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

BUSINESS—Continued.**(14) Order of.—In Committee of the Whole—Continued.**

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

When the House agrees to the privileged motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular revenue or appropriation bill, the Committee of the Whole may not consider a different bill. Volume **IV**, section **4734**.

In considering bills on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House it is in order, on a motion made and carried, to take up a bill out of its order. Volume **IV**, sections **4731**, **4732**. Unprivileged business on the calendars of the Committee of the Whole is taken up in the calendar order or in such order as may be determined in the committee. Volume **IV**, section **4729**.

The Committee of the Whole having voted to consider a particular bill, and consideration having begun, a motion to reconsider or change that vote is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **4765**. A bill which is under consideration in Committee of the Whole may not be laid aside, except to be reported to the House. Volume **IV**, section **4765**.

In Committee of the Whole a rule of procedure prescribed by the House may not be set aside. Volume **IV**, section **4713**.

Refusing to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill which has been made a special order for consideration therein, the House may then consider business prescribed by the regular order. Volume **IV**, section **3088**.

It is not in order in the House to move to postpone or otherwise consider a bill which is still in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4915**.

(15) Order of.—Bills Reported from Committee of the Whole.

A series of bills reported from the Committee of the Whole should be considered in the House in the order in which they are reported. Volume **IV**, sections **4869**, **4870**.

(16) Order of.—Privileged Reports of Committees.

The right of a committee to report at any time carries with it the right to have the matter reported considered. Volume **IV**, sections **3142–3144**.

A bill reported by a committee under its right to report at any time remains privileged for consideration until disposed of. Volume **IV**, section **3145**.

A resolution from the Committee on Accounts providing for payment from the contingent fund is privileged, although the House on the merits may decline to approve the expenditure. Volume **IV**, section **4644**.

The privilege of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time has been long confined to the reporting of enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **4646**.

A declaratory resolution on a subject relating to the revenue is not within the privilege given the Ways and Means Committee to report at any time. Volume **IV**, section **4627**.

(17) Order of.—The Calendars.

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

(18) Order of.—Interrupted for Privileged Motions.

Privileged questions often interrupt the regular order of business, but when they are disposed of it continues on from the point of interruption. Volume **IV**, sections **3070**, **3071**.

The motion for a recess is not, under the present rules, privileged as against a demand that business proceed in the regular order. Volume **V**, section **6663**.

A motion to take from the table a matter laid there may be admitted by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6288**.

When privileged, the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be repeated after intervening business. Volume **V**, sections **5383**, **5384**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(18) Order of.—Interrupted for Privileged Motions—Continued.**

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of an ordinary legislative proposition is not privileged. Volume **IV**, section **4693**.

A motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of a matter committed to it is not privileged as against a demand for the regular order. Volume **IV**, section **4917**.

The motion to discharge a Committee of the Whole was frequently in use until the necessary adherence to an order of business destroyed its privileged character. Volume **IV**, sections **4918–4921**.

A motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a vetoed bill presents a question or constitutional privilege, and is in order at any time. Volume **IV**, section **3532**.

The House may dispense with business in order under the rule by voting affirmatively on a privileged motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation of revenue bills. Volume **VII**, section **853**.

Business postponed to a day certain is in order on that day immediately after the approval of the journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, unless displaced by more highly privileged business. Volume **VIII**, section **2614**.

(19) Order of.—Consideration of the Motion to Reconsider.

While the motion to reconsider may be entered at any time during the two days prescribed by the rule, even after the previous question is ordered or when a question of the highest privilege is pending, it may not be considered while another question is before the House. Volume **V**, sections **5673–5676**.

The motion to reconsider may be called up at any time when the class of business to which it relates is in order, but until it is called up the motion is not the regular order. Volume **V**, section **5682**.

When the motion to reconsider relates to a bill belonging to a particular class of business, the consideration of the motion is in order only when that class of business is in order. Volume **V**, sections **5677–5681**.

The House having, by unanimous consent, entertained a matter during time set apart for other business, it was held that the question of reconsideration might also be admitted. Volume **V**, section **5683**.

(20) Order of.—Interrupted for Questions of Privilege.

A question of privilege supersedes consideration of the original question and must first be disposed of. Volume **III**, section **2522**.

Definition and precedence of questions of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2521**.

It has long been the practice of the House to give a question of privilege precedence over all other business. Volume **III**, section **2523**.

Previous to 1840 the principle that the order of business might be interrupted by a question of privilege was not fully recognized. Volume **III**, sections **2579, 2580**.

In 1838 the principle that a question of privilege might be introduced at any time was not fully developed (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1644**.

Whenever a question of privilege is pending it may be called up by any Member, but may be postponed by a vote of the House. Volume **III**, section **2535**.

Only one question of privilege may be pending at a time. Volume **III**, section **2533**.

The priority of a question of privilege which relates to the integrity of the House as an agency for action evidently may not be disputed by a question entitled to priority merely by the rules relating to the order of business. Volume **V**, section **6454**.

The latest decision does not admit the soundness of earlier rulings that a matter merely privileged by the rule relating to the order of business may supersede an actual question of privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2528–2530**.

Priority of a question of privilege over a merely privileged question. Volume **III**, section **2718**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(20) Order of.—Interrupted, for Questions of Privilege—Continued.**

A question of privilege has precedence at a time set apart by a special order for other business. Volume **III**, sections **2524, 2525**.

A question of privilege has precedence at a time set apart by special order for other business. Volume **VI**, section **560**.

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

A question of privilege takes precedence of business in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VI**, section **613**.

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

A question of privilege takes precedence over business in order under the rule on “suspension day.” Volume **VI**, section **565**.

A resolution relating to matters undoubtedly involving privilege, but also relating to other matters not of privilege, may not be entertained as of precedence over the ordinary business in regular order. Volume **III**, section **2551**.

(21) Order of.—Examples of Questions of Privilege which May Interrupt.

An early instance in which a question of constitutional privilege was held to supersede the business in order under the rules. Volume **VII**, section **912**.

The right of a Member to his seat presents a question of privilege and takes precedence of other business. Volume **III**, sections **2579, 2580**.

A resolution providing for the prosecution of an election case is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **332**.

A resolution for the investigation of the right of a claimant to a seat presents a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **328**.

The latest ruling establishes the principle that a proposition relating to the right of a Member to his seat may be acted on at once without reference to a committee. Volume **III**, sections **2582, 2583**.

The right of a Member to his seat may come up at any time as a question of privilege, even though the subject may have been referred to a committee. Volume **III**, section **2584**.

It has been held that an election case may not supersede the consideration of a proposition of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2581**.

A proposition relating to the expulsion of a Member presents a question of privilege, which supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **III**, section **2648**.

In general a question of constitutional privilege may not be displayed by other privileges matters. Volume **III**, section **2552**.

A matter of constitutional privilege takes precedence of a special order. Volume **III**, section **2554**.

It being alleged that the constitutional prerogatives of the House were involved by certain Senate amendments to a bill, the question was raised before the bill came up for consideration. Volume **II**, section **1491**.

(22) Order of.—Bills with Previous Question Ordered.

When the House adjourns before voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered, the question comes up the next day immediately after the reading of the Journal, superseding the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **5510–5517**.

The precedence which belongs to a bill coming over from a previous day with the previous question ordered is not destroyed by the fact that the allowable motion to commit may be pending with amendments thereto. Volume **V**, section **5519**.

When several bills come over from a previous day with the previous question ordered, they have precedence in the order in which the several motions for the previous question were made. Volume **V**, section **5518**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(23) Order of.—The Motion to Suspend the Rules.**

When the pressure of business began to make necessary a rigid rule for the order of business, the motion to suspend the rules began to be used frequently to modify the rigors of that rule (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6820**.

Illustration of the earlier use of the motion to suspend the rules in order to permit the making of a motion not otherwise in order under the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6828–6830**.

Illustration of the earlier practice of moving to suspend the rules in order to introduce for consideration under the rules a proposition that might not otherwise be admissible in the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **6854–6855**.

In the early practice the motion to suspend the rules was used to enable a matter to be taken up and was not permitted when a subject was already before the House. Volume **V**, sections **6852, 6853**.

Under the later practice it is possible by one motion both to bring a matter before the House and pass it under suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6846, 6847**.

(24) Order of.—Special Orders.

In 1832 the pressure of business began to bring into use the request for unanimous consent and the special order. Volume **IV**, sections **3155–3159**.

A special order being in effect a change of the rules establishing the regular order of business may be made only in the manner prescribed for making a change of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3161, 3162**.

A special order suspends the regular order of business for the time being, and a motion to proceed to the regular order is not in order. Volume **IV**, sections **3170–3172**.

When a bill has been made a special order its consideration has precedence over reports made privileged by the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3175, 3176**.

It is not in order to move in the House that a subject be made a special order for a given date. Volume **IV**, section **3163**.

A special order providing for the consideration of a particular bill is properly reported from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **3160**.

In 1886 the former custom of permitting the various committees to propose special orders for the consideration of business reported by them began to cease, the function being absorbed by the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **6774**.

The first special orders were made by unanimous consent or suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3155–3159**.

In the early practice a committee might not present a special order to be adopted by majority vote. Volume **IV**, section **3153**.

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 Committee on Rules may not report any order of business under which it shall not be in order to offer the motion to recommit after the previous question is ordered on the passage of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2264**.

The Committee on Rules may report a resolution rescinding or modifying a special order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **3390**.

Tabulation, by sessions, of number of special orders providing for consideration of business, adopted since the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VII**, section **762**.

Although a special order may provide for the consideration of a bill immediately after the reading of the Journal on a given day it does not lose its privileged position if called up at a later hour. Volume **IV**, section **3184**.

The fact that a bill had been made a special order for a certain day, and that the House on that day refused to consider it, was held not to prevent it coming up in regular order with other business of its class on a later day. Volume **IV**, section **3183**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(24) Order of.—Special Orders—Continued.**

When a special order applies to one day only a bill taken up but left undisposed of on that day loses its privileged position thereafter. Volume **IV**, sections **3186–3191**.

When the terms of a special order are such as in effect to order the previous question, business unfinished with the day set apart by the order does not fall but is in order the next day after the reading of the Journal Volume **IV**, section **3185**.

Two days having been assigned a committee generally for consideration of its business in the House, it was held that they should be days on which public business would be in order. Volume **IV**, section **3200**.

A special order having assigned a certain day for such business as a certain committee may present, the committee may call up its own bills wherever they may be, whether in the committee or on the Calendars. Volume **IV**, section **3199**.

A special order which provides for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Friday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **IV**, sections **3201, 3202**.

A special order merely providing that the House should consider a certain bill “until the same is disposed of,” it was held that the consideration of a conference report might intervene. Volume **V**, section **6454**.

A special order providing certain business “Shall be in order for consideration” does not preclude consideration of other privileged business which the House may prefer to consider. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A special order providing for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Monday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, section **771**.

A special order which provides for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Friday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, section **772**.

Form of special order providing for consideration of a bill with reservation as to days set apart by the rules for classes of business. Volume **VII**, section **808**.

A special order which provides for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Monday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, section **763**.

A bill which comes before the House by the terms of a special order merely assigning the day for its consideration may be postponed by a majority vote. Volume **IV**, sections **3177–3182**.

Form of special order conferring privileged status on a number of bills not to interfere with the consideration of privileged business. Volume **VII**, section **840**.

Although a special order may set apart a day for a special purpose, yet the House may transact other business by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **7246**.

Forms of special orders providing a series of rules to regulate the consideration of a bill and fix its relations to other business. Volume **IV**, section **3265**.

The House having postponed the election of an officer until a day certain a resolution to proceed to the election was held not in order before that date. Volume **I**, section **263**.

Form for special order authorizing a committee to call up a bill for consideration with reservations as to certain privileged business. Volume **VII**, section **842**.

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House excepting days not apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII**, section **817**.

(25) Order of.—Messages.

The Speaker has exercised his discretion about interrupting the pending business to permit the reception of a message. Volume **V**, section **6602**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(25) Order of.—Messages—Continued.**

A message from the President is received during consideration of a question of privilege, but does not displace the pending business. Volume **V**, sections **6640–6642**.

The reception of a message from the President or the other house is not the transaction of business and does not require the presence of a quorum. Volume **VIII**, section **3339**.

The laying before the House of a message from the president was held not to be business within the terms of a special order restricting the transaction of business, but being objected to, was not insisted upon. Volume **VIII**, section **761**.

Messages of the President are regularly laid before the House only at the time prescribed by the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **6635–6638**.

As a Committee of the Whole may not receive a message the Speaker takes the Chair informally if a message be received while the committee is sitting. Volume **V**, section **6590**.

The reception of a message when the Committee of the Whole rises informally for that purposes is not such business as to admit the point of order that a quorum of the House is not present. Volume **VIII**, section **3340**.

(26) Order of.—Bills Returned Without the President's Approval.

It is the usual but not invariable rule that a bill returned with the objections of the President shall be read and considered at once. Volume **IV**, sections **3534–3536**.

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

A vetoed bill received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3537**.

A veto message received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **VII**, section **1109**.

A bill returned with the President's objections is privileged, but the same is not true of a bill reported in lieu of it. Volume **IV**, section **3531**.

(27) Order of.—Senate Amendments.

Under the general principles of parliamentary law a bill so far advanced as to become the subject of a conference report is entitled to a certain priority over ordinary business in an earlier state. Volume **V**, section **6454**.

A bill of the House returned from the Senate amended and with a request for a conference before there has been a disagreement is not privileged in the House. Volume **V**, sections **6301, 6302**.

When Senate amendments to a House bill are considered in the House they are taken up in their order. Volume **V**, sections **6197, 6198**.

(28) Order of.—Private Business on Fridays.

Friday of each week is set apart for private business unless otherwise determined by the House. Volume **IV**, section **3266**.

Each Friday after the unfinished business is disposed of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar is in order. Volume **IV**, section **3267**.

A standing order of the House superseding the existing rule as to Friday evening sessions provides that the second and fourth Fridays of each month shall be devoted to pension bills and bills removing charges of desertion and political disabilities. Volume **IV**, section **3281**.

By a standing order long in force private business from the committees on Claims and War Claims alternates on all Fridays devoted to private business, except the second and fourth of each month. Volume **IV**, section **3266**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(28) Order of.—Private Business on Fridays—Continued.**

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill other than a revenue or general appropriation bill is not privileged on Friday as against private business. Volume **IV**, sections **3273**, **3274**.

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**.

If the House on a Friday votes down a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider the Private Calendar, public business is then in order as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3267**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar being decided in the negative may not be repeated on the same day. Volume **IV**, section **3275**.

When the House by special order devotes Friday entirely to business other than private business the special rules governing the use of the day are thereby suspended. Volume **IV**, section **3282**.

A special order providing for the consideration of a bill until disposed of includes consideration on a Friday set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, section **791**.

On a Friday set aside for the consideration of business on the Private Calendar it is in order to call up business privileged under the rule authorizing certain committees to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2291**.

(29) Order of.—District of Columbia Day.

The second and fourth Mondays of each month are set apart for business presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **3304**.

The second and fourth Mondays of each month are set apart for business presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **872**.

Under a former condition of rule it was held that a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a general appropriation bill was not privileged as against business in order on District of Columbia day. Volume **IV**, section **3305**.

Consideration of conference reports is in order on days devoted to District of Columbia business under the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3292**.

On a District of Columbia day a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider District business and a motion to go into the Committee to consider business generally privileged under a special order are of equal privilege, and recognition to move either is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VII**, section **877**.

On District of Columbia day a motion is in order to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider a private bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **3310**.

Members of the committee on the District of Columbia have precedence in recognition for debate on days claimed by the committee for the consideration of District business. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

Business unfinished on a District of Columbia day does not come up on the next District day unless called up. Volume **VII**, section **879**.

The Committee on the District of Columbia may not, on a District day, call up a bill reported from another committee. Volume **IV**, section **3311**.

(30) Order of.—Leaves of Absence, Enrolled Bills, Withdrawal of Papers.

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**.

The rules for the order of business give no place to a motion to withdraw papers and hence it is made by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **7259**.

BUSINESS—Continued.**(31) Order of.—Limiting the Business of a Session.**

The device by which in 1897 the House confined itself to a certain matter of legislation avoiding the consideration of general bills. Volume **V**, section **6675**.

At an extraordinary session the House sometimes adopts a rule limiting the business to be considered. Volume **IV**, sections **3064–3068**.

BUSTEED.

The investigation into the conduct of Richard Busted, United States district judge for Alabama. Volume **III**, section **2512**.

BUTLER, ELECTION CASES OF.

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

The Tennessee election case of Roderick R. Butler in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **455**.

The Missouri election case of Wagoner v. Butler in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **713**. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

The Missouri election case of Wagoner v. Butler in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

The Missouri election case of Horton v. Butler in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1122, 1123**.

The Missouri election case of Reynolds v. Butler in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **685**.

The Senate election case of Corbin v. Butler from South Carolina in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **628–631**.

The Pennsylvania case of Bonniwell v. Butler in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **136**.

BUTLER, THOMAS S., of Pennsylvania, Speaker pro tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appointing conferees. Volume **II**, section **1396**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5145**. Volume **VIII**, section **2497**.

BUTTER.

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

BUTTERWORTH, BENJAMIN, of Ohio, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3729**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3868**.

BUTTZ.

The South Carolina election case of Buttz v. Mackey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **920**.

BYINGTON.

The Iowa election case of Byington v. Vandever in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **490**.

BYNUM.

For unparliamentary language in Committee of the Whole William D. Bynum was censured by the House. Volume **II**, section **1059**.

BYRNS, JOSEPH W., of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1126, 1475, 1504, 1582, 1652**.

Germaneness. Volume **VIII**, sections **2951, 3023**.

Jurisdiction of Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1839**. Volume **VIII**, section **2287**.