

EXPULSION—Continued.

(10) As Related to Exclusion—Continued.

- B. F. Whittemore, being reelected to the same House from which he had resigned to escape expulsion for crime, was excluded from taking the oath and his seat. Volume **I**, section **464**.
- Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that united church and state, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, was held by the majority of the Senate committee a reason for vacating his seat. Volume **I**, section **482**.
- In 1873 it was proposed by a majority of the Elections Committee to exclude Delegate George Q. Cannon for polygamy, but the resolution was not considered. Volume **I**, section **470**.
- In 1882 the House, by majority vote and for the disqualification of polygamy, excluded Delegate George Q. Cannon, who had not been sworn on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **473**.

(11) In Relation to Persons not Members.

- Instance wherein a newspaper correspondent was expelled from the House for an offense connected with pending legislation. Volume **III**, section **1669**.
- For improper conduct in connection with legislation reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, section **238**.
- For publications affecting the reputations of Members reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1636**, **1637**.
- Resignation and expulsion from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Volume **V**, sections **7340**, **7341**.

EXPUNGE. See "Congressional Record" and "Journal."

EX-SPEAKER.

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

EXTENSION OF REMARKS. SEE "Congressional Record."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TAKING TESTIMONY IN AN ELECTION CASE. See "Elections of Representatives."

EXTRADITION.

- The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4069**.
- The subjects of extradition with foreign nations, international arbitration, and violations of neutrality have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4178**.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

At an extraordinary session the House sometimes adopts a rule limiting the business to be considered. Volume **IV**, sections **3064–3068**.

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FACTS.

- Reference to practice of agreeing to questions of fact in contested-election cases as liable to abuse. Volume **I**, section **525**.
- In impeachment trials witnesses are ordinarily required to state facts, not opinions. Volume **III**, sections **2248-2251**.

FAIRBANKS, CHARLES W., of Indiana, Vice-President.

- Decisions on questions of order relation to—
- Conference report. Volume **V**, sections **6426, 6427**.
- Questions of order. Volume **II**, section **1340**.

FAIRCHILD.

- The New York election case of Fairchild v. Ward in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

FALSEHOOD.

- Charges of falsehood made in debate against one not a Member of the House were held not to constitute a breach of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2532**.
- Statements charging falsehood in debate involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **2532**.
- Statements charging falsehood in debate involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **607**.
- A pamphlet charging falsehood in connection with statements made in debate was held to support a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **618**.
- Intimation of lack of veracity on the part of a Member was held to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **600**.
- Newspaper charges impugning the veracity of a Member in statements made on the floor support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **613**.
- Newspaper assertions that statements made on the floor are false do not give rise to a question of privilege unless imputing dishonorable motives. Volume **VI**, section **616**.
- The statement in a telegram, published in a newspaper, that a resolution introduced by a Member was “a tissue of misrepresentation” was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **563**.
- Newspaper statements that a Member voted for or against certain measures, although false, do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **608**.
- Misrepresentations in newspaper reports of remarks in the House do not maintain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **612**.
- For testifying falsely before a congressional committee of investigation a witness was certified to the district attorney and indicted by a Federal grand jury. Volume **VI**, section **355**.

FALSE PUBLICATIONS.

- The House declined to consider false publications, neither party being shown to be concerned therein, and no deception of voters being shown, as a reason for changing an election return. Volume **II**, section **1129**.

FALSIFICATION.

- The falsification of a House document was made the subject of examination by a select committee. Volume **V**, section **7329**.

FAME, COMMON.

- A Member having stated upon the authority of “common rumor” that another Member had been menaced, there was held to be ground for action. Volume **III**, section **2678**.
- A contention that common fame was sufficient basis for the House to entertain a proposition relating to its privileges. Volume **III**, section **2701**.
- English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.
- In the case of Mr. Justice Chase the House, after long debate and a review of precedents, decided to order investigation, although Members could give only hearsay evidence as to the facts. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

FAME, COMMON—Continued.

It being declared by common fame that Judge Humphreys had joined the foes of the Government, the House voted to investigate his conduct. Volume **III**, section **2385**.

Instance wherein the House ordered an investigation of the conduct of a judge without a statement of charges, but in a case wherein common fame had made the facts known. Volume **III**, section **2506**.

FAMILIES.

A portion of the east gallery is assigned to the use of families of Members, the Speaker issuing a card to each Member for his family and visitors. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

FARLEE.

The New Jersey election case of Farlee v. Runk in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **813**.

FARM.

Bills to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products have been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, even when an internal revenue question was included. Volume **IV**, section **4161**. Volume **VII**, section **1861**.

An appropriation providing for the daily issue of a price list reporting prices of farm products received by producers was held to be authorized by the organic act creating the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1305**.

The cooperative marketing and distribution of farm products, the disposition of surplus agricultural products abroad, proposed legislation for the stabilization and control of prices of food-stuffs, and for the establishment of governmental agencies for the administration of such legislation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1871**.

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

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

Bills relating to the subject of farm risk insurance have been referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1875**.

FARR.

The Pennsylvania election case of Farr v. McLane in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

FARROW.

The Senate election cases of Whitely and Farrow v. Hill and Miller, from Georgia, in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Volume **I**, section **391**.

FARWELL.

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

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

Origin of the title “Father of the House,” as applied to the Member of longest continuous service. Volume **II**, section **1140**.

The title “Father of the House” as applied to the member of longest continuous service. Volume **VI**, section **234**.

FAULKNER.

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

FEARING.

The election case of Paul Fearing, Delegate from the Territory northwest of the River Ohio, in the Seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **402**.

FEATHERSTON.

The Arkansas election case of Featherston v. Cate in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1022-1024**.

FEDERAL AID.

A bill providing for the establishment of a Memorial National Highway and authorizing Federal aid therefor was held to belong to the Committee on Roads and not the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **2068**.

Legislation authorizing Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads and Federal highways is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Roads. Volume **VII**, section **2066**.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

The acquisition of property for Federal building purposes and the relinquishment of such property belonging to the United States are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1963**.

Legislative provisions for the construction of Federal buildings in the Territories have been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1964**.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER.

Votes received at an outside poll by a United States commissioner and confirmed by evidence of the voters themselves were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1026**.

FEDERAL INSPECTOR.

As to proving a vote aliunde by testimony of a United States inspector who distributed tickets and saw them voted. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

The Elections Committee held that wherever a United States inspector was prevented from performing his legal duties at the poll the return should be rejected. Volume **II**, section **1039**.

Although illiterate election officers seemed to have been appointed purposely, yet the House was reluctant to reject their returns when the safeguard of Federal inspectors had existed. Volume **II**, section **973**.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal Power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power¹⁰ are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1808**.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

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**.

The investigation of the Federal Reserve Board in 1917. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

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

FEDERAL SUPERVISORS.

Discussion as to the clause of the Constitution under which Federal supervisors of elections acted. Volume **II**, section **931**.

The House rejected a return of State election officers on the evidence of the returns of United States supervisor of elections. Volume **I**, section **736**.

The regular returns being lost or invalidated and not canvassed, the House took into account a statement of the United States supervisors as to the state of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

Reference to a discussion of the return of United States supervisors as evidence of the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **960**.

FEDERAL SUPERVISORS—Continued.

Discussion as to whether or not a result corroborated by Federal supervisors might be set aside by a recount by State officials. Volume **II**, section **931**.

FEES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms receives no fees, and the Clerk receives them only for certified extracts of the Journal. Volume **I**, section **259**.

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

The law regulating the fees of witnesses and officers in the preparation of an election case. Volume **I**, section **706**.

Allowances for witness fees in an election case must be in strict conformity to section 128, Revised Statutes. Volume **I**, section **676**.

Affidavits of persons who did not appear at cross-examination because of failure of returned Member to pay witness fees were not rejected as ex parte. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

It was not thought necessary that mileage and fees should be tendered a witness before arresting him for contempt in declining to answer. Volume **III**, section **1701**.

Legislative propositions relating to the fees and salaries of officers and employees of the Government have been considered by the various committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4317**.

An amendment prohibiting payment of fees to officials under certain contingencies was held to retrench expenditures and to come within the exception to the rule against admission of legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **1515**.

FELONY.

Interpretation of word “felony” as related to the privilege of a Member from arrest. Volume **III**, section **2676**.

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

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

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**.

FELTON.

The California election case of Sullivan v. Felton, in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1016, 1017**.

The Georgia election case of Felton v. Maddox, in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1084, 1085**.

The Senate case relating to qualifications of Rebecca Latimer Felton, of Georgia, in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **156**.

FENN.

The election case of Fenn v. Bennett, from the Territory of Idaho, in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **915**.

FENNING.

The investigation into the conduct of Frederick A. Fenning, a commissioner of the District of Columbia, in 1926. Volume **VI**, section **548**.

FERGUSON.

The election case of Chapman v. Ferguson, from the Territory of Nebraska, in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **834**.

FERRIS, SCOTT, of Oklahoma, Chairman.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
- Appropriations. Volume VII, sections 1433, 1459, 1626, 1637.
- Special orders. Volume VII, section 781.
- Tellers. Volume VIII, section 3104.

FERRY, T. W., of Michigan, President Pro Tempore.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
- Argument in an impeachment trial. Volume III, section 2188.
- Cross-examination in an impeachment trial. Volume III, section 2208.
- Decision in an impeachment trial. Volume III, sections 2140, 2141, 2146.
- Electoral count. Volume III, sections 1955, 1956.
- Evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume III, sections 2195, 2201, 2226–2229, 2252, 2276.
- Examination in an impeachment trial. Volume III, sections 2177–2179.
- Motion to adjourn. Volume III, section 2074.
- Motions in an impeachment trial. Volume III, sections 2136–2139, 2147.
- Questions in an impeachment trial. Volume III, sections 2180, 2181.
- Tellers for the electoral count. Volume III, section 1954.

FEES, SIMEON D., of Ohio, Chairman.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
- Amendment. Volume VI, section 250. Volume VIII, sections 2845, 2846.
- Amendment, germaneness of. Volume VIII, sections 2935, 3002, 3046.
- Appropriations. Volume VII, sections 1127, 1211, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1228, 2154.
- Enacting clause, strike out. Volume VIII, section 2367.
- Roll call. Volume VI, section 669.

FIELD.

- The Louisiana election case of A.P. Field in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume I, section 376.
- The Louisiana election cases of Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume I, section 381.
- The Massachusetts election case of Dean v. Field in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume II, section 931.

FIELD GUNS.

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

FILES OF THE HOUSE.

- (1) **Custody, protection, etc.**
- (2) **Leave to withdraw papers from.**
- (3) **Officers not to furnish papers from, unless by authority.**
- (4) **Officers not to produce papers from, on order of a court.**
- (5) **Relations of papers on, to current business.**
- (6) **Requests of other House for papers from.**

(1) Custody, Protection, etc.

- A resolution relating to the protection of the records of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume III, section 2659.
- The charge that the minority views of a committee had been abstracted from the Clerk's office by a Member was investigated as a question of privilege. Volume III, section 2603.
- At the time of final adjournment of a Congress the clerks of committees are required to deliver to the Clerk of the House the bills and other papers referred to the committee. Volume V, section 7260.

FILES OF THE HOUSE—Continued.**(1) Custody, Protection, etc.**—Continued.

The statutes provide that so much of the files of the House as are not required for immediate use shall be kept in the custody of the Librarian of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

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

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**.

(2) Leave to Withdraw Papers From.

Except in certain cases no paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files without its leave. Volume **V**, sections **7256-7258**.

When leave is given for the withdrawal of a paper from the files of the House a certified copy of it is to be left in the office of the Clerk. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

The House usually allows the withdrawal of papers only in cases where there has been no adverse report. Volume **V**, section **7259**.

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**.

The House has found the necessity of strictness in the rule relating to the withdrawal of papers from the files. Volume **V**, sections **7257, 7258**.

The House declined to allow the testimony in an election case to be withdrawn from its files. Volume **V**, section **7262**.

(3) Officers Not to Furnish Papers From, Unless by Authority.

No officer or employee of the House should furnish, except by authority of the House or a statute, any copy of any paper belonging to the files of the House. Volume **III**, section **2663**.

When an act passes for the settlement of a claim the Clerk may transmit the papers relating thereto to the officer charged with the settlement. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

The Clerk may loan to officers or bureaus of the Executive Departments papers from the files of the House, taking a receipt therefor. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

An instance wherein the Clerk of the House, without an order from the House, produced before a Senate committee of investigation, after the expiration of the statutory period provided for their preservation, statements filed in his office in compliance with the provisions of the Federal corrupt practices act. Volume **VI**, section **353**.

(4) Officers Not to Produce Papers From, on Order of a Court.

No officer or employee of the House may produce any paper belonging to the files of the House before a court without permission of the House. Volume **III**, section **2663**.

The House in maintenance of its privilege has refused to permit the Clerk to produce in court, in obedience to a summons, an original paper from the files, but has given the court facilities for making certified copies. Volume **III**, section **2664**.

No officer or employee of the House may produce before a court, either voluntarily or in obedience to a subpoena duces tecum, any paper from the files without permission of the House first obtained. Volume **VI**, section **587**.

Instance wherein permission was given the clerk of a committee and the Clerk of the House, to respond to subpoena or subpoena duces tecum and to make deposition with proviso that they should take with them none of the files. Volume **VI**, section **585**.

The Clerk of the House having been subpoenaed to produce before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia certain papers from the files, reported to the House, and failing to receive permission disregarded the order of the court. Volume **VI**, section **587**.

(5) Relations of Papers on, to Current Business.

A Member may not offer as an amendment a paper already in possession of the House, and consequently a part of the files of the House. Volume **V**, section **7265**.

FILES OF THE HOUSE—Continued.**(5) Relations of Papers on, to Current Business**—Continued.

A Member may not offer as an amendment a paper already offered by another Member and in possession of the Clerk. Volume **V**, sections **7266, 7267**.

A proposition to refer to a committee the papers and testimony in an impeachment of the preceding Congress was admitted as a matter of privilege. Volume **V**, section **7261**.

The House may take from its files papers of a preceding Congress and refer them to a committee with instructions. Volume **V**, section **7261**.

The House may refer to a committee a report made in a preceding Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4679**.

An investigating committee sometimes reports testimony to the House, with the recommendation that it be sealed and so kept in the files until further order of the House. Volume **III**, section **1782**.

(6) Requests of Other House for Papers From.

One House requiring papers from the files of the other asks for them by resolution. Volume **V**, sections **7263, 7264**.

The House by resolution authorized its Clerk to produce papers and its Members to give testimony before a court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **1796**.

The Secretary of the Senate being subpoenaed to appear before a committee of the House with certain papers from the files, the Senate, after a discussion as to privilege, empowered him to attend with the papers in his custody. Volume **III**, section **2665**.

The Secretary of the Senate being subpoenaed to produce a paper from the files of the Senate, permission was given him to do so after a discussion as to whether or not he was exempted by privilege from the process. Volume **III**, section **2666**.

FILIBUSTERING.

Rulings of Mr. Speaker Reed which destroyed the power to “filibuster” successfully. Volume **IV**, sections **2895, 2909**. Volume **V**, section **5713**.

Instance illustrating the extent to which the right of obstruction was cherished as a privilege of the minority. Volume **V**, section **6047**.

Instance wherein the minority party in the course of obstruction left the Hall in a body. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Instance of obstruction on an election case which forced a compromise as to another matter of legislation. Volume **II**, section **999**.

Instance wherein final action in an election case was prevented by obstruction. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

FILLMORE, MILLARD.

Casting vote as Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **5972**.

Ceremonies at the administration of the oath of office to Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

FINAL ARGUMENTS IN AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. See “**Impeachment.**”**FINAL JUDGMENT IN AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.** See “**Impeachment.**”**FINAL RIGHT.** See “**Elections of Representatives.**”**FINANCES.**

While the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction as to the revenues and bonded debt of the United States, its claims as to the subject of “National finances” and “preservation of the Government credit” have been resisted successfully. Volume **IV**, section **4023**.

FINES.

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

FINES—Continued.

During a call, but after the appearance of a quorum, penalties were once imposed which contemplated the future appearance of absent Members at the bar. Volume **IV**, section **3024**.
The House once established a fine for absence (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3011**.

FINLEY.

The Florida election case of Finley v. Walls in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **902–904**.
The Florida election case of Finley v. Bisbee in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **932–934**.
The Florida election case of Bisbee, jr., v. Finley in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **977–981**.

FIRE.

Protection from fire on vessels is a subject which, under the later practice, has been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VI**, section **4141**.
An appropriation for fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams, in cooperation with a State, was held to be authorized by existing law. Volume **VII**, section **1170**.

FISCHER, ISRAEL F., of New York, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Motion to recommit. Volume **V**, section **5561**.

FISH.

Bills for the protection of fish and game within the District of Columbia have been reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4282**.
The Committee on Territories has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction as to game and fish in Alaska, including the salmon fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4211**.
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**.
A provision of law authorizing Commissioners of the District of Columbia to take over and operate fish wharves was held not to authorize an appropriation to reconstruct such wharves. Volume **VII**, section **1187**.

FISHBACK.

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

FISH COMMISSIONER.

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

FISHER.

The New York election case of Wright, jr., v. Fisher, Volume **I**, section **650**.

FISHERIES.

The jurisdiction of subjects relating to the “merchant marine and fisheries” is given by the rule to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4129**.
The authorization of fish culture stations and the regulation of fisheries generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4147**.
The treaty rights of American fishermen in waters adjacent to foreign shores are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4171**.
Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII**, section **1850**.
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**.

FITCH.

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

FITZGERALD.

The Massachusetts election case of Tague v. Fitzgerald in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

FITZGERALD, JOHN J., of New York, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2710, 2993**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2487**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3136**.

FIVE-MINUTE RULE.

(1) **Debate under.—Rule and practice.**

(2) **Debate under.—Use of pro forma amendment.**

(3) **Debate under.—Closing of.**

(4) **Debate under.—During electoral count.**

(5) **Amendment under.—Reading for.**

(6) **Amendment under.—Returning to paragraphs.**

(6) **Amendment under.—Points of order.**

(1) Debate Under.—Rule and Practice.

The rule governing the five-minute debate on amendments in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5221**.

In Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule the right to explain or oppose an amendment has precedence over a motion to amend it. Volume **IV**, section **4751**.

In debate under the five-minute rule the Member must confine himself to the subject. Volume **V**, sections **5240–5256**. Volume **VIII**, section **2591**.

Members may not yield time during the five-minute debate. Volume **V**, sections **5035–5037**.

During the five-minute debate recognitions are not necessarily alternated between the political divisions of the House, but are governed by conditions relating to the pending question. Volume **V**, section **5223**.

When, after a speech in favor of an amendment under the five-minute rule, no one claimed the floor in opposition, the Chairman recognized another Member favoring the amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2557**.

A Member proposing an amendment may offer an amendment to such amendment during the five minutes allotted him under the rule but may not thereby secure additional time for debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2562**.

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable and in later usage is governed by the five-minute rule. Volume **V**, sections **5333–5335**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2628–2631**.

Debate on an appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the five-minute rule. Volume **VII**, section **1608**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2375, 3453–3456**.

Debate on appeal in the Committee of the Whole is under the five-minute rule, and is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VIII**, section **2347**.

In the early days of the House the times for general debate and amendment in Committee of the Whole were not so rigidly fixed as at present. Volume **IV**, section **4760**.

The only distinction between consideration in the House and consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole is that in the latter, debate proceeds under the five-minute rule and there is no general debate. Volume **VI**, section **639**.

Debate under the five-minute rule is had in the Committee of the Whole or in the “House as in Committee of the Whole” but not in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2565**.

FIVE-MINUTE RULE—Continued.**(2) Debate Under.—Use of Pro Forma Amendment.**

Pro forma amendments were in use in five-minute debate as early as 1868. Volume **V**, section **5778**.

The formal amendment, striking out the last work is not in order in considering an amendment to a substitute, being in the third degree. Volume **V**, section **5779**.

A Member who has occupied five minutes on a pro forma amendment may not, by making another pro forma amendment, lengthen his time. Volume **V**, section **5222**. Volume **VIII**, section **2560**.

In debate under the five-minute rule the Member must confine himself to the subject, even on pro forma amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2591**.

(3) Debate under.—Closing of.

The Committee of the Whole may, after the five-minute debate has begun, close debate on the section, paragraph, or pending amendments, but this does not preclude further amendment. Volume **V**, section **5266**.

A motion to close debate under the five-minute rule is not in order until such debate has begun. Volume **V**, section **5225**.

The five-minute debate may be closed after one speech of five minutes. Volume **V**, section **5226**.

The five-minute debate may be closed after one speech, however brief, and it is not necessary that an entire five minutes be consumed to make the motion to close debate in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2573**.

Debate under the five-minute rule, however brief, was held to exhaust the time allotted and another Member was denied recognition for the unexpired time. Volume **VIII**, section **2571**.

The motion to close the five-minute debate is not debatable. Volume **VIII**, section **2575**.

The motion to close the five-minute debate, while not debatable, is amendable. Volume **V**, section **5227**. Volume **VIII**, section **2578**.

The right to limit debate on the pending section of a bill pending in the Committee of the Whole under the five-minute rule may be exercised by the House as well as by the Committee of the whole. Volume **V**, section **5229**.

A motion is not in order in the House to close debate on a paragraph of a bill in Committee of the Whole until such debate has begun. Volume **V**, section **5231**.

A motion fixing the time of five-minute debate in Committee of the Whole has been ruled out when dilatory. Volume **V**, section **5734**.

The closing of debate on the last section of a bill considered under the five-minute rule does not preclude debate on a substitute for the whole text of the bill. Volume **V**, section **5228**.

An exceptional instance wherein the House closed the five-minute debate on a section of a bill in Committee of the Whole before all of the section had been read for amendment. Volume **V**, section **5230**.

Under the 5-minute rule time for debate may be fixed but may not be allotted even by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2559**.

A proposition for control or division of time is not in order as a part of a motion to limit debate under the five-minute rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2570**.

After debate under the five-minute rule has begun on an amendment the motion to close debate is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2567**.

When time for debate under the five-minute rule is limited in Committee of the Whole without provision for its control, the Chairman divides the time, where practicable, between those favoring and those opposing the proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2558**.

Closing debate under the five-minute rule on a section does not preclude the offering of amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **2579**.

FIVE-MINUTE RULE—Continued.**(4) Debate Under.—During Electoral Count.**

When the two Houses separate to pass on a question arising during the electoral count there may be two hours of debate, each Member or Senator being confined to five minutes. Volume **III**, section **1992**.

(5) Amendment Under.—Reading for.

In Committee of the Whole revenue and general appropriation bills are read by paragraphs for amendment, instead of by sections. Volume **IV**, sections **4739**, **4740**.

A bill being alleged to be improperly before the Committee of the Whole, a motion to report it with recommendations was held in order before it had been considered for amendment. Volume **IV**, section **4784**.

In Committee of the Whole a Senate amendment, even though it be very long, is considered as an entirety and not by paragraphs or sections. Volume **V**, section **6194**.

Senate amendments considered in Committee of the Whole are each subject to general debate and amendment under the five-minute rule. Volume **V**, section **6196**.

A Senate bill with a proposed committee amendment in the nature of a substitute being under consideration in Committee of the Whole, the bill was first read by sections for amendment and then the substitute was perfected. Volume **IV**, section **4741**.

An instance wherein a substitute text for a bill was offered as a substitute for the first section and agreed to, the remaining sections being stricken out afterwards. Volume **V**, section **5796**.

Consideration “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” comprises reading for amendment and debate under the five-minute rule without general debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2431**.

When a bill is considered “in the House as in Committee of the Whole” it is read the first time by title only and immediately thereafter by sections for amendment under the five-minute rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2433**.

Union Calendar bills considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole are read for amendment under the five-minute rule by section and not by paragraphs. Volume **VIII**, section **2434**.

In reading a bill under the five-minute rule, a section or paragraph is considered as having been passed for amendment or debate when an amendment in the form of a new section or paragraph is taken up for consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2357**.

In reading a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule a paragraph is passed when an amendment proposing the adoption of a new section is entertained, but if such amendment is ruled out on a point of order, the paragraph last read is still pending. Volume **VIII**, section **2867**.

In considering a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment offered as a separate paragraph or section is not in order until the pending paragraph has been perfected and disposed of. Volume **VIII**, section **2356**.

(6) Amendment Under.—Returning to Paragraphs.

In considering a bill for amendment under the five-minute rule it is in order to return to a paragraph already passed only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **4746**, **4747**.

When, in considering a bill by paragraphs or sections, the Committee of the Whole has passed a particular paragraph or section it is not in order to return thereto. Volume **IV**, sections **4742**, **4743**.

During a consideration of a bill by sections for amendments the Chair may direct a return to a section where, by error, no action was had on a pending amendment. Volume **IV**, section **4750**.

The reading of a bill for amendment being concluded in Committee of the Whole and a motion to rise being negatived, a motion to return to a particular portion of the bill was offered and admitted. Volume **IV**, section **4748**.

FIVE-MINUTE RULE—Continued.**(7) Amendment Under.—Points of Order.**

A bill being considered under the five-minute rule, a point of order against a paragraph should be made before the next paragraph is read. Volume **V**, section **6931**.

A point of order against a paragraph of bill being read for amendment under the five-minute rule comes too late after the reading of the following paragraph. Volume **VIII**, section **2351**.

FIX THE DAY TO WHICH THE HOUSE SHALL ADJOURN.

(1) Motion to, no longer privileged.

(2) Motion to, not debatable.

(3) The motion to, in relation to amendments.

(4) Repetition or reconsideration of motion to.

(5) The motion to, and its relation to quorum and Journal.

(6) Use of the motion before organization of the House.

(7) As to fixing the hour as well as the day.

(1) Motion to, No Longer Privileged.

The motions to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn and for a recess are no longer in the list of privileged motions. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

The motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn is not privileged against a demand for the regular order, but if no objection is made may be entertained and agreed to by the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2611**.

No question being under debate, a motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn, already made, was held not to give way to a motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5381**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice held that the motion to adjourn took precedence of a motion to fix the day to which the Senate should adjourn. Volume **III**, section **2072**.

No question being under debate and a motion to adjourn having been made, motions for a recess and to fix the day to which the House should adjourn were not entertained. Volume **V**, section **5302**.

The rule making the motions to adjourn, to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, and for a recess in order at any time was dropped to prevent the continued use of those motions for purposes of obstruction. Volume **V**, section **6740**.

Under the former rule, which made the motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn “always in order,” it was admitted during a division, i.e., before the result of a vote had been announced. Volume **V**, section **5387**.

When the motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn had the highest privilege the consideration of a conference report was held to displace it. Volume **V**, section **6451**.

(2) Motion to, Not Debatable.

Under the custom of the House, which differs somewhat from the general parliamentary law, the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn is not debatable. Volume **V**, sections **4379**, **5380**. Volume **VIII**, section **2648**.

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

When privileged, the motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn was not debatable. Volume **V**, section **5305**.

(3) The Motion to, in Relation to Amendments.

The motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V**, section **5383**.

The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a recess, and to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be amended. Volume **V**, section **5754**.

FIX THE DAY TO WHICH THE HOUSE SHALL ADJOURN—Continued.**(3) The Motion to, in Relation to Amendments**—Continued.

The motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may not be amended by substituting the day on which it would meet after agreeing to a simple motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5382**.

In the House the motion to adjourn may not be amended as by specifying to a particular day. Volume **V**, section **5360**.

(4) Repetition or Reconsideration of Motion to.

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**.

A motion to adjourn is not of itself such intervening business as to allow the repetition of a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5385**, **5386**.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused to fix a day to which the House should adjourn has been the subject of conflicting rulings. Volume **V**, sections **5623**, **5624**.

(5) The Motion to, and Its Relation to Quorum and Journal.

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**.

A motion to suspend the rules and approve the Journal was held in order, although the Journal had not been read and the then highly privileged motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn was pending. Volume **IV**, section **2758**.

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**.

(6) Use of the Motion Before Organization of House.

The question as to whether or not the House before its organization may adjourn over for more than one day. Volume **I**, section **221**.

The House may adjourn for more than one day before the election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, section **89**.

(7) As to Fixing the Hour as Well as the Day.

A motion fixing the hour as well as the day to which the House shall adjourn was held not privileged when the simple motion to fix the day was privileged. Volume **V**, section **5388**.

Before the House had fixed the hour of daily meeting the motion providing for adjournment to a given hour is in order. Volume **V**, section **5363**.

FLAG.

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

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills prohibiting the desecration of the National flag and dealing with refusal of public officers to execute acts of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4055**.

FLANDERS.

The Louisiana election cases of Flanders and Hahn in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **379**.

FLETCHER, DUNCAN U., of Florida, Presiding Officer.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

President, message of. Volume **VIII**, section **3339**.

FLOOD.

The rule gives to the Committee on Flood Control jurisdiction of subjects relating “to flood control, other than appropriations therefor.” Volume **VII**, section **2069**.

A bill authorizing an appropriation for the straightening and broadening of a river for the purpose of relieving flood conditions was referred to the Committee on Flood Control. Volume **VII**, section **2073**.

The Committee on Flood Control has reported legislation authorizing surveys and construction with a view to flood control. Volume **VII**, section **2070**.

Under the statute exempting appropriations for rivers and harbors from the operation of the law requiring unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury, a provision that an appropriation for flood control should remain available until expended was held to be in order. Volume **VII**, section **1401**.

A bill providing relief for loss of property resulting from flood due to failure of an irrigation dam erected under authorization of legislation reported by the Committee on Public Lands was transferred from that committee to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII**, section **2000**.

Plans for flood protection and the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Flood Control rather than of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **2071**.

FLOOD CONTROL, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Flood Control, section 39 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2069**.

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The Committee on Rivers and Harbors and not the Committee on Flood Control was deemed to have jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the erosion of banks along navigable streams. Volume **VII**, section **1838**.

FLOOD, HENRY D., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2344**.

FLOOR.

- (1) **Privilege of.—Rule as to, and application of.**
- (2) **Privilege of.—Classes of persons enjoying.**
- (3) **Privilege of.—Abuse of, especially by ex-Members.**
- (4) **Privilege of.—For contestants in election cases.**
- (5) **Privilege of.—For Members of the President’s Cabinet.**
- (6) **Privilege of.—As a special honor.**
- (7) **Privilege of.—For persons to address the House.**
- (8) **Duties of Speaker and Doorkeeper as to.**
- (9) **The bar of the House.**

(1) Privilege of.—Rule as to, and Application of.

The rules limit strictly the classes of persons having the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The Speaker is forbidden to entertain a request for the suspension of the rule relating to the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

FLOOR—Continued.**(1) Privilege of.—Rule as to, and Application of—Continued.**

The rule forbidding the Speaker to entertain requests for the suspension of the rule relating to admission to the floor is held to apply also to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **7285**.

Rigid enforcement of the rule forbidding requests for extension of the privileges of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7284**.

It has been held that the rule relating to admission to the floor does not apply to joint sessions of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **7292**.

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

A motion instructing the Sergeant at Arms to exclude all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor was entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3637**.

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

(2) Privilege of.—Classes of Persons Enjoying.

The President and Vice-President of the United States and their secretaries have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

“Heads of Departments,” meaning members of the President’s Cabinet, have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The judges of the Supreme Court have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

Members of Congress, Members-elect and under certain conditions ex-Members of the House and contestants in election cases, have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

Clerks of committees other than the clerk of the committee in charge of the bill under consideration are not entitled to the privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3636**.

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

Ministers from foreign governments and governors of States (but not of Territories), have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The resident commissioner to the United States from Porto Rico has the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

The Resident Commissioners to the United States from Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have the privilege of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The privileges of the floor with the right to debate were extended to Resident Commissioners in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **244**.

By general acquiescence the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands have been permitted the privilege of debating. Volume **VI**, section **246**.

Persons who have by name received the thanks of Congress have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

The privileges of the floor incident to receiving the thanks of Congress are limited to those who have been designated by name. Volume **VIII**, section **3638**.

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

With certain exceptions all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor during a session are excluded from the floor of the House at all times. Volume **V**, section **7346**.

Representatives of certain specified news associations are admitted to the floor of the House under regulations prescribed by the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7304**. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

A register of persons other than Members who are entitled to the privileges of the floor was authorized in 1853. Volume **V**, section **7291**.

FLOOR—Continued.**(2) Privilege of.—Classes of Persons Enjoying—Continued.**

The privileges of the floor do not extend to departmental employees assisting committees in the preparation of bills. Volume **VI**, section **579**.

(3) Privilege of.—Abuse of, Especially by ex-Members.

Conditions on which ex-Members of the House have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

While former Members of Congress are entitled to the privilege of the floor they may not manifest approval or disapproval of the proceedings. Volume **VIII**, section **3635**.

It being alleged that an ex-Member was violating the privileges of the floor, the Speaker declared it a matter for the House and not the Chair to consider. Volume **V**, section **7286**.

An ex-Member who was abusing the privileges of the floor was excluded by direction of the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7288**.

An alleged abuse of the privilege of the floor by an ex-Member was inquired into by a special committee. Volume **V**, section **7287**.

The meaning of the rule relating to admission to the floor has been interpreted by a committee. Volume **V**, section **7289**.

In a former Congress exclusion from the privileges of the floor was made a penalty for attempting to corrupt Members of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7294**.

An alleged violation of the rule relating to admission to the floor presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2624, 2625**. Volume **VI**, section **579**.

A resolution relating to an alleged abuse of the privileges of the floor does not present a question of higher privilege than an election case. Volume **III**, section **2626**.

A question of order being raised against the presence of unauthorized persons on the floor of the Senate, the Vice President directed the Sergeant at Arms to remove all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3639**.

In 1929 a Senate committee recommended the denial of the privilege of the floor to a newspaper reporter charged with publication of proceedings of an executive session. Volume **VI**, section **334**.

(4) Privilege of.—For Contestants in Election Cases.

Contestants in election cases have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

The practice of giving general permission to claimants for seats to enjoy the privileges of the floor was embodied in a rule in 1880. Volume **I**, sections **669–672**.

The House in early years gave the privileges of the floor to contestants during discussion of the reports on their cases, with leave to speak on the merits. Volume **I**, sections **663–665**.

The House in one case included the right to speak to the merits, with a general permission to contestants to enjoy the privileges of the floor. Volume **I**, section **669**.

A contestant having the privilege of the floor, with leave to speak “to the merits of said contest and the report thereon,” was permitted to speak on a preliminary question. Volume **I**, section **668**.

Form of resolution used in 1848 to give to a contestant the right to be heard in person at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, section **667**.

Instance wherein the House denied the privileges of the floor to a claimant for a seat. Volume **I**, section **315**.

In 1859 the Senate declined to admit claimants of seats to the privileges of the floor. Volume **I**, section **546**.

The Senate has declined to permit a contestant to be heard on the floor of the Senate in his own case. Volume **I**, section **392**.

(5) Privilege of.—For Members of the President’s Cabinet.

Members of the President’s Cabinet have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

FLOOR—Continued.**(5) Privilege of.—For Members of the President's Cabinet—Continued.**

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

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

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

(6) Privilege of.—As a Special Honor.

A special admission to the privileges of the floor is a rare honor. Volume **V**, section **7293**.

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

(7) Privilege of.—For Persons to Address the House.

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 the earlier but not the later practice counsel have been admitted to the floor to make arguments in election cases. Volume **I**, sections **657–659, 660, 661, 765**.

Judge Peck, threatened with impeachment, was permitted to make to the House a written or oral argument. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

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

In 1974 the House admitted a Delegate on the theory that it might admit to the floor for debate merely anybody whom it might choose. Volume **I**, section **400**.

The House declined to allow a Delegate to introduce an interpreter on the floor. Volume **II**, section **1296**.

(8) Duties of Speaker and Doorkeeper as to.

The Speaker preserves order on the floor and in the galleries and lobby. Volume **II**, section **1343**. The Doorkeeper is required to enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall, and is responsible for the official conduct of his employees. Volume **I**, section **260**.

The Doorkeeper is required to clear the floor fifteen minutes before the hour of meeting of all persons not privileged to remain, and keep it cleared until ten minutes after adjournment. Volume **V**, section **7295**.

Extreme disorder arising on the floor, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce order with the mace. Volume **VI**, section **258**.

(9) The Bar of the House.

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

FLORIDA.

House election cases from:

Twenty-seventh Congress.—David Levy. Volume **I**, Sections **422, 423**.

Twenty-ninth Congress.—Brockenbrough v. Cabell. Volume **I**, section **812**.

Forty-second Congress.—Niblack v. Walls. Volume **II**, sections **890, 891**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Finley v. Walls. Volume **II**, sections **902–904**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Finley v. Bisbee. Volume **II**, sections **932–934**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Bisbee v. Hull. Volume **I**, section **57**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Bisbee v. Hull. Volume **II**, section **952**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Bisbee, jr., v. Finley. Volume **II**, sections **977–981**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Witherspoon v. Davidson. Volume **I**, section **753**.

Fifty-first Congress.—Goodrich v. Bullock. Volume **II**, sections **1037, 1038**.

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Brown v. Green. Volume **VI**, section **167**.

Seventy-first Congress.—Lawson v. Owen. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Senate election cases from:

Fortieth Congress.—Marvin v. Osborn. Volume **I**, section **390**.

Forty-first Congress.—Hart v. Gilbert. Volume **I**, section **392**.

Fifty-second Congress.—Davidson v. Call. Volume **II**, section **1060**.

Conflicting electoral certificates being presented from Florida in 1877, a decision was reached that the regularly signed certificate from the governor, acting at the time the votes were cast, should stand. Volume **III**, section **1971**.

The allegation that a Florida elector was disqualified was disregarded by the Electoral Commission in 1877 in the absence of proof. Volume **III**, section **1971**.

FLOYD, JOHN C., of Arkansas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2356**.

FOG SIGNALS.

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

FOLDING ROOM.

The Doorkeeper appoints superintendents to have charge of the folding and documents rooms. Volume **I**, section **262**.

The approved phraseology for making documents available through the folding room is “Distributed through the House folding room;” for distribution through the document rooms is “For the use of the House document room.” Volume **VIII**, section **3661**.

Hearings, bills, resolutions, documents, etc., distributed through the document room, are dispensed on application without reference to the number received by any one Member, while those distributed through the folding room are credited to the accounts of Members pro rata and are issued only on the order of Members to whom assigned. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

Provisions for distribution of documents through the folding room allot an equal number to each Member of the House, to be issued on his order only; distribution through the document room renders them subject to application without limitation on the number which may be issued to any one applicant. Volume **VIII**, section **3661**.

Reprints may be ordered for the use of the document room in any number, but when ordered for the folding room require a minimum of 2,471 copies. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

The accumulation of obsolete documents in the folding room becoming burdensome, the House authorized distribution of all for which there was demand and directed that the remainder be sold as waste paper. Volume **VIII**, section **3669**.

FOLLETT.

The Ohio election case of Follett v. Delano in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **862**, **863**.

FOOD.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, etc., of foods and drugs have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4112**.

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

The subject of adulteration of food, drugs, etc., in the District is within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4280**.

An appropriation for investigation of foods in their relation to commerce and consumption is not so authorized by law as to sanction an appropriation on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1298**.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has jurisdiction over the establishment of standard weights and measures for cereal mill products, foodstuffs, and commercial feeds. Volume **VII**, section **1800**.

FOOD—Continued.

The cooperative marketing and distribution of farm products, the disposition of surplus agricultural products abroad, proposed legislation for the stabilization and control of prices of food-stuffs, and for the establishment of governmental agencies for the administration of such legislation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1871**.

An appropriation for completing governmental activities undertaken during the war under the food control act was held in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1151**.

FOOT, SOLOMON, of Vermont, President Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appeals. Volume **III**, section **2088**.

Division of question. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Voting on the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

FORD.

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

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(1) **Prerogatives of the House as to.—Declarations and practice.**

(2) **Prerogatives of the House as to.—In relation to President's Prerogatives.**

(3) **Prerogatives of the House as to.—The treaty-making power in general.**

(4) **Prerogatives of the House as to.—Commercial treaties.**

(5) **Prerogatives of the House as to.—In general.**

(6) **Committee on.—History of.**

(7) **Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.**

(8) **Jurisdiction of other committees over matter relating to.**

(9) **Matters relating to, not necessarily privileged.**

(1) Prerogatives of the House as to.—Declarations and Practice.

The House has declared its "constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new powers as in other matters." Volume **II**, section **1539**.

The House has usually had a voice in the recognition of the independence of a foreign nation, when such recognition has affected relations with another power. Volume **II**, sections **1541–1544**.

Arguments in the Senate that the power or recognizing foreign governments is vested in the President. Volume **II**, section **1545**.

In 1811 the House originated and the Senate agreed to a resolution declaring the attitude of the United States on a question of foreign policy. Volume **II**, section **1538**.

The joint resolution of 1898 declaring the intervention of the United States to remedy conditions existing in the island of Cuba originated in the House. Volume **II**, section **1540**.

The House has, by resolution, extended its sympathy to foreign peoples desirous of greater liberty. Volume **II**, sections **1553–1555**.

Congratulations of the House on the adoption of a republican form of government by Brazil. Volume **II**, section **1550**.

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

The House has expressed its interest in the establishment of constitutional government in other lands. Volume **II**, section **1551**.

Instance wherein the House declared its attitude on a question of foreign policy and expressed its readiness to participate in the enactment of legislation relative thereto. Volume **VI**, section **326**.

Instance wherein a committee of the House reported a resolution declaring the attitude of the United States on a question of foreign policy. Volume **VI**, section **328**.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued.**(1) Prerogatives of the House as to.—Declarations and Practice—Continued.**

While conceding that its prerogative relative to participation in foreign relations has not been definitely established, the House asserted its right to originate legislation relating to foreign affairs upon which the injunction of secrecy is not imposed and questions appertaining to an international judiciary in particular. Volume **VI**, section **326**.

(2) Prerogatives of the House as to.—In Relation to President's Prerogatives.

Resolutions originating in the House and making an exchange of compliments with certain Republics were disapproved by President Grant as infringing on executive prerogative. Volume **II**, section **1556**.

While not questioning the right of the House to decline to appropriate for a diplomatic office, President Grant protested against its assumption that it might give directions as to that service. Volume **II**, section **1548**.

In 1846 President Polk, for reasons of public policy, declined to inform the House as to expenditures from the secret or contingent fund of the State Department. Volume **II**, section **1561**. After full discussion of its relations to the Executive, the House inserted a qualifying clause in its request for information as to certain foreign relations. Volume **II**, section **1547**.

Discussion as to the right of the House to withhold an appropriation to pay the expenses of diplomatic agents appointed by the Executive. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.

In 1825 the House, after long debate, made an unconditional appropriation for the expense of the ministers to the Panama Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.

In 1825 the House, after long discussion, declined to make a declaration of policy or give express approval of a diplomatic service instituted by the President. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**. An authorization of diplomatic relations with a foreign nation originated in the House in 1882. Volume **II**, section **1549**.

In 1920 the Senate requested the concurrence of the House in a resolution proposing to restrict the power of the President in the negotiation of foreign affairs. Volume **VI**, section **327**.

The power of the President to appoint diplomatic representatives to foreign governments and to determine their rank is derived from the Constitution and may not be circumscribed by statutory enactments. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

(3) Prerogatives of the House as to.—The Treaty-Making Power in General.

Discussion of the right of the House to share in the treaty-making power. Volume **II**, section **1509**. Discussion of the prerogatives of the House in relation to treaties, commercial and otherwise, and its obligation in the enactment of supplementary legislation. Volume **VI**, section **326**.

In 1820 the House considered, but without result, its constitutional right to a voice in any treaty ceding territory. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

In 1796 the House affirmed that when a treaty related to subjects within the power of Congress it was the constitutional duty of the House to deliberate on the expediency of carrying such treaty into effect. Volume **II**, section **1509**.

In 1816, the House after discussion with the Senate, maintained its position that a treaty must depend on a law of Congress for its execution as to such stipulations as related to subjects constitutionally intrusted to Congress. Volume **II**, section **1506**.

In 1868, after discussion with the Senate, the House's assertion of right to a voice in carrying out the stipulations of certain treaties was conceded in a modified form. Volume **II**, section **1508**.

The House sometimes requests the Executive to negotiate a treaty, although the propriety of the act has been questioned. Volume **II**, sections **1514–1517**.

President Washington, in 1796, declined the request of the House that he transmit the correspondence relating to the recently ratified treaty with Great Britain. Volume **II**, section **1509**.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued.**(3) Prerogatives of the House as to.—The Treaty-Making Power in General—Continued.**

The House has requested the President to lay before it information as to the carrying out and the violation of treaties, and the information has been furnished. Volume **II**, sections **1510, 1511**.

In 1822 the House called generally and specifically for papers relating to the Treaty of Ghent and obtained them, although the Executive advised against their publication. Volume **II**, sections **1512, 1513**.

In 1848 President Polk declined, on constitutional grounds, to honor the unconditional request of the House for a copy of the instructions to the minister sent to negotiate a treaty with Mexico. Volume **II**, sections **1518, 1519**.

(4) Prerogatives of the House as to.—Commercial Treaties.

Discussion of the prerogatives of the House in relation to treaties, commercial and otherwise. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.

In 1880 the House declared that the negotiation of a treaty affecting the revenue was an invasion of its prerogatives. Volume **II**, section **1524**.

After long and careful consideration the Judiciary Committee of the House decided, in 1887, that the executive branch of the Government might not conclude a treaty affecting the revenue without the assent of the House. Volume **II**, sections **1528–1530**.

Argument that duties are more properly regulated with the publicity of Congressional action than by treaties negotiated by the Executive and ratified by the Senate in secrecy. Volume **II**, section **1532**.

In 1884 and 1886 the Ways and Means Committee assumed that the right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue had been conceded. Volume **II**, sections **1526, 1527**.

The House has at times advised the Executive in regard to treaties affecting the revenue. Volume **II**, sections **1520–1522**.

Reference to discussion in the Senate over right of the House to a voice in making treaties affecting the revenue (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1528**.

(5) Prerogatives of the House as to.—In General.

The House has expressed its regret at attempts on the lives of foreign rulers. Volume **II**, sections **1557–1558**.

A resolution of the House expressing regret at the death of a statesman of a foreign country caused offense to the government of that country. Volume **V**, section **7221**.

Instance wherein a foreign executive declined to communicate to the legislative assembly of the nation certain resolutions of the House of Representatives. Volume **V**, section **7221**.

The Congress, by joint resolution, expressed its abhorrence of massacres reported in a foreign nation. Volume **II**, section **1560**.

Messages of a foreign government acknowledging an action of the House were printed in full in the Journal without special order. Volume **II**, section **1557**.

The Senate expressed its disapproval of the attempt to destroy the English Parliament houses. Volume **II**, section **1559**.

In 1909 the House originated, and the Senate agreed to, a resolution requesting the President to negotiate by treaty or otherwise with a foreign government. Volume **VI**, section **323**.

In 1916 the House originated and the Senate agree to a measure authorizing the President to invite a conference of Governments of the world to consider the establishment of a Court of Arbitration. Volume **VI**, section **329**.

(6) Committee on.—History of.

The creation and history of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Section 11 of Rule XL. Volume **IV**, section **4162**.

Recent history of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, section 11 of Rule XL. Volume **VII**, section **1878**.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued.**(7) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.**

- The rules give to the Committee on Foreign Affairs jurisdiction of “the relations of the United States with foreign nations, including appropriations therefor.” Volume **IV**, section **4162**.
- The 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**. Volume **VII**, section **1879**.
- Questions relating to the protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4169**. Volume **VII**, section **1883**.
- Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4164**. Volume **VII**, section **1880**.
- Bills to carry out the stipulations of treaties are often reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **1478**.
- The enforcement of treaty regulations as to the protection of the fur seals has been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4170**.
- The treaty rights of American fishermen in waters adjacent to foreign shores are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4171**.
- The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised jurisdiction of the subjects of commercial treaties and reciprocal arrangements. Volume **IV**, section **4174**.
- Measuring for fostering commercial intercourse with foreign nations and for safe-guarding American business interests abroad have been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4175**.
- The Committee on Foreign Affairs has general jurisdiction of the subject of international conferences and congresses. Volume **IV**, section **4177**. Volume **VII**, section **1884**.
- The Committee on Foreign Affairs has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over projects of general legislation relating to claims having international relations. Volume **IV**, section **4168**. Volume **VII**, section **1882**.
- Bills creating courts of the United States in foreign countries are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4167**.
- The 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**.
- The subjects of extradition with foreign nations, international arbitration, and violations of neutrality have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4178a**.
- Preliminary jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Volume **IV**, section **4176**.
- The incorporation of the American National Red Cross and the protection of its insignia are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4173**.
- The subject of immigration of Chinese and Japanese is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4172**.
- Although there is a specific rule giving to the Committee on Insular Affairs the jurisdiction of matters relating to Cuba, the House has decided that they belong rather to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4215**.
- Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of international boundary streams are within the general but not the executive jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1881**.
- The participation by the United States in a World Court of International Justice is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VI**, section **326**.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Continued.**(7) Committee on.—Jurisdiction of—Continued.**

Mandates over foreign countries and authorization to the Executive to accept mandates are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1888**.

Reception of gifts from foreign powers and acceptance of decorations and orders conferred by foreign governments and subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1889**.

Bills providing for the appointment of commissions to confer with foreign governments relative to matters of common interest between such government and the Government of the United States have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1887**.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs exercises general but not exclusive jurisdiction of authorizations to receive medals or decorations from foreign governments, extension of thanks of Congress to foreign governments and erection of monuments in foreign lands. Volume **VII**, section **1885**.

Measures authorizing relief of distress in foreign countries have been reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1886**.

(8)—Jurisdiction of Other Committees Over Matters Relating to.

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**.

Authorization to conduct negotiations relating to obligations of foreign governments to the United States is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1736**.

Control and disposition of alien property held by the United States, and the adjudication of conflicting claims of American subjects against foreign governments and foreign subjects against the United States are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1737**.

Punishment of sedition, espionage, and seditious interference with foreign relations and commerce are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1751**.

The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions. Volume **VII**, section **1771**.

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

(9) Matters Relating to, Not Necessarily Privileged.

A resolution relating to the recognition of a foreign State, no invasion of the House's prerogatives being alleged, does not present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2567**.

Subjects relating to the relations of the United States with other nations or peoples do not constitute questions of privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2568–2571**.

FOREIGNERS.

A protest by the minister of a foreign power against proposed action of the House was held to be an invasion of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1592**.

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

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

The House has usually refused to receive the petitions of the subjects of a foreign power not residing in the United States. Volume **IV**, sections **3330–3335**.

Petitions from foreigners are properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **IV**, sections **3336–3340**.

FOREIGNERS—Continued.

A communication from a foreigner to the House is properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **V**, section **6662**.

A communication to the House from a foreign sovereign was transmitted through the State Department, read to the House, and entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7223**.

Reference to Senate rule that no alien may offer a petition directly to the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.

The House has, in a few cases, paid honor to the memory of the champions of liberty in foreign lands. Volume **V**, sections **7220–7222**.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.

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**.

A Member having been a pensioner of a foreign government, the House considered his case and declared him entitled to his seat, but declined to affirm that he was qualified. Volume **I**, section **442**.

A joint resolution is the proper vehicle for authorization of invitations to foreign Governments. Volume **VII**, section **1037**.

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

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

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

Bills authorizing indemnity of foreign governments for death of subjects in the United States are properly referred to the union calendar. Volume **VII**, section **1882**.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Ministers from foreign governments have the privilege of the floor of the House. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

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

FOREST RESERVES.

The Committee on Public Lands exercises jurisdiction as to such forest reserves as are created out of the public domain. Volume **IV**, section **4197**.

The Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of subjects relating to timber and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. Volume **IV**, section **4160**.

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

FORESTRY.

The rules give to the Committee on Agriculture the jurisdiction of subjects relating “to agriculture and forestry” and the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4149**.

FORMS.

- (1) **Of putting the question on various motions.**
- (2) **Of messages.—Reception of.**
- (3) **Of messages.—Resolutions for distributing the President’s.**
- (4) **Of messages.—For transmitting business from House to Senate.**
- (5) **Of reports.—From Committee of the Whole.**
- (6) **Of reports.—From standing, select, and joint committees.**
- (7) **Of reports.—When managers of a conference agree.**
- (8) **Of reports.—When managers of a conference fail to agree.**

FORMS.—Continued.

- (9) **Of statement accompanying a conference report.**
 - (10) **Of petitions, etc.**
 - (11) **Of bills and joint resolutions.**
 - (12) **Of concurrent resolutions.—Resolving clauses.**
 - (13) **Of concurrent resolutions.—Relating to adjournment and recess.**
 - (14) **Of concurrent resolutions.—Creating a joint committee.**
 - (15) **Of orders.—The ordering word.**
 - (16) **Of orders.—Special.—For consideration of business generally.**
 - (17) **Of orders.—For consideration of business in Committee of the Whole.**
 - (18) **Of orders.—For consideration of Senate bills and Senate amendments.**
 - (19) **Of orders.—For consideration of conference reports, instruction of conferees, etc.**
 - (20) **As to investigations.—Resolutions authorizing.**
 - (21) **As to investigations.—Subpoenas for witnesses.**
 - (22) **As to investigations.—Subpoena duces tecum.**
 - (23) **As to investigations.—Questions as to form, return, etc., of subpoenas.**
 - (24) **Orders of arrest.—Of Members, witnesses, etc.**
 - (25) **Orders of arrest.—Warrants.**
 - (26) **Of arraignment and trial at bar of House.**
 - (27) **Of censure administered by the Speaker.**
 - (28) **As to membership—Resignations.**
 - (29) **As to membership—Announcement of deaths, etc.**
 - (30) **Of oaths.**
 - (31) **At the meeting of Congress.**
 - (32) **Of designation of a Speaker pro tempore and clerk pro tempore.**
 - (33) **Of addressing the President of the United States.**
 - (34) **Of resolution of thanks to the Speaker.**
 - (35) **At various ceremonies.**
 - (36) **At the electoral count.—Resolution providing for.**
 - (37) **At the electoral count.—Reports of tellers.**
- (1) **Of Putting the Question on Various Motions.**
 Rule as to form in which the Speaker shall put the question and method of determining the result.
 Volume **II**, section **1311**.
 The old and the present form of putting the previous question (footnote). Volume **V**, sections **5443**, **5754**.
 Form of motion made in the House to limit general debate in Committee of the Whole (footnote).
 Volume **V**, section **5207**.
 Form of the resolution by which general debate was closed in Committee of the Whole in former years. Volume **V**, section **6738**.
 Form of putting the question on the passage of a bill returned with the objections of the President (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3534**.
 The motion to agree or concur should be put in the affirmative and not in the negative form.
 Volume **V**, section **6166**.
- (2) **Of Messages.—Reception of.**
 Messengers are saluted by the Speaker of the House. Volume **V**, section **6590**.
 Practice as to the reception in the House of messages from the Senate as founded on former joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6592**.
 The ceremony of receiving a messenger from the President of the United States in the House.
 Volume **V**, section **6591**.
- (3) **Of Messages.—Resolutions for Distributing the President's.**
 Form of resolutions for the distribution of the President's annual message. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

FORMS—Continued.**(4) Of Messages.—For Transmitting Business from House to Senate.**

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

Form of message by which one House announces to the other the face of its disagreement to an amendment of the other House to one of its bills. Volume **V**, section **6321**.

Form of message where the House disagrees to certain amendments of the Senate to a House bill and agrees to others with amendments. Volume **V**, section **6287**.

Forms of messages announcing disagreements, insistence as to amendments and asking conferences. Volume **V**, sections **6597–6799**.

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

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**.

(5) Of Reports.—From Committee of the Whole.

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

The old form of report from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **IV**, section **4889**.

Form of report from Committee of the Whole on a bill considered under a restrictive special order. Volume **IV**, section **3265**.

(6) Of Reports.—From Standing, Select, and Joint Committees.

Forms of written reports submitted by committee (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4652**.

Form of a report by a joint committee. Volume **V**, section **7075**.

Form of report on bill recommitted with instructions. Volume **VIII**, section **2735**.

(7) Of Reports.—When Managers of a Conference Agree.

Form of conference report wherein the House recedes from its amendment to a Senate bill. Volume **V**, section **6499**.

Form of conference report on House amendments to a Senate bill where the House recedes from some of its amendments and the Senate recedes from its disagreement as to others. Volume **V**, section **6503**.

Form of conference report wherein one House recedes from certain amendments, while the other recedes from its disagreement to certain others. Volume **V**, section **6323**.

Form of conference report wherein an entirely new text is reported in place of an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Volume **V**, section **6426**.

Form of conference report wherein differences as to an amendment are settled by amending it. Volume **V**, section **6323**.

Form of conference report wherein the Senate recedes from certain of its amendments to a House bill, while the House recedes from its disagreement as to others and agrees to certain others with amendment. Volume **V**, sections **6500–6502**.

Form of conference report in a case wherein the House had disagreed to a Senate amendment to a House amendment to a Senate bill. Volume **V**, section **6504**.

(8) Of Reports.—When Managers of a Conference Fail to Agree.

Form of report by which the managers of a conference announce to their respective Houses their inability to agree. Volume **V**, sections **6322**, **6570**.

Form of written statement that managers of a conference have failed to agree. Volume **V**, sections **6568**, **6569**.

Form of report of conferees on general disagreement. Volume **VIII**, section **3299**.

(9) Of Statement Accompanying a Conference Report.

Form of statement accompanying report of the House managers of a conference. Volume **V**, sections **6504**, **6514**, **6515**.

FORMS—Continued.**(10) Of Petitions, etc.**

Papers in the nature of petitions or memorials should be addressed to the House, but may be received if addressed to the Representative when the subject is already before the House. Volume **IV**, sections **3321, 3322**.

A petitioner who preferred charges against a Federal judge furnished the certificate of a notary to his signature (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2030**.

The complaint of a Member that he had been assaulted for words spoken in debate was made in the form of a letter to the Speaker accompanied by an affidavit. Volume **II**, section **1616**.

Instance of the presentation in the Senate of a petition for the expulsion of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1241**.

(11) Of Bills and Joint Resolutions.

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

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

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

The examination of bills for verbal and technical alterations has been proposed, but never adopted by the House as a system. Volume **IV**, section **3369**.

Form of a substitute amendment for the text of an entire bill (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5785**. The statutes and the practice of the House prescribe the style of titles and form of bills. Volume **VII**, section **1035**.

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

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

(12) Of Concurrent Resolutions.—Resolving Clauses.

Forms of resolving clauses of concurrent resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3378**.

The present form of concurrent resolution appears about 1839. Volume **V**, section **6731**.

(13) Of Concurrent Resolutions.—Relating to Adjournment and Recess.

Forms of resolutions for adjournment of Congress sine die and for a recess (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4031**.

Form of concurrent resolutions of the two Houses terminating a session of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6722**.

Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6723**.

(14) Of Concurrent Resolutions.—Creating a Joint Committee.

Form of concurrent resolution creating a joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4410**.

(15) Of Orders.—The Ordering Word.

Form of ordering word of an order. Volume **IV**, section **3380**.

(16) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Business Generally.

Forms of special orders. Volume **V**, section **5821**.

Forms of special orders authorizing legislative provision on general appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3260–3263**. Volume **VII**, section **844**.

Form of special order conferring a privileged status on a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3264**. Volume **VII**, section **837**.

Form of special orders for assigning a day for consideration in the House of bills reported from a certain committee. Volume **IV**, sections **3252, 3253**.

FORMS—Continued.**(16) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Business Generally—Continued.**

- Forms of special order for considering in Committee of the Whole and the House, within certain limits of time, a general tariff bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3258, 3259**. Volume **VII**, section **829**.
- Form of rule providing for consideration of a general tariff bill. Volume **VII**, section **794**.
- 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**.
- Forms of special orders for limiting the time of consideration of a bill in the House and restricting amendments. Volume **IV**, sections **3231–3236**.
- 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**.
- Form of resolution providing for consideration of a bill taken from the Committee on Rules under motion to discharge and providing for consideration of a bill adversely reported by the committee to which it was referred. Volume **VII**, section **1012**.
- Form of special order for consideration of a resolution declaring war. Volume **VIII**, section **2460**.
- Form of special order authorizing a committee to call up a bill for consideration with reservations as to certain privileged business. Volume **VII**, section **842**.
- Form of special rule making in order all provisions of a bill pending in the House, and all portions of the bill as reported and previously stricken out on points of order. Volume **VII**, section **814**.
- Form of special order authorizing consideration of amendments not otherwise in order. Volume **VII**, section **831**.
- Form of special order conferring upon a bill for the current session the status enjoyed by bills reported from committees having leave to report at any time. Volume **VII**, section **841**.
- Form of special order for assigning a day for consideration in the House of bills reported from a certain committee. Volume **VII**, section **818**.
- Form of special order providing for the consideration of a joint resolution in the House. Volume **VII**, section **804**.
- Form of special order providing for consideration of report of a committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **374**.
- Example of special order providing for temporary modification of a rule. Volume **VII**, section **835**.
- Form of resolution making in order motions to suspend the rules during the remainder of a session. Volume **VII**, section **836**.
- Form of special order providing temporarily for an additional suspension day. Volume **VII**, section **834**.

(17) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Business in Committee of the Whole.

- Form of special order authorizing consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole without intervention of points of order either against provisions of the original bill or certain amendments recommended by the committee reporting the bill. Volume **VII**, section **832**.
- Form of special order for consideration of a resolution and report thereon in Committee of the Whole with provision for vote on a substitute. Volume **VII**, section **802**.
- Form of special order authorizing the motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for consideration of a bill, with provision for termination of consideration on a day certain. Volume **VII**, section **812**.
- Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in at designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII**, section **817**.

FORMS—Continued.**(17) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Business in Committee of the Whole—**
Continued.

- Form of special order for resolving automatically into Committee of the Whole for consideration of a bill with the usual provisions as to limit and control of debate. Volume **VII**, section **805**.
- Form of special order resolving the House automatically into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill. Volume **VII**, section **806**.
- Form of special order authorizing motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill with the usual provisions, for limitations on debate, control of time, and disposition in the House. Volume **VII**, section **797**.
- Form of special order for consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole, providing for hour at which House shall meet during consideration. Volume **VII**, section **809**.
- Form of special order consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House, with provisions for daily recess and evening sessions. Volume **VII**, section **816**.
- Form of special order making it in order to consider in the Committee of the Whole a bill on the House Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **811**.
- Form of special order providing for the consideration successively of certain joint resolutions in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **815**.
- Form of special order for considering a bill in Committee of the Whole, with clause exempting provisions from points of order. Volume **VII**, section **813**.
- Form of special order providing for the consideration, within certain limits of time, of a substitute in lieu of a pending bill, in the Committee of the Whole in the House. Volume **VII**, section **810**.
- Form of special order providing for the consideration of two distinct bills successively, either in the House alone or in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3254–3257**.
- Form of special order for consideration of an omnibus claims bill in the House and in Committee of the Whole, with arrangement for purging the bill of unauthorized items. Volume **IV**, section **3251**.
- Form of special order for considering a bill in Committee of the Whole with provision for a report and action in the House at a certain time. Volume **IV**, sections **3238–3241**.
- Form of special order limiting the time of consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3229**.
- Form of special order for considering a class of bills in Committee of the Whole, with a limit of debate for each bill. Volume **IV**, section **3237**.

(18) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Senate Bills and Senate Amendments.

- Form of special order providing for consideration of House substitute for Senate bill regardless of the rule requiring germaneness. Volume **VII**, section **803**.
- Form of special order authorizing a motion to consider Senate amendments in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **825**.
- Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of House bill with Senate amendments and providing for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **819**.
- Form of special order for consideration of a House bill with provision for substitution of Senate bill in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **843**.
- Form of special order for consideration of committee amendment to a Senate bill on the House Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **801**.
- Form of special order for taking Senate bill from Speaker's table and considering House bill in lieu thereof in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **800**.
- Form of special order for considering a Senate bill in the Committee of the Whole making in order House committee amendments and providing for separate vote on each. Volume **VII**, section **799**.

FORMS—Continued.**(19) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Conference Reports, Instruction of Conferees, etc.**

- Form of a special order reported from the Committee on Rules providing for consideration of a resolution instructing conferees. Volume **VIII**, section **3245**.
- Form of resolution for consideration of conference report invalidated on point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **3270**.
- Form of special order providing for consideration of two conference reports as one report. Volume **VII**, section **775**.
- Form of special order taking from the Speaker's table and sending to conference a House bill with Senate amendments. Volume **VII**, section **826**.
- Forms of special order making in order a motion to take from the Speaker's table and send to conference bill with Senate amendments. Volume **VII**, section **822**.
- Form of special order for consideration of a conference report without intervention of points of order. Volume **VII**, section **828**.
- Form of special order discharging committee from consideration of bill with Senate amendments and providing for conference. Volume **VII**, sections **820**, **821**.
- Form of special order for considering numerous Senate amendments to a House bill without permitting debate and a vote on each separate amendment, and for asking a conference at the same time. Volume **IV**, sections **3243–3249**.
- Form of special order for amending a Senate bill and asking a conference with the Senate thereon. Volume **IV**, section **3242**.
- Form of special order for discharging managers of a conference and disposing of amendments in dispute. Volume **V**, section **6526**.

(20) As to Investigations.—Resolutions Authoring.

- Forms of resolutions for directing a standing committee to make an investigation or for creating a select committee for that purpose. Volume **IV**, section **4322**.
- Form of resolution for investigating charges of corruption among Members. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- Resolutions of the House authorizing a committee to make an investigation. Volume **III**, section **1751**.
- Form of resolution authorizing investigation of published statements that Members had entered into corrupt combinations in relation to legislation. Volume **III**, section **1669**.
- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the "silver pool" in 1891 (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1701**.
- Form of resolution authorizing a general investigation of the Departments of the Government in 1876. Volume **III**, section **2444**.
- Form of resolution providing for the Kansas investigation of 1856. Volume **I**, section **826**.
- The resolutions of the House creating, empowering, and instructing the select committee which in 1856 investigated affairs in the Territory of Kansas. Volume **III**, section **1752**.
- Form of resolution providing for a congressional investigation. Volume **VI**, section **354**.
- Form of resolution authorizing an investigation by select committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **382**.
- Form of resolutions of the House creating, empowering, and instructing the select committee which investigated charges that Members have been improperly influenced in their official capacity. Volume **VI**, section **396**.
- Form of resolution providing for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and authorizing a subcommittee to exercise powers delegated to the committee. Volume **VI**, section **530**.
- Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **III**, sections **1837**, **1838**. Volume **VI**, section **399**.
- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **481**.
- In the Kilbourn case the court decided that the resolution authorizing the investigation was in excess of the constitutional power of the House. Volume **II**, section **1611**.

FORMS—Continued.**(20) As to Investigations.—Resolutions Authorizing—Continued.**

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

Form of resolution authorizing continuance of an investigation beyond the expiration of the Congress in which instituted. Volume **VI**, section **386**.

Form of resolution providing for expenses of a select committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **388**.

(21) As to Investigations.—Subpoenas for Witnesses.

Form of subpoena for summoning witnesses to testify before a committee of the House and of the return thereon. Volume **III**, section **1807**.

Form of a subpoena issued to secure the attendance of a Senator. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

Form of subpoena served on a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

A form of subpoena issued in 1834 and criticised as defective. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

Form of subpoena and return used in the case of Williamson. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

Forms of subpoenas used at different times. Volume **III**, sections **1808, 1809**.

Form of subpoena and return thereon used for summoning witnesses by a Senate committee. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

Form of subpoena issued by a joint committee. Volume **III**, section **1721**.

(22) As to Investigations.—Subpoena Duces Tecum.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued by order of the House. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued in the Kilbourn case. Volume **II**, section **1608**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum used for compelling production of telegrams in **1877**, but criticised as too general and verbally defective. Volume **III**, section **1695**.

Form of subpoena duces tecum issued by order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

(23) As to Investigations.—Questions as to Form, Return, etc., of Subpoenas.

In the Whitney case the validity of a subpoena signed only by the chairman of a committee was challenged but sustained. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

In the Kilbourn case the subpoena was attested for the Clerk by deputy. Volume **II**, section **1608**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms indorses on a subpoena his authorization of his deputy to act in his stead. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

A subpoena having been served by a deputy sergeant-at-arms, a certificate of his appointment should accompany a report requesting arrest of the witness for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1701**.

Should the Sergeant-at-Arms make the return on a subpoena served by his deputy? Volume **III**, section **1702**.

(24) Orders of Arrest.—Of Members, Witnesses, etc.

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

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

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

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

An early discussion as to form of resolution ordering the arrest of a contumacious witness. Volume **III**, section **1714**.

Form of order for attachment of delinquent witness. Volume **VI**, section **486**.

The order of arrest sometimes specifies that it shall be made either by the Sergeant-at-Arms or his special messenger. Volume **III**, section **1688**.

Verbal return of the Sergeant-at-Arms on presenting a witness under arrest for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

FORMS—Continued.**(24) Orders of Arrest.—Of Members, Witnesses, etc.—Continued.**

The Sergeant-at-Arms, having arrested Williamson by order of the House, made his return verbally. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

In the latest practice a committee, in reporting the contempt of a witness, shows that the testimony required is material, and presents copies of the subpoena and return. Volume **III**, section **1701**.

(25) Orders of Arrest.—Warrants.

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

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

Form of warrant and return in case of arrest of a witness for contumacy. Volume **III**, section **1671**. In the Wolcott case the House provided that the resolution ordering him to be taken into custody should be a sufficient warrant. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

Form of warrant and return used by the Senate in compelling the attendance of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

Form of warrant signed by the President of the Senate for taking William Duane into custody. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

Form of the warrant for commitment of John Nugent. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

A discussion distinguishing between the serving of a warrant by deputy and the serving of a subpoena in the same way. Volume **III**, section **1702**.

In 1860 the Massachusetts court decided that a warrant directed only to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate might not be served by deputy in that State. Volume **III**, section **1718**.

Form of Speaker's warrant for commitment of a person in contempt and of Sergeant-at-Arms' return thereon. Volume **II**, section **1628**.

A warrant of commitment "need not set forth the particular facts which constitute the alleged contempt." Volume **II**, section **1640**.

(26) Of Arraignment and Trial at Bar of House.

Form of arraignment of Randall and Whitney in 1795. Volume **II**, section **1600**.

Form of arraignment adopted in the case of Williamson. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

Form of arraignment adopted in the Wolcott case. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

Form of arraignment of a recalcitrant witness at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1669**. For the trial of Samuel Houston for contempt a committee on privileges reported on a method of procedure. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

The House adopted a committee of privileges to determine the procedure in the Anderson contempt case. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

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

An instance wherein a person was arraigned at the bar without a previous order of the House fixing the form of procedure. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

A contumacious witness arraigned at the bar of the House was required to answer in writing and under oath. Volume **III**, section **1670**.

A witness arraigned at the bar of the House for contempt was permitted to answer orally. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

In an arraignment in 1877 the answer of the respondent prepared by his counsel was attested. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

A person arraigned at the bar for contempt was permitted to amend his answer. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

FORMS.—Continued.**(26) Of Arraignment and Trial at Bar of House.**—Continued.

In 1894 the certification of alleged cases of contempt before a Senate committee was made without action of the Senate declaring the witnesses in contempt. Volume **II**, section **1612**.

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

(27) Of Censure Administered by the Speaker.

Form of censure administered by the Speaker to a Member by order of the House. Volume **II**, section **1259**. Volume **VI**, section **236**.

(28) As to Membership.—Resignations.

Forms of letters tendering a Member's resignation to the House or the governor of a State. Volume **II**, sections **1177**, **1178**.

Form of resignation of a resident commissioner and notification of the appointment of his successor. Volume **VI**, section **231**.

Forms of resignations from committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2197**.

(29) As to Membership.—Announcement of Deaths, etc.

Form of resolutions offered at the death of a Member. Volume **V**, section **7107**.

Form of procedure when the Senate informs the House of the death of a Senator. Volume **V**, sections **7131–7133**.

Form of memorial resolutions for deceased Members. Volume **V**, section **7157**.

Form of resolution offered at the death of a former Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3564**.

(30) Of Oaths.

The Member's oath, its form, and the constitutional requirement. Volume **I**, section **128**.

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

Forms of resolutions authorizing and accepting oaths administered away from the House. Volume **VI**, section **14**.

Form of resolutions relating to the administration of affirmation. Volume **VI**, section **17**.

Form of oath administered to witnesses before a committee. Volume **III**, section **1822**.

Forms of oaths taken by clerks of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **4580–4582**.

(31) At the Meeting of Congress.

Proceedings and forms at the organization of the House in a new Congress. Volume **I**, section **81**.

Forms of procedure at the opening of the second or subsequent sessions of a Congress. Volume **I**, section **81**.

(32) Of Designation for Speaker Pro Tempore and Clerk Pro Tempore.

Form of Speaker's designation of a Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II**, sections **1378**, **1401**.

Form of resolution approving designation of Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **278**.

Form of resolution approving designation of Speaker pro tempore and authorizing him to sign enrolled bills and appoint committees. Volume **VI**, section **272**.

Form of resolution naming a Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **268**.

Form of designation of a clerk pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **26**.

(33) Of Addressing the President of the United States.

Form decided on by the two Houses for addressing the President of the United States (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6629**.

(34) Of Resolution of Thanks to the Speaker.

Form of resolution thanking the Speaker at the adjournment of a Congress. Volume **V**, sections **7046–7048**. Volume **VIII**, sections **3509**, **3513**.

FORMS—Continued.**(35) At Various Ceremonies.**

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

Form at the reception of visiting bodies on the occasion of a public ceremonial in the House. Volume **V**, section **7148**.

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

Form of resolution accepting from a State a statue for Statuary Hall. Volume **V**, sections **7089–7099**.

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

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

(36) At the Electoral Count.—Resolution Providing For.

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

(37) At the Electrical Count.—Reports of Tellers.

Form of the duplicate reports made by the tellers at the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1962**. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

FORNEY, JOHN W., Clerk.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **5364**.

Call of the House. Volume **VI**, section **2981**.

General parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **6761**.

Motion to rescind. Volume **V**, section **5325**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5453**.

Question of order. Volume **I**, section **91**.

Tellers. Volume **I**, section **90**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **I**, section **91**.

FORSYTH, J.

The election case of John Forsyth, of Georgia, in the Eighteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **433**.

FORTHWITH. See “Recommit, Motion to.”**FORTIETH CONGRESS.**

In the Fortieth Congress the Speaker did not appoint the committees, except a few, until the closing days of the first session. Volume **IV**, section **4454**.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Appropriations Committee reports the appropriations for fortification and coast defenses, the District of Columbia, and Pensions. Volume **IV**, section **4032**.

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 **VI**, section **4049**.

An appropriation for torpedoes for harbor defense is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4042**.

While the fortifications appropriations bill carries general appropriations for a plan of work in progress, specific appropriations for individual works not authorized by law and not in progress are not in order thereon. Volume **IV**, sections **3611, 3612**. Volume **VII**, section **1271**.

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

FORTY MINUTES OF DEBATE.

- (1) **After the previous question is ordered.**
- (2) **On motion to suspend the rules.**

(1) After the Previous Question is Ordered.

When the previous question is ordered “on any proposition on which there has been no debate,” forty minutes are to be divided in debate. Volume **V**, sections **5495, 6821**.

Forty minutes of debate are allowed on a proposition on which the previous question is ordered without debate, one-half for those favoring and one-half for those opposing, and where it developed, after recognition, that both favored the proposition the Speaker required each to yield half his time to those opposing the motion. Volume **VIII**, section **2689**.

The motion for the previous question when agreed to has the effect of cutting on all debate (except forty minutes on questions not before debated) and of bringing the House to a vote. Volume **V**, sections **5443, 5444**.

The word “proposition” in the rule providing as to debate after the previous question is ordered means the main question and does not refer to incidental motions. Volume **V**, sections **5497, 5498**.

If there has been debate, even though brief, before the previous question is ordered, the forty minutes of debate provided for in Rule XXVIII is precluded. Volume **V**, sections **5499–5501**.

The rule permitting forty minutes debate does not apply when the question on which the previous question is ordered without debate is otherwise undebatable. Volume **VII**, section **2690**.

The debate which justifies a refusal of the right to the forty minutes after the previous question is ordered should be on the merits. Volume **V**, section **5502**.

The rule permitting forty minutes of debate was held to apply to an amendment on which the previous question had been ordered before there had been debate either in the House or in Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5503**.

The rule for the forty minutes of debate does not apply to an amendment on which there has been no debate in a case wherein the motion for the previous question covers both the amendment and the original proposition, which has been debated. Volume **V**, section **5504**.

Where the previous question is ordered on a proposition which has been debated in Committee of the Whole, the rule permitting forty minutes of debate does not apply. Volume **V**, section **5505**.

When the previous question is ordered on a conference report which has not been debated, the forty minutes of debate is not allowed if the subject-matter of the report was debated before being sent to conference. Volume **V**, sections **5506, 5507**.

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

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

The previous question having been ordered on a resolution to correct an error in an enrolled bill, the forty minutes of debate was not allowed. Volume **V**, section **5508**.

When the previous question is ordered on the motion to close debate, the rule providing for forty minute debate on propositions on which the previous question has been ordered without prior debate does not apply, and no debate is in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2555**.

(2) On Motion to Suspend the Rules.

Forty minutes of debate are allowed on a motion to suspend the rules, one-half for those favoring and one-half for those opposing. Volume **V**, section **6821**.

FORTY MINUTES OF DEBATE—Continued.**(2) On Motion to Suspend the Rules**—Continued.

Debate on a motion to suspend the rules is limited to 20 minutes on each side, and if adjournment is taken before the 40 minutes have been consumed, the time remaining is available when the motion is again considered. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the Member demanding a second divides with the mover the forty minutes of debate. Volume **V**, sections **6823, 6824**.

On a motion to suspend the rules the forty minutes of debate are allowed, although the proposition presented may not be debatable otherwise. Volume **V**, section **6822**.

Instance in which the 40 minutes of debate allowed on a motion to suspend the rules were increased by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3414**.

Time yielded by a Member in control of half of the 40 minutes of debate on a motion to suspend the rules may not be reserved or yielded to a third Member. Volume **VIII**, section **3417**.

FOSTER, DAVID J., of Vermont, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Authorizations of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3647, 3648, 3650, 3652, 3895**.

Continuation of public work. Volume **IV**, section **3722**.

Limitations on appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3930**.

On appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3964**.

Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **4732**.

Points of order. Volume **IV**, section **3652**. Volume **V**, section **6876**.

FOSTER, ELECTION CASES OF.

The North Carolina election case of Charles Henry Foster in the thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **362**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Covode v. Foster in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **559–562**.

FOSTER, LAFAYETTE S., of Connecticut, President Pro Tempore.

Decision of, on question of order relating to text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **V**, section **6433**.

FOSTER, MARTIN D., of Illinois, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2354, 2563, 2887, 3452**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2930, 2963**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1152, 1295, 1297, 1324, 1326, 1337, 1583, 1655**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2543, 2576**.

Dilatory motions. Volume **VIII**, section **2817**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VII**, section **787**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2625**.

Journal. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

Private Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **855**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, sections **2337, 2864**.

Reference. Volume **VII**, section **863**.

Reference. Volume **VIII**, section **2373**.

FOUKE.

The Illinois case of Fouke v. Trumbull in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **415**.

FOWLER.

The North Carolina election case of Fowler v. Thomas in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1124**.

FRANK.

The Missouri election case of Frank v. Glover in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1011**.
The New York, election case of Frank v. LaGuardia, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Conditions under which the franking privilege is exercised by the Member. Volume **II**, section **1163**, Volume **VI**, section **217**.

Subject matter eligible to the franking privilege. Application of the law governing the franking privilege. Volume **VI**, section **222**.

Limit of weight of matter mailed under frank is specified by law. Volume **VI**, sections **217**, **218**.
There is no statutory provision for the mailing of matter under the frank of a deceased Member. Volume **VI**, section **224**.

There is no provision of law, under which the frank may be used for return reply. Volume **VI**, sections **217**, **219**.

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

The statute authorizing the addressing of franked matter "on behalf of" a Member does not authorize the extension of such privilege to purchasers of frankable documents. Volume **VI**, section **221**.

Boxes are provided for the mailing of frankable matter. Volume **VI**, section **215**.

While speeches or reports printed in the Congressional Record are frankable, the addition of price lists, indices, or any other matter, written, printed, or stamped, destroys the privilege. Volume **VI**, section **221**.

A Member, having inserted articles from a magazine under leave to extend his own remarks, was given unanimous consent to expunge the unauthorized matter on condition that it not be reprinted by the Public Printer as frankable. Volume **VIII**, section **3475**.

The franking privilege does not extend to air mail, or with certain exceptions to foreign mails unless forwarded by Department of State. Volume **VI**, section **217**.

Ex-Members of Congress are entitled to the franking privilege until the first day of December following expiration of their term of office. Volume **VI**, section **217**.

The franking privilege is authorized by statute, and denial or curtailment of the privilege to any particular Member may not be made by simple resolution. Volume **VI**, section **223**.

The franking privilege extends to telegraph service relating to official business. Volume **VI**, section **217**.

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

In conformity with custom, widows of former Presidents of the United States are granted the franking privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3581**.

FRANKLIN.

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

FRAUD IN ELECTIONS. See "Elections of Representatives."**FRAUDULENT BILL.**

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**.

FREDERICK.

The Iowa election case of Frederick v. Wilson in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **997-999**.

FREE CONFERENCE.

Vice-President Hamlin's definition of free and simple conferences. Volume **V**, section **6403**.

The House having asked for a free conference it is not in order to instruct the managers. Volume **V**, section **6384**.

The Senate having learned indirectly that the House had instructed its conferees declared that the conference should be full and free and instructed its own conferees to withdraw if they should find the freedom of the conference impaired. Volume **V**, section **6406**.

FREE SHIPS.

The general subjects of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering and licensing of vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4134**.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

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

FREEDOM OF PRESS.

References to debate in the Senate on Freedom of the press (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2640**.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

As to the meaning of the words "freedom of speech" as used in the first amendment to the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **57**.

FRELINGHUYSEN, JOSEPH S., of New Jersey, President Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Conference report. Volume **VIII**, section **3304**.

FRENCH SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

The jurisdiction of French spoliation claims belongs to the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4264**.

The Committee on Claims has reported general as distinguished from special bills providing for disposition of classes of claims, like the French spoliation claims, by the Court of Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4263**.

Appropriations for payment of French spoliation claims being included in a private bill reported by the Committee on War Claims, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House ordered them stricken out as belonging to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4265**.

FRIDAY.

(1) **Set apart for private business.**

(2) **Standing orders relating to claim and pension bills.**

(3) **Consideration of public business on.**

(1) Set Apart for Private Business.

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**.

On a Friday devoted to private business the unfinished private business must be considered before a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House is in order. Volume **IV**, sections **3276–3280**.

The motion to go into Committee of the White House to consider business on the Private Calendar being decided in the negative may not be reported on the same day. Volume **IV**, section **3275**.

FRIDAY—Continued.**(1) Set Apart for Private Business—Continued.**

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**.

(2) Standing Orders Relating to Claim and Pension Bills.

By a standing order long in force private business from the Committees on Claims and War Claims alternate on all Fridays devoted to private business except the second and fourth of each month. Volume **IV**, section **3266**.

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**.

A question has arisen as to the class of business in order when the Friday evening session, provided for by the rules, has been prolonged to the next day by a recess. Volume **V**, section **6668**.

In practice an adjournment before 5 p.m. on a Friday was held to vacate the evening session formerly provided for by the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3283**.

If the terms of a special order seem to abrogate a rule for a recess and an evening session for special business, the question of order should be raised before the House goes into recess and not after the House has met in evening session. Volume **IV**, section **3284**.

(3) Consideration of Public Business on.

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**.

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 motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills is in order Friday as on other days. Volume **IV**, section **3081**.

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

A motion to change the reference of a public bill when made immediately after the reading of the Journal is in order on Friday, as on other days. Volume **VII**, section **2128**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Friday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar. Volume **VI**, section **719**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on a Friday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider the Private Calendar. Volume **VI**, sections **3082–3085**.

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**. Volume **VII**, sections **772, 791**.

A special order providing for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes Mondays and Fridays, but not Wednesdays. Volume **VII**, section **789**.

An 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**.

FRIDAY—Continued.**(3) Consideration of Public Business**—Continued.

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 **II**, section **808**.

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rule. Volume **VII**, section **816**.

FROST.

The Massachusetts election case of *Abbott v. Frost* in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **916–918**.

The Missouri election case of *Frost v. Metcalfe* in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **935**.

The Missouri election case of *Sessinghaus v. Frost* in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **975, 976**.

FROTHINGHAM, LOUIS A., of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **II**, section **2151**.

FRYE, WILLIAM P., OF MAINE, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **6133**.

Amendments between the House. Volume **V**, section **6176**.

Conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6545**. Volume **VIII**, section **3295**.

Conference. Volume **V**, section **6401**.

Contempt. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

Debate. Volume **V**, sections **5041, 5098, 5151**.

Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6100**.

FUEL.

General provisions of the statutes as to concerts, operation of street cars, delivery of fuel, and landscape features of the Capitol grounds. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

Standards of quality and regulations for the control of interstate distribution of coal and other fuels and the procuring and publication of statistics relative thereto, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1830**.

Legislation relating to Government fuel yards in the District of Columbia has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1961**.

FULLER.

The Pennsylvania election case of *Wright v. Fuller* in the Thirty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **821, 822**.

The Maine election case of *Milliken v. Fuller* in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **828**.

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

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

FULLER, CHARLES E., of Illinois, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Order of business. Volume **VI**, sections **721, 725**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **3444**.

FULLER, MELVILLE W., Chief Justice.

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

FUNERALS.**(1) Of Members of the House and Senate.****(2) Of Officers of the House.****(1) Of Members of the House and Senate.**

Since the earliest days the expenses of the funerals of Members have been defrayed from the public funds. Volume **V**, sections **7142, 7143**.

Ceremonies at funerals of Members in the Hall of the House in early days. Volume **V**, sections **7144–7147**.

The Journal entry of a funeral of a Member in the Hall of the House in early days. Volume **V**, sections **7144–7147**.

Later funeral ceremonies, including the elaborate observances at the burial of John Quincy Adams. Volume **V**, sections **7148–7151**.

The Journal entry of the funeral of John Quincy Adams. Volume **V**, section **7148**.

Ceremonies at the funeral of William D. Kelley in 1890. Volume **V**, section **7152**.

The ceremonies at the state funeral of Nelson Dingley. Volume **V**, section 7153.

Ceremonies at the state funeral of a deceased Senator. Volume **V**, section **7155**. Volume **VIII**, section **3570**.

The House sometimes authorizes the funeral of a deceased Member in the Hall. Volume **V**, section **7154**. Volume **VIII**, section **3567**.

Forms at the reception of visiting bodies on the occasion of a public ceremonial in the House. Volume **V**, section **7148**.

(2) Of Officers of the House.

The House appointed a committee to attend the funeral of its deceased Chaplain. Volume **V**, section **7172**.

In 1838 the House adjourned to attend the funeral of its Doorkeeper. Volume **I**, section **266**.

On the death of an employee of long service, the House appointed a committee to attend the funeral. Volume **VIII**, section **3573**.

FUNSTON.

The Kansas election case of Moore v. Funston in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1052, 1053**.

FURNITURE.

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

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**.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has exercised jurisdiction as to the seal herds and other revenue producing animals of Alaska. Volume **IV**, section **4025**.

The enforcement of treaty regulations as to the protection of the fur seals has been considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4170**.

Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1851**.

FUTURES.

Bills to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products have been considered within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, even when an internal-revenue question was included. Volume **IV**, section **4161**.