

CANNON'S PRECEDENTS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

INCLUDING REFERENCES TO PROVISIONS
OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE LAWS, AND DECISIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

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ELECTIONS OF COMMITTEES. For election of standing committees under modern practice see "Committees, election of."

(1) **By the House.**

(2) **Of chairmen by the committees.**

(1) By the House.

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

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

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

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

In 1877 in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the Electoral Commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.

ELECTIONS OF COMMITTEES—Continued.**(2) Of Chairmen by the Committees.**

Rule providing for election of a chairman by the committee in a certain contingency. Volume **IV**, section **4513**.

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

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

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

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

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

The House decided to appoint the managers of the Belknap impeachment by resolution instead of by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

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

The House by resolution elected five managers, chosen from the Committee on the Judiciary and from both parties, to carry the impeachment of Judge Louderback to the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

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

Managers of an impeachment being no longer Members of the House by reason of the expiration of their terms, successors were elected. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

Discussion of the power of the House to appoint managers to continue in office in that capacity after the expiration of the term for which they were elected to the House. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

(1) **Motions to proceed to.**

(2) **Manner of.**

(3) **Failure or postponement of.**

(4) **Notification of Senate and President.**

(5) **Of the Speaker.—Clerk presides during.**

(6) **Of the Speaker.—Motions to proceed to.**

(7) **Of the Speaker.—By viva voce vote or ballot.**

(8) **Of the Speaker.—Majority vote required.**

(9) **Of the Speaker.—Debate, tellers, etc.**

(10) **Of the Speaker.—In relation to oath.**

(11) **Of Speaker pro tempore and President pro tempore.**

(12) **Of the Clerk.**

(13) **Of the other officers.**

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—Continued.**(1) Motions to Proceed to.**

The House formerly proceeded to the election of an officer on a motion so to do. Volume **I**, section **188**.

The House often proceeds to the election of its officers as a matter of course without motion to that effect. Volume **I**, Section **190**.

An officer of the House having resigned, the House voted to proceed to the election of his successor. Volume **I**, sections **264**, **265**.

The House having postponed the election of an officer until a day certain, a resolution to proceed to the election was held not in order before that date. Volume **I**, section **263**.

A resolution that the House proceed to the election of an officer presents a question privilege. Volume **I**, section **189**.

A motion to proceed to the election of an officer is privileged, but it is not so with a resolution naming a certain person to fill the office. Volume **I**, section **290**.

Effect of a provision of law as related to the constitutional right of the House to choose its own officer. Volume **IV**, section **3819**.

(2) Manner of.

A rule, which, however, is not in force at the time of organization, provides that all the elective officers except the Speaker shall be chosen by viva voce vote. Volume **I**, section **187**.

For a time the rules provided for their own continuance in a new Congress, thus affording a rule for election of officers. Volume **V**, section **6743**.

It being proposed to elect an officer of the House, an amendment prescribing viva voce election is in order. Volume **V**, sections **6004**, **6005**.

The adoption and object of the rule for viva voce election. Volume **V**, section **6005**.

A resolution declaring certain persons elected officer of the House is at variance with the standing rule of the House. Volume **I**, section **193**.

An election by resolution is not a compliance with the rule requiring election of officers viva voce. Volume **I**, sections **191**, **192**.

The election of officers by resolution is subject to objection, but is often permitted by unanimous consent. Volume **I**, sections **194–196**.

Although a former rule of the House required a nomination before voting for certain officers, yet the Speaker refrained from ruling that votes might not be cast for persons not nominated. Volume **I**, section **197**.

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

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

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

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

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

A majority vote is required for the election of officers of both Houses of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **23**.

On a vote for the election of an officer a Member may change his vote at any time before the announcement of the result. Volume **V**, section **5934**.

The election of an officer of the Senate may be by ballot, by roll call, or by resolution. Volume **VI**, section **282**.

The election of an officer of the Senate is privileged and unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, balloting continues until a majority is obtained. Volume **VI**, section **281**.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—Continued.**(3) Failure or Postponement of**

An instance wherein certain officers of the former House continued to act through the new Congress, no successors being elected. Volume **I**, section **244**.

Instance wherein the House failed to elect a Doorkeeper and Postmaster, the Officers of the preceding House continuing to serve. volume **I**, section **193**.

The House having decided to postpone the election of a Doorkeeper, the Doorkeeper of the former House was held to continue in the office until his successor should be elected. Volume **I**, section **263**.

It has been held in order to more to postpone indefinitely the further execution of an order relating to the election of officers of the House having been postponed to a day certain the Speaker ruled out a motion providing for their earlier election. Volume **V**, section **5308**.

The contest over the election of Speaker in 1923. Volume **VI**, section **24**.

(4) Notification of Senate and President.

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

In the earlier practice of the House the Senate was notified of the election of Speaker, but not of that of other officers. Volume **I**, sections **122–125**.

The President and the Senate were informed of the election of a Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **275**.

(5) Of the Speaker.—Clerk Presides During.

A rule, which however is not operative at the time the House is organized, provides that the Clerk shall call the new House to order and preside until the election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, section **64**.

By a rule which is not adopted usually until a Speaker is elected, the Sergeant-at-arms is directed to preserve order, under the direction of the Clerk, pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker pro tempore. Volume **I**, section **257**.

Pending the election of a Speaker or a Speaker pro tempore the Clerk preserves order and decorum and decides questions of order, subject to appeal. Volume **I**, section **64**.

The Speaker having resigned, the chair remained vacant and the Clerk presided until a successor was elected. Volume **I**, section **231**.

The speaker having died during the recess of Congress, the Clerk called the House to order ascertained the presence of a quorum, and entertained a motion to proceed to election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, section **234**.

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

The House thanked its Clerk for his service in presiding during a delayed election of a speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3671**.

During the interim preceding the election of speaker and adoption of rules the Journal of the proceedings is read and approved daily. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

(6) Of the Speaker.—Motions to Proceed to.

A proposition to elect a Speaker is in order at any time and presents a question of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

A resolution to proceed to the election of a Speaker presents a question of privilege, and pending the decision another question of privilege may not be presented. Volume **I**, section **214**.

At the organization of the House the motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker is of the highest privilege. Volume **I**, section **212**.

The House, and not the hold-over Clerk, decides by what method it shall proceed to elect a Speaker. Volume **I**, section **210**.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—Continued**(7) Of the Speaker—By Viva Voce Vote or Ballot.**

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

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

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

Procedure for electing the Speaker by viva voce vote. Volume **I**, section **211**.

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

(8) Of the Speaker.—Majority Vote Required.

In 1809 the House held that a Speaker should be elected by a majority of all present. Volume **I**, section **215**.

In 1879 it was held that a Speaker might be elected by a majority of those present, a quorum voting, a majority of all the Members not being required. Volume **I**, section **216**.

The House by special rule chose a Speaker by plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by a majority vote on a resolution declarative of the result. Volume **I**, section **222**.

The House declined to permit any announcement but its own declaration in a case wherein a Speaker was chosen by plurality of votes. Volume **I**, section **222**.

(9) Of the Speaker.—Debate, Tellers, etc.

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

The House has, in one instance, asked the candidates for Speaker to state their views before proceeding to election. Volume **I**, section **218**.

Before the election of a Speaker the House has adopted a rule regulating debate. Volume **I**, sections **94, 95**.

In 1860 the election of a Speaker proceeded slowly, the voting being interspersed with debate, which the Clerk did not prevent. Volume **I**, section **223**.

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

Tellers of the vote on the election of a Speaker are appointed by the Clerk. Volume **I**, section **217**.

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

Reference to proceedings during the contest over the organization of the House in 1839. Volume **V**, section **5356**.

The contests over election of a Speaker in 1855 and 1859. Volume **V**, section **6647, 6649**.

(10) Of the Speaker.—In Relation to Oath.

The Speaker having resigned in 1814, his successor when elected took the oath. Volume **I**, section **231**.

The Speaker having resigned in 1820, it does not appear that his successor took the oath. Volume **I**, section **232**.

The Speaker having resigned in 1834, his successor took the oath. Volume **I**, section **233**.

A new Speaker being elected at the beginning of a second session of Congress, Members-elect, present and unsworn, participated in that election. Volume **I**, section **224**.

(11) Of Speaker pro tempore and President pro tempore.

A Speaker pro tempore and President pro tempore is appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House. Volume **VI**, section **263**.

For an absence extending over a number of days it was considered expedient to elect a Speaker pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **275**.

ELECTIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—Continued.**(11) Of Speaker pro tempore and President pro tempore—Continued.**

A Speaker pro tempore elected by the House is sworn as a prerequisite to signing enrolled bills. Volume **VI**, section **274**.

In the absence of the Vice President during the election of a President pro tempore of the Senate, a President pro tempore was designated to preside. Volume **VI**, section **281**.

The instance wherein the Senate elected a number of Presidents pro tempore to serve seriatim for stated terms. Volume **VI**, section **282**.

(12) Of the Clerk.

The election of the Clerk of the House presents a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **237**.

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

It has been decided that, notwithstanding the requirements of the act of 1989, the House may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **242**.

In 1867 the law of 1789 was considered as binding the House to elect a Clerk before proceeding to business. Volume **I**, section **241**.

By unanimous consent, in 1867, the House elected its Clerk by resolution. Volume **I**, section **241**. The Clerk of the former House continues to act as Clerk of the new House until his successor is elected. Volume **I**, section **244**.

Discussion as to whether or not the Clerk of the former House continues until his successor is elected. Volume **I**, section **188**.

The Clerk having died, the House at once elected a successor, declining to have the Chief Clerk fill the vacancy temporarily. Volume **I**, section **236**.

The Clerk having resigned, the House, after some intervening business, elected his successor. Volume **I**, section **239**.

The Clerk having resigned, the House elected his successor. Volume **I**, section **238**.

(13) Of the Other Officers.

The death of the Doorkeeper being announced, the House voted to proceed to the election of his successor at a future day. Volume **I**, section **266**.

The vacancy caused by the death of the Sergeant-at-Arms was, after some delay, filled by the House by election. Volume **VI**, section **32**.

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

Although in earlier years the Chaplain was not strictly an officer of the House, his election was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **273**.

The election of a Chaplain emeritus. Volume **VI**, section **31**.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(1) Appointment of the electors, and their votes.

(2) The electoral count.

(3) By the House of Representatives.—Provisions of the Constitution.

(4) By the House of Representatives.—In 1801.

(5) By the House of Representatives.—In 1825.

(1) Appointment of the Electors, and Their Votes.

The provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of Presidential electors. Volume **III**, section **1911**, **1912**.

The statutes designate the time for the choice of electors of President and Vice-President, and the time for their meeting to give in their votes. Volume **III**, section **1914**. Volume **VI**, section **438**.

Provisions of the Constitution for the choice of a President and Vice-President by the electors, for the electoral count, and for elections in House and Senate in default of a choice by the electors. Volume **III**, section **1913**.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.**(1) Appointment of the Electors, and Their Votes—Continued.**

The statutes provide for transmitting the certificates of the action of the electors in each State to the President of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1916**. Volume **VI**, section **440**.

Certificates of the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President are transmitted to the President of the Senate, who may in case of delay send for them. Volume **III**, section **1917**. Volume **VI**, section **441**.

The executive of each State is charged with the duty of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the appointment of electors and the names and votes, and of delivering a similar certificate to the electors. Volume **III**, section **1915**. Volume **VI**, section **439**.

It is the duty of the executive of any State wherein there may be a controversy as to the appointment of electors to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the determination thereof. Volume **III**, section **1915**. Volume **VI**, section **439**.

The Secretary of State is required to transmit to Congress copies of certificates received from the State executives relating to the appointment of Presidential electors. Volume **III**, section **1915**. Volume **VI** section **439**.

A controversy in any State over the appointment of Presidential electors settled in accordance with a law of that State six days before the time for the meeting of the electors shall not be a cause of question in the counting of the electoral vote by Congress. Volume **III**, section **1914**. Volume **VI**, section **438**.

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

The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress jurisdiction of subjects relating to the election of the officials enumerated in the designation. Volume **IV**, section **4299**. Volume **VII**, section **2025**.

(2) The Electoral Count.

The conduct of the electoral count is frequently a matter of perfunctory routine. Volume **VI**, section **442**.

Neither house recesses or adjourns for the electoral count. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

The electoral count occurs in the Hall of the House at 1 p. m. on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of electors. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provide for the meeting to count the electoral vote, for the appointment of tellers, and for the declaration of the state of the vote. Volume **III**, section **1961**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provided for the meeting to count the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

The date for the count of the electoral vote falling on Calendar Wednesday, the House by resolution provided for a recess on that day. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

The usage as to preliminary messages between the two Houses when they are about to assemble in joint meeting for the count of the electoral vote (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1961**.

While the Speaker has at times appointed the tellers for the electoral count as of his own authority, yet the best-considered opinion is that the function belongs to the House itself (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1961**.

In 1921 the provision authorizing the naming of tellers, which on the occasion of the electoral counts of 1909, 1913, and 1917 had been incorporated in separate resolutions, was included in the original resolution providing for the joint session. Volume **VI**, section **443**,

Instance in which a teller resigned and suggested the appointment of a successor. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.**(2) The Electoral Count—Continued.**

The House by resolution makes a special disposition of the galleries for the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1961**.

In the absence of the customary resolution relating to disposition of the galleries during the electoral count, the usual reservations were made by the direction of the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

The certificates of electoral votes are presented to the joint meeting in alphabetical order of States, and on being read are subject to objection in writing signed by at least one Member and one Senator. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

In case of objection to an electoral certificate, or in case of conflicting certificates, the Senate retires and the two Houses consider the matter separately. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

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 **1922**.

At the conclusion of the electoral count the President of the Senate merely announces the state of the vote, which, with the list of the vote, which, with the list of the votes, is entered on the journals of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

The report by tellers is made and signed in duplicate, and is entered upon the Journal of each of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

Form of the duplicate reports made by the tellers at the electoral count. Volume **VI**, section **443**. Senators who had been candidates for the office of Vice President in the election did not attend the joint session for the count of the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

(3) By the House of Representatives.—Provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that in cases there be no choice of a President of the United States by the Electoral College the House of Representatives shall proceed to elect. Volume **III**, section **1913**.

Provisions of the Constitution governing proceedings of the House in electing a President. Volume **III**, section **1981**.

When the House elects a President of the United States a quorum consists of a number of Members from two-thirds of the States. Volume **III**, section **1981**.

(4) By the House of Representatives.—In 1801.

The election of a President of the United States by the House in 1801. Volume **III**, section **1983**. There being no choice in the Electoral College in 1801 the House of Representatives proceeded to elect a President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1983**.

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

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

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

(5) By the House of Representatives.—In 1825.

The election of a President of the United States by the House in 1825. Volume **III**, section **1985**. The Electoral College having failed to choose a President of the United States in 1825 the House proceeded to elect in accordance with the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **1938**.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.**(5) By the House of Representatives—In 1825—Continued.**

The rules adopted by the House to govern the voting for the President of the United States when the election was thrown into the House by the failure of the Electoral College to make a choice in 1825. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

In the election of President by the House in 1825 the prevailing sentiment favored a ballot box for each State. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

In the election of President by the House in 1825 there was a strong but not prevailing sentiment that the galleries should not be closed. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

The House having elected a President in 1825 ordered that the Senate be informed, and appointed a committee to notify the President-elect. Volume **III**, section **1985**.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Section 37 of Rule **XI**. Volume **IV**, section **4299**.

Recent history of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, section 31 of Rule **XI**. Volume **VII**, section **2023**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress jurisdiction of subjects relating to the election of the officials enumerated in the designation. Volume **IV**, section **4299**.

Legislative propositions pertaining to the nomination of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2025**.

Subjects relating to the succession of the office of President in case of his death, disability, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4304**.

Proposed changes of the Constitution as to the terms of Congress and the President, and the time of annual meeting of Congress, have been considered by the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4302**. Volume **VII**, section **2026**.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualifications of polygamists as Representatives. Volume **IV**, section **4300**.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported bills relating to the national election laws and the enforcement thereof. Volume **IV**, section **4301**.

Changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual count by the House and Senate are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4303**. Volume **VII**, section **2028**.

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

The Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress has reported on bills relating to contests of election of Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2027**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(1) In general.

(2) Abatement of contests.—Withdrawal of contestant.

(3) Abatement of contests.—Neglect of contestant.

(4) Abatement of contests.—By action of returned member.

(5) Abatement of contests.—General conditions.

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- (6) Answer.—Notice of contest.
- (7) Answer.—Of an officer arraigned at the bar.
- (8) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—Form, etc.
- (9) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—In writing.
- (10) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—Oral.
- (11) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—Amendment of.
- (12) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—Counsel of.
- (13) Answer.—Of an arraigned witness.—Questions and examination.
- (14) Answer.—In election cases.—General requirements.
- (15) Answer.—In election cases.—Form of.
- (16) Answer.—In election cases.—Service of.
- (17) Answer.—In election cases.—Specially authorized.
- (18) Answer.—In election cases.—Defective and amended.
- (19) Answer.—In election cases.—Relation to irregularities of notice.
- (20) Answer.—In election cases.—Relation to evidence.
- (21) Answer.—In general.
- (22) Apportionment.—Provisions of Constitution and law.
- (23) Apportionment.—Functions of Congress and the States..
- (24) Apportionment.—Prima facie title as to Representatives in excess of.
- (25) Apportionment.—Final right as to Representatives in excess of.
- (26) Apportionment.—Change of, as related to final right.
- (27) Apportionment.—In general.
- (28) Agreement of parties to a contest.
- (29) Ballot.—Secrecy of.
- (30) Ballot.—Form of.
- (31) Ballot.—Size.
- (32) Ballot.—Irregular arrangement, printing, etc.
- (33) Ballot.—Errors in names on the old ballot.
- (34) Ballot.—Errors in marking by voter.
- (35) Ballot.—Neglect of election officers to number, mark, etc.
- (36) Ballot.—Distinguishing marks discussed.
- (37) Ballot.—Paper, printing, etc., as affording distinguishing marks.
- (38) Ballot.—Party names, and other words as distinguishing marks.
- (39) Ballot.—Pencilings and blots as distinguishing marks.
- (40) Ballot.—Distinguishing marks caused by acts of officers.
- (41) Ballot.—Contradiction of, by evidence.
- (42) Ballot.—Irregularities as to the old, unofficial.
- (43) Ballot.—General irregularities as to the new, official.
- (44) Ballot.—Irregularities in marking by the voter.
- (45) Ballot.—Improperly marked.
- (46) Ballot.—Fraudulently marked.
- (47) Ballot.—Custody of as related to validity of return.
- (48) Ballot.—Proof aliunde in default of returns.
- (49) Ballot.—Proof of, when voter declines to disclose.
- (50) Ballot.—Evidence of voter's declarations as proof of.
- (51) Ballot.—Voter's testimony as to his own vote.
- (52) Ballot.—As to contradiction of ballot by voter's testimony.
- (53) Ballot.—Tender of vote and count of, as if cast.
- (54) Ballot.—Recount of.
- (55) Ballot.—Excess of, in the box.
- (56) Ballot.—Illegal destruction of.
- (57) Ballot.—As basis for the return.
- (58) Ballot.—When cast in technical violation of law.

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- (59) Ballot.—Mutilation, blotting of, etc.
- (60) Ballot.—Corrupted by bribery.
- (61) Ballot.—Of voters not qualified.
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- (63) Ballot.—House counts when wrongfully rejected.
- (64) Ballot.—Illegally received.
- (65) Ballot.—House may reverse decisions of State officers.
- (66) Ballot.—House demands, as evidence.
- (67) Ballot.—Relations of House to State laws and returns.
- (68) Ballot.—In general.
- (69) Ballot box.—For elections of President by the House.
- (70) Ballot box.—In elections by the people.—Number and form of.
- (71) Ballot box.—In elections by the people.—Excess of votes in.
- (72) Ballot box.—In elections by the people.—Violence, fraud, and irregularities.
- (73) Ballot box.—In elections by the people.—Custody of, in relation to recount.
- (74) Conspiracy.—General discussions as to evidence of.
- (75) Conspiracy.—Acts as evidence of.
- (76) Conspiracy.—Must be shown to have been effective.
- (77) Conspiracy.—Rejection and correction of returns for.
- (78) Conspiracy.—In general.
- (79) Constituency.—Effect of rejection of large portion of returns.
- (80) Constituency.—Effect of insurrection in a district.
- (81) Constituency.—Effect of intimidation on a district.
- (82) Constituency.—Irregular status of State government.
- (83) Constituency.—Before admission of States.
- (84) Constituency.—Status of precincts, counties, etc.
- (85) Constituency.—Organization of Territories.
- (86) Constituency.—Condition as affecting prima facie title.
- (87) Contests.—House's duty in.
- (88) Contests.—Present and early methods of instituting and conducting.
- (89) Contests.—Formerly instituted by petition.
- (90) Contests.—Specially instituted and directed by the House.
- (91) Contests.—Forms and resolutions for instituting.
- (92) Contests.—Inquiries under the power of general investigations.
- (93) Contests.—Maintained where returned Member does not take the seat.
- (94) Contests.—Citizens and voters as parties to.
- (95) Contests.—In general.
- (96) Contestant.—Privilege of the floor and debate.
- (97) Contestant.—In general.
- (98) Contestee.
- (99) Corrupt Practices Acts.—Limits expenditure of money by candidates.
- (100) Corrupt Practices Acts.—As affecting primary elections.
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- (102) Corrupt Practices Acts.—Interpretation of State laws.
- (103) Counting of votes.—Recounts.
- (104) Counting of votes.—Recount as related to custody of ballots.
- (105) Counting of votes.—Ballots in the wrong box.
- (106) Counting of votes.—By the House after rejection by election officers.
- (107) Counting of votes.—When not cast because of obstruction or intimidation.
- (108) Counting of votes.—Of unregistered or absent electors.
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- (112) Credentials.—Form, signing, etc., of.
- (113) Credentials.—Examining of, by the House.
- (114) Credentials.—Irregular in form.
- (115) Credentials.—Decisions of State courts as to.
- (116) Credentials.—Conflicting.
- (117) Credentials.—When not issued or delayed.
- (118) Credentials.—As related to the clerk's roll.
- (119) Credentials.—Impeached by other papers, etc.
- (120) Credentials.—Related to questions as to vacancy.
- (121) Credentials.—Related to apportionment.
- (122) Credentials.—Related to qualifications in the House.
- (123) Credentials.—Based on the returns.
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- (125) Credentials.—Affected by status of constituency.—In Civil War.
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- (129) Credentials.—In general.
- (130) Death of contestant or contestee.
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- (132) Debate on, in the House.—Contestant heard by counsel.
- (133) Debate on, in the House.—In general.
- (134) Deception of voters.
- (135) Decisions by the House.—Forms of resolutions for.
- (136) Decisions by the House.—Affirmative and negative effects.
- (137) Decisions by the House.—Obstruction of.
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- (139) Decisions by the House.—Effect of mere amendment.
- (140) Decisions by the House.—In relation to taking the oath.
- (141) Decisions by the House.—Doctrine of *res adjudicata*.
- (142) Decisions by the House.—Burden of proof on contestant.
- (143) Decisions by the House.—Plurality of sound votes determines.
- (144) Decisions by the House.—Person receiving a minority of votes never seated.
- (145) Decisions by the House.—Party considerations.
- (146) Decisions by the House.—Declaring vacancies.
- (147) Decisions by the House.—Informing State executive of vacancies.
- (148) Decisions by the House.—When a second election is held.
- (149) Decisions by the House.—Status of contestant as related to returned Member.
- (150) Decisions by the House.—When State laws are attacked.
- (151) Decisions by the House.—General principles.
- (152) Determination of result.
- (153) Directory laws.—Discussion of as distinguishing from mandatory laws.
- (154) Directory laws.—Disregard of, not reason for rejection of returns.
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- (157) Elections committees.—History and jurisdiction of.
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- (170) Evidence.—The officers presiding at the taking of.
- (171) Evidence.—Irregularly taken.
- (172) Evidence.—Taking of.—Time allowed by law.
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- (174) Evidence.—Taken after the legal time.
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- (176) Evidence.—Early practice in taking.
- (177) Evidence.—Taking of.—Production of ballots.
- (178) Evidence.—Taking of.—Irregularities in general.
- (179) Evidence.—Application for extension of time for taking.
- (180) Evidence.—Extension of time for taking, granted.
- (181) Evidence.—Form of resolution extending time of taking.
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- (183) Evidence.—Taking, in rebuttal.
- (184) Evidence.—House reluctant to reopen case for further.
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- (187) Evidence.—Transmittal to the House, printing, etc.
- (188) Evidence.—Ex parte, not generally admitted.
- (189) Evidence.—Ex parte, sometimes admitted.
- (190) Evidence.—As to strictness of the rules of.
- (191) Evidence.—Sufficiency of proof.
- (192) Evidence.—Relevancy as related to the pleadings.
- (193) Evidence.—Best evidence rule.
- (194) Evidence.—Official certificates of returns admitted at any time.
- (195) Evidence.—Documents embodying testimony and decisions on related questions.
- (196) Evidence.—Historic and judicial knowledge in lieu of.
- (197) Evidence.—Facts as to race, color, previous elections, etc., as establishing presumptions.
- (198) Evidence.—As to votes.—In relation to the qualifications of voters.
- (199) Evidence.—To prove the result of voting.
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- (202) Evidence.—As to returns.—In general.
- (203) Evidence.—As to returns.—Secondary.
- (204) Evidence.—As to returns.—The official certificate of the vote.
- (205) Evidence.—As to votes.—To prove the nature of such as are illegal.
- (206) Evidence.—To prove how the elector votes when he does not disclose his vote.
- (207) Evidence.—Of the voter to prove his own vote, especially in case of disqualification.
- (208) Evidence.—Of the declarations of voter as to his own vote.
- (209) Evidence.—Of the voter to prove the vote when returns have been rejected.
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- (211) Evidence.—Of the voter to prove the vote which he was prevented from casting.
- (212) Evidence.—As to votes.—Of the voter to contradict the ballot.
- (213) Evidence.—General testimony to prove rejected votes.
- (214) Evidence.—Presumptions in favor of acts of officers.
- (215) Evidence.—Effect of the presumptions as to acts of officers on the status of the vote.
- (216) Evidence.—Degree and kind required to destroy presumption in favor of officers.
- (217) Evidence.—Presumption in favor of election officers destroyed by testimony of voters as to their votes.
- (218) Evidence.—Effect of testimony other than that of the voters on the returns of the officers.
- (219) Evidence.—Of the qualifications of voters.
- (220) Evidence.—Of bribery.
- (221) Evidence.—Of fraud generally.
- (222) Evidence.—Of conspiracy to defraud.
- (223) Evidence.—Of intimidation.
- (224) Evidence.—In general.
- (225) Expenses of contest.
- (226) Governor.—Questions of prima facie title arising from credentials issued by.
- (227) Governor.—Issue of writs of election by, especially to fill vacancies.
- (228) Governor.—In general.
- (229) Irregularities in holding elections.—Opening and closing polls.
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- (231) Irregularities in holding elections.—Use of ballot boxes.
- (232) Irregularities in holding elections.—In general.
- (233) Judging.—House's prerogative of.
- (234) Judging.—House not bound by the statute as to contests.
- (235) Judging.—House's function as related to State law.
- (236) Judging.—House ordinarily defers to construction of State law by State courts.
- (237) Judging.—Where House does not defer to decisions of State courts.
- (238) Judging.—Construction of State law by State officers.
- (239) Notice of contest.—Time of serving.
- (240) Notice of contest.—Manner of serving.
- (241) Notice of contest.—Specially authorized by the House.
- (242) Notice of contest.—Early use of petitions.
- (243) Notice of contest.—Must relate to issues sufficient to change the result.
- (244) Notice of contest.—Must present particular specifications.
- (245) Notice of contest.—Defective in specifications.
- (246) Notice of contest.—Waiver of objections as to specifications.
- (247) Notice of contest.—Amended and supplemental.
- (248) Officers of.—De jure and de facto.
- (249) Officers of.—Qualifications.
- (250) Officers of.—Mere failure to be sworn not fatal to acts of.
- (251) Officers of.—Failure to be sworn accompanied by fraud.
- (252) Officers of.—Returns rejected for failure to be sworn.
- (253) Officers of.—Proof of the oath.
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- (255) Officers of.—The majority competent to act.
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- (261) Pleadings.—Evidence to be confined within the allegations of.
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- (264) Privilege of questions relating to.—Matters not within.
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- (267) Prima facie title.—Relations of credentials to returns.
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- (271) Prima facie title.—As related to apportionment.
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- (273) Prima facie title.—As related to general status of constituency.—House precedents.
- (274) Prima facie title.—New States.
- (275) Prima facie title.—Unorganized territories.
- (276) Prima facie title.—Constituency incapacitated by insurrection.
- (277) Prima facie title.—Constituency in reconstruction.
- (278) Prima facie title.—As related to qualifications.
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- (280) Prima facie title.—As related to burden of proof in a contest.
- (281) Prima facie title.—In general.
- (282) Qualifications of Members.—Provisions of Constitution.
- (283) Qualifications of Members.—Age.
- (284) Qualifications of Members.—Citizenship.
- (285) Qualifications of Members.—Inhabitancy.
- (286) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty under the Fourteenth Amendment.
- (287) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty as related to the oath.
- (288) Qualifications of Members.—As related to prima facie title.
- (289) Qualifications of Members.—Incompatible offices.
- (290) Qualifications of Members.—States may not establish.
- (291) Qualifications of Members.—As to power of House alone to establish.
- (292) Qualifications of Members.—May a statute establish.
- (293) Qualifications of Members.—Exclusion for polygamy, etc.
- (294) Qualifications of Members.—Offenses prior to service in the House.
- (295) Qualifications of Members.—Person receiving minority of votes not seated.
- (296) Qualifications of Members.—Procedure in examination as to.
- (297) Qualifications of Delegates.
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- (300) Registration.—Effect of absence of, when required.
- (301) Registration.—Informalities as to.
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- (332) Returns.—Irregularities as to—Tally lists, poll books, etc.
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- (340) Returns, rejection of.—For participation of unauthorized or unsworn officers.
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- (435) Cases by States.—Louisiana.
- (436) Cases by States.—Maine.
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- (446) Cases by States.—New Jersey.
- (447) Cases by States.—New Mexico.
- (448) Cases by States.—New York.
- (449) Cases by States.—North Carolina.
- (450) Cases by States.—North Dakota.
- (451) Cases by States.—Ohio.
- (452) Cases by States.—Oklahoma.
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- (454) Cases by States.—Pennsylvania.
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- (463) **Cases by States.—Wisconsin.**
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- (467) **Cases from the Territories.—Hawaii.**
- (468) **Cases from the Territories.—New Mexico.**
- (469) **Cases from the Territories.—In general.**

(1) In General.

Instances wherein Members have been reelected to fill the vacancies occasioned by their own resignations. Volume **II**, sections **1210–1212**.

A vote being given viva voce at an election for Congressman, the voter may not afterwards change it or vote for additional officers. Volume **I**, section **781**.

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

Where the law requires a vote by ballot, an election viva voce is not permissible and is a reason for rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **773**.

Discussion as to use of proxies at meeting of political executive committees. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

As to the use of a voting machine in one city of a district. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

(2) Abatement of Contest.—Withdrawal of Contestant.

Instance wherein, during the taking of testimony, a contestant put in an attested notice of his withdrawal. Volume **I**, section **745**.

Instance wherein a contestant went before the Elections Committee and announced his withdrawal from the contest. Volume **I**, sections **746, 747**.

Instance wherein returned Member, while a contest was pending in committee, stated to the House that he was not elected. Volume **I**, section **742**.

The contestant having announced by letter the abandonment of his contest, the papers were laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **119**.

Instance of the withdrawal of an election contest by letter from the contestant. Volume **I**, section **739**.

Instance of abandonment of a contest by notification from contestant to the committee. Volume **I**, section **740**. Volume **VI**, section **120**.

Instance wherein the contestant entered into a written stipulation conceding the election of contestee. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

Instance wherein a contestant was granted leave to withdraw. Volume **II**, section **974**.

The House sometimes determinates an election case by permitting the contestant to withdraw his case. Volume **II**, section **967**.

Form of resolution permitting a contestant to withdraw his case. Volume **II**, section **967**.

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

The contestant having announced to the committee his abandonment of the contest, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **748**.

The contestant having withdrawn from the contest by letter duly certified, the committee reported a resolution confirming the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **176**.

The contestant having conceded the election of the contestee, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

The contestant having withdrawn from the contest, the committee reported a resolution confirming the right of the incumbent to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **167**.

It being demonstrated to the Elections Committee that contestant had withdrawn, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **743**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(2) Abatement of Contest.—Withdrawal of Contestant—Continued.**

The contestant having withdrawn, the House passed a resolution confirming the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **745**.

A contestant having withdrawn his contest and accepted an office incompatible with membership, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **746**.

Testimony being taken after the legal time against returned Member's protest, but under color of a disputed oral agreement of counsel, the House declined to dismiss the contest. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

Instance wherein, pending decision on an election case, the sitting Member resigned for a new appeal to the people. Volume **I**, section **805**.

By a letter presented and read to the Senate a contestant withdrew his claim to a seat after the committee had reported in his favor. Volume **I**, section **631**.

(3) Abatement of Contest.—Neglect of Contestant.

A contestant giving no notice of contest, as required by law, and taking no testimony, the House without further examination confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **II**, section **1073**.

A contestant having failed to produce testimony or respond to notification from the Elections Committee, the House confirmed the title of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **755**.

A contestant being apparently unable to perfect his case, the committee recommended that he have leave to withdraw his contest without prejudice. Volume **I**, section **753**.

Contestant not having filed any testimony, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **754**.

The contestant failing to submit evidence substantiating charges made in his notice of contest, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **131**.

A contestant having failed to take or file testimony within the time required by law, the House without further examination confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

A contestant having procured no testimony in support of his petition the Elections Committee recommended his withdrawal. Volume **I**, section **749**.

A contestant having failed to prosecute his case according to law or to take testimony, the House dismissed the contest. Volume **I**, section **750**. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

The contestant having failed to respond to a notice to appear, the House dismissed the case. Volume **I**, section **751**.

The contestant having failed, through a series of adverse incidents, to produce testimony, the House on account of the lateness of the session, gave him leave to withdraw and confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **752**.

A contestant having failed to file the brief required by law, the Elections Committee notified him to appear and show cause why his case should not be dismissed. Volume **I**, section **751**.

Contestant having ignored, without reason or excuse, the plain mandate of the law relative to time of taking testimony, was held to have no standing as a contestant before the House. Volume **VI**, section **116**.

The contestant having failed to prosecute his case according to law or to take testimony, the House took no further notice of his claim. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

Laches of contestant in prosecuting contest having rendered impossible the submission of final report by elections committee within time provided by rule of the House, the committee declined to consider the merits of the case and were discharged. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

Instance wherein the contestant having failed to file testimony, the case abated. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

Contestant failing to take testimony within time provided by law, the House discharged the committee from further consideration of the case. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(3) Abatement of Contest.—Neglect of Contestant—Continued.**

The contestant failing to file a brief within the time required by the rules of the House, the committee construed the laches as an abandonment of the contest. Volume **VI**, section **168**.

Although a contestant declined to prosecute further, the House declined to let the case abate and concluded the inquiry. Volume **I**, section **734**.

(4) Abatement of Contest.—By Action of Returned Member.

Instance wherein the sitting Member appeared before the Elections Committee and orally conceded the election of contestant. Volume **I**, section **744**.

Instance wherein an election contest abated by resignation of sitting Member for a new appeal to the people. Volume **I**, section **805**.

The sitting Member having announced that he conceded the election of contestant, the House passed the usual resolutions for seating the contestant. Volume **I**, section **744**.

Sitting Member having resigned, the House did not regard it necessary formally to pass upon the question of his election. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

The sitting Member having appeared before the committee and conceded the election of the contestant and withdrawn all pleadings, the committee expurgated its findings of fraud and confined its report to the brief statement that the contestant was entitled to be seated. Volume **VI**, section **181**.

Returned Member having acknowledged to the House before the decision of the committee that contestant was elected, the House preferred to adopt the usual resolutions before seating contestant. Volume **I**, section **742**.

Instance wherein returned Member, while a contest was pending in committee, stated to the House that he was not elected. Volume **I**, section **742**.

(5) Abatement of Contest.—General Conditions.

The parties complaining of an undue election failing to present evidence, the House did not pursue the inquiry. Volume **I**, section **808**.

The House did not make critical examination in an election case wherein the petitioners were indifferent. Volume **I**, section **806**.

A Senator threatened with loss of his seat for bribery having resigned the proceedings abated. Volume **I**, section **693**.

Although a contestant had accepted and held a State office in violation of the State constitution if he were really elected a Congressman, the House did not treat his contest as abated. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

The Elections Committee asserted that it might proceed with an election case after the withdrawal of the contestant. Volume **I**, section **746**.

Payment of the expenses of a contestant by sitting Member on condition of the latter's withdrawal was not held as a corrupt obtaining of the seat. Volume **II**, section **901**.

The returned Member having died before the taking of testimony in a contest was completed, the House held that the contest did not therefore abate. Volume **I**, section **735**.

An election contest does not necessarily abate by reason of the death of contestant during the taking of testimony. Volume **I**, section **738**.

(6) Answer.—Notice of Contest.

A Member on whom has been served a notice of contest shall answer within thirty days of such service. Volume **I**, section **678**.

Failure of returned Member to answer notice of contest may not be taken as a confession of the truth of the allegations. Volume **II**, section **863**.

As to validity of an answer with no proof of service except an ex parte affidavit. Volume **II**, section **957**.

Where no resulting injury or moral obliquity is shown, failure to comply with the statutory requirements for filing of answer to notice of contest within stipulated time does not warrant exclusion from the House. Volume **VI**, section **76**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(6) Answer.—Notice of Contest—Continued.**

Both the notice of contest and answer are required to present particular specifications. Volume **I**, section **678**.

The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

(7) Answer.—Of an Officer Arraigned at the Bar.

The Journal recorded the substance of the oral answer of an officer of the House arraigned at the bar for neglect of duty. Volume **I**, section **291**.

An officer of the House being arraigned for neglect of duty it was voted that he might answer orally. Volume **I**, section **291**.

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

(8) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—Form, etc.

A person under arrest for contempt is arraigned before required to answer. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

A witness having, when arraigned for contempt, submitted an answer disrespectful to the House, he was ordered into custody for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1693**.

(9) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—In Writing.

When arraigned the witness Kilbourn submitted a written, unsworn answer which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1609**.

A person arraigned for contempt, submitted a statement in writing, which did not appear in full in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

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

In the Wolcott case the respondent, when arraigned, presented two answers, each in writing, sworn and subscribed, one of which appears in the Journal while the other does not Volume **III**, section **1671**.

Several persons arraigned at the bar together for contempt, made an answer in writing signed but not sworn to. Volume **III**, section **1698**.

Instance wherein the answer of a person arraigned for contempt was in writing but not sworn to and not recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1687**.

The answers at the arraignment in the Woolley case were in writing, and one was sworn to, but neither appears in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

The written and sworn answer of a witness arraigned for neglecting a summons did not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, sections **1674**, **1675**.

A witness having responded orally when arraigned for contempt, it was required that the answer be in writing. Volume **III**, section **1684**.

(10) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—Oral.

Witnesses arraigned for contempt have frequently answered orally and not under oath. Volume **III**, section **1688**.

An instance wherein a witness arraigned for contempt was allowed to make an unsworn oral statement, which, in fact, was an argument as well as an answer. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In the Irwin case the respondent, on being arraigned, made an oral unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

A witness, arraigned for contempt, answered orally and without being sworn. Volume **III**, section **1701**.

A witness, arraigned at the bar for contempt, and having already submitted his written answers, was allowed by unanimous consent to make a verbal statement. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(11) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—Amendment of.**

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

A witness, arraigned for contempt, having in his answer questioned the power of the House, was permitted to file an amended answer, which was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

(12) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—Counsel of.

A witness, arraigned for contempt, was accompanied by his counsel, but his request that he be heard by counsel was granted only to the extent of being permitted to respond in writing. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

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

Being arraigned for contempt, George F. Seward presented a written statement, signed by himself and counsel, but not attested, and this answer appears in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

(13) Answer.—Of an Arraigned Witness.—Questions and Examination.

In the Stewart case the questions and answers at the examination were recorded in the Journal, the answers being oral and not under oath. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In the Irwin case the questions which the respondent had declined to answer in committee were proposed to him again at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

In the Irwin case the Journal does not record the responses of the witness to the questions put by the Speaker. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

A witness, arrested for contempt in refusing to answer, promised to respond, and was thereupon discharged and ordered before the committee. Volume **III**, section **1694**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answers of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committees. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In a trial at the bar of the House both questions to witnesses and their answers were reduced to writing, and appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

(14) Answer.—In Election Cases.—General Requirements.

The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case are sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I**, section **704**.

(15) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Form of.

Both the notice of contest and answer are required to present particular specifications. Volume **I**, section **678**.

The pleadings in an election case should be free from personalities. Volume **II**, section **938**.

(16) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Service of.

Where no resulting injury or moral obliquity is shown, failure to comply with the statutory requirements for filing of answer to notice of contest within stipulated time does not warrant exclusion from the House. Volume **VI**, section **76**.

(17) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Specially Authorized.

For exceptional reasons the House may authorize an election case to be made up as to notice and answer after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

Form of resolution providing for notice and answer in election case after expiration of time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

(18) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Defective and Amended.

Although there may be irregularities in pleadings and in taking testimony the committee sometimes examines an election case on the merits. Volume **I**, section **681**.

The Elections Committee has no authority to alter or suppress improper pleadings in the notice and answer. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(18) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Defective and Amended—Continued.**

Instances wherein the Elections Committee condemned pleadings in notice and answer for irrelevant charges and insinuations. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The pleadings in both the notice and answer being bad, the committee condemned them, but examined the case. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Instances wherein the House permitted amended notices of contest to be filed, with right to file amended answers. Volume **I**, section **683**.

An amended notice of contest having been filed by contestant was answered by contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

(19) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Relation to Irregularities of Notice.

A contestee by answering without taking exceptions waives objections to the sufficiency of the notice of the contest. Volume **II**, section **855**.

By answering a notice of contest served before the declaration of the result, the sitting Member was held to have waived the informality. Volume **II**, section **852**.

(20) Answer.—In Election Cases.—Relation to Evidence.

Testimony in an election case must be taken within ninety days from the service of the answer of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Evidence is not admitted on a point as to which there was a total failure to plead in the answer. Volume **II**, section **934**.

Where contestant offered evidence not specified in the notice of contest and the answer was not served within the legal time, the House still considered all the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

The committee considered an issue covered by testimony admitted without objection, although not specified in the pleadings. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Although an uncertified return was rejected by the State canvassers, the House counted it, sitting Member not having denied in his answer that the vote was cast as claimed by contestant. Volume **II**, section **960**.

(21) Answer.—In General.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question, and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

The written answer of a Senator to charges made against him was returned by the Senate because it contained irrelevant matter. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

(22) Apportionment.—Provisions of Constitution and Law.

The Constitution provides that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, excluding Indians not taxed. Volume **I**, section **301**.

The reduction of its representation is the penalty for a denial of the right to vote by a State. Volume **I**, section **301**.

No penalty is fixed for a denial of the right of suffrage because of rebellion or other crimes. Volume **I**, section **301**.

The number of Representatives may not exceed one for every 30,000 inhabitants, but each State shall have at least one Representative. Volume **I**, section **301**.

Discussion of the constitutional questions relating to apportionment. Volume **I**, section **316**.

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

The apportionment of Representatives to the several States under the act of 1901. Volume **I**, section **302**.

From March 3, 1903, the membership of the House is fixed at 386. Volume **I**, section **302**.

The law of 1911 provides that Representatives shall be elected in districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Volume **VI**, section **44**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(22) Apportionment.—Provisions of Constitution and Law—Continued.**

- The districts in a State shall be equal to the number of its Representatives, no one district electing more than one Representative. Volume **I**, section **303**. Volume **VI**, section **44**.
- The apportionment of 1901 provided for the election of Representatives in old districts and at large until the respective States should have rearranged the districts. Volume **I**, section **304**.
- The law of 1911 provides for the election of Representatives in old districts and at large until the respective States shall have rearranged the districts. Volume **VI**, section **46**.
- Discussion of the census and apportionment law of 1850 which applied to succeeding censuses and apportionments. Volume **I**, section **314**.
- The distribution of representation under the several apportionments (footnote). Volume **I**, section **301**. Volume **VI**, section **39**.
- On failure of the Congress to apportion, the Clerk certifies to each State executive the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled under the law. Volume **VI**, section **43**.
- Bills providing for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress have been referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2396**.
- To a bill providing for reapportionment of Representatives in Congress an amendment authorizing redistricting of States in accord with such apportionment is not germane. Volume **VIII**, section **2996**.
- The constitutional provision authorizing an apportionment act based upon each succeeding census is not mandatory, but such enactments are discretionary with Congress. Volume **VI**, section **54**.
- The House denied the claim of a State to representation greater than the apportionment had given her when the reasons for such claim applied to many other States. Volume **VI**, section **54**. Credentials being in regular form and unimpeached, the House honors them, although there may be a question as to the proper limits of the constituency. Volume **I**, sections **535**, **536**.
- A State sending three Representatives when it was entitled to but two, the House gave prima facie effect to only two credentials. Volume **I**, section **314**.
- The House did not give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, but borne by a person in addition to the number of Representatives allowed the State. Volume **I**, section **315**.
- The representation of a newly admitted State is in addition to the total number of Representatives fixed by the act of 1901. Volume **I**, section **302**.
- References to discussions of questions relating to apportionment (footnote). Volume **I**, section **301**.
- A bill making an apportionment of Representatives presents a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **I**, sections **307**, **308**.
- The rule confers on the Committee on the Census jurisdiction of "all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives." Volume **IV**, section **4351**.
- After the division of Virginia the House recognized a division of the old representation between the two States without specific provisions of law. Volume **I**, section **318**.
- The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form relating to a seat in addition to those to which the State was entitled. Volume **I**, section **318**.
- The apportionment of Representatives to the several States under the law of 1929. Volume **VI**, section **41**.
- Under the law of 1929 the President transmits to each fifth Congress a statement of population and apportionment of existing number of Representatives among the several States thereunder. Volume **VI**, section **41**.
- Statement of population and apportionment thereunder submitted to the Seventy-first Congress, and form of message transmitting it. Volume **VI**, section **42**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(22) Apportionment.—Provisions of Constitution and Law—Continued.**

If Congress fails to apportion, each State shall be entitled to the number of Representatives shown in the President's statement under the method last used. Volume **VI**, section **43**.

Form of the first certificate of notification under the law of 1929. Volume **VI**, section **43**.

Interpretation of the statutes providing for apportionment. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

A bill making an apportionment of Representatives presents a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **I**, sections **307**, **308**. Volume **VI**, section **51**.

The apportionment act provides that Representatives shall be elected in districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Volume **I**, section **303**. Volume **VI**, section **44**.

(23) Apportionment.—Functions of Congress and the States.

Discussion of the respective powers of Congress and the States in establishing Congressional districts. Volume **I**, section **310**.

The House in 1842 declared entitled to seats Members elected as large in several States, although the law of Congress required election by district. Volume **I**, section **310**.

Indorsement of the principle that a State may elect Representatives on a general ticket, even though the law of Congress requires their election by districts. Volume **I**, section **519**.

The House declined to interfere with the act of a State in changing the boundaries of a congressional district. Volume **I**, section **313**.

The State legislature having included a county within a Congressional district, the House did not examine whether or not it was technically entitled to be so included. Volume **II**, section **911**.

Where the number of Representatives for a State has been increased by the new apportionment, the additional Representatives, if no new districts are created, may be elected by the State at large. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

(24) Apportionment.—Prima Facie Title as to Representatives in Excess of.

A State sending three Representatives when it was entitled to but two, the House gave prima facie effect to only two credentials. Volume **I**, section **314**.

The House did not give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but borne by a person in addition to the number of Representatives allowed the State. Volume **I**, sections **315**, **317**, **318**.

The House did not give prima facie effect to regular credentials borne by a person claiming a seat in addition to those assigned to a State by law. Volume **I**, section **317**.

The Clerk declined to enroll a person bearing regular credentials but claiming to be a Representative in addition to the number apportioned to his State. Volume **I**, section **317**. Volume **VI**, section **54**.

In 1879 the Clerk declined to honor a regular credential for a Representative-at-large to which the State was not entitled to law. Volume **I**, section **51**.

The Clerk declined to enroll claimants bearing credentials referring to an election by virtue of which the said claimants had already held seats in the preceding Congress. Volume **I**, section **388**.

(25) Apportionment.—Final Right as to Representatives in Excess of.

California having in good faith elected one Member in excess of her apportionment, Congress by law provided for his admission. Volume **I**, section **314**.

Review of the acts of Congress giving increased representation in special cases. Volume **I**, section **316**.

The House denied the claim of a State to representation greater than the apportionment had given to her when the reasons for such claim applied to many other States. Volume **I**, sections **316**, **317**. Volume **VI**, section **54**.

A State having elected on a general ticket three Representatives when it was entitled to but two, the House denied a seat to the one receiving the fewest votes. Volume **I**, section **314**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(26) Apportionment.—Changes of, as Related to Final Right.**

The New Hampshire districts being changed after Representatives to the Thirty-first Congress were elected, an election to fill a vacancy was called in the new district, and the election was sustained. Volume **I**, section **311**.

The North Carolina districts being changed after Representatives to the Forty-eighth Congress were elected, the House did not disturb the Member chosen in a new district to fill a vacancy in an old district. Volume **I**, section **312**.

An election to fill a vacancy being held in a newly apportioned district, the larger portion of which was new both as to territory and people, the Elections Committee considered the election invalid. Volume **I**, section **327**.

Credentials being unimpeached, the status of the district under an apportionment law is a question of final rather than prima facie right. Volume **I**, sections **535**, **536**.

Where the number of Representatives has been decreased by the new apportionment, all the Representatives must be elected by the State at large unless and until the new districts are created. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

Where the number of Representatives to which a State is entitled pursuant to the act of 1929 is the same as the number under the last previous apportionment and the districts are unchanged, elections of Representatives may be conducted in the same manner as before the reapportionment. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

A reapportionment by a State legislature which rendered congressional districts of the State less compact and contiguous as to territory and more disproportionate as to population was not disturbed. Volume **VI**, section **53**.

Instance wherein a State legislature twice redistricted the State between enumerations. Volume **VI**, section **53**.

The act of a State legislature redistricting the State in accordance with the law of 1911 requires the approval of the governor of such State or passage over his veto. Volume **VI**, section **45**.

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

The House declined to interfere with the act of a State in changing the boundaries of a Congressional district. Volume **I**, section **313**.

(27) Apportionment.—In General.

The first apportionment was fixed by the Constitution (footnote). Volume **I**, section **301**.

Is the establishing of districts an exercise of the power of regulating the times, places, and manner of elections? Volume **I**, section **310**.

After the division of Virginia the House recognized a division of the old representation between the two States without specific provisions of law. Volume **I**, section **318**.

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

(28) Agreement of Parties to a Contest.

Reference to practice of agreeing to questions of fact in contested-election cases as liable to abuse. Volume **I**, section **525**.

All agreements by parties to an election case in contravention of the provisions of law should be in writing, properly signed, and made a part of the record. Volume **I**, section **730**.

A condemnation by the Elections Committee of oral arrangements between parties to an election case for taking testimony out of time. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Form of agreement between parties in an election case as to counting certain votes. Volume **II**, section **924**.

The House, respecting a written agreement of the parties, counted a return which State canvassers had rejected as forged. Volume **II**, section **924**.

The House may determine the vote of a county as settled by an agreement of the parties to the election case. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(28) Agreement of Parties to a Contest—Continued.**

An agreement of parties as to the admissibility of votes was overruled by the Elections Committee on the ground that the elective franchise might not be qualified by such agreement. Volume **I**, section **771**.

The House does not permit an agreement of parties that votes are inadmissible to preclude examination. Volume **I**, section **783**.

The parties having agreed that a return should be counted, and testimony being unsatisfactory, the House refused contestant's claim that the canvasser's rejection should be approved. Volume **II**, section **952**.

Instance wherein by agreement of parties evidence in an election case was taken under a State law. Volume **I**, section **810**.

Instance where blotted or blurred ballots were disposed of by agreement of parties. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

Stipulation by parties in the nature of an agreement can not waive plain provisions of statutes. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

Parties to contested election case may not by stipulation set aside explicit provisions of statutes relating thereto. Volume **VI**, section **116**.

Parties to a contested-election case may not by stipulation nullify rules of pleading or usurp prerogatives of the committee or the House. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

The law allowing the parties in an election case, by consent in writing, to waive certain formalities in taking testimony. Volume **I**, section **699**.

Parties to a stipulation are estopped from questioning proceedings taken in conformity with the provisions thereof. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Instance wherein the contestant entered into a written stipulation conceding the election of contestee. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

While not considering the committee bound by stipulations and agreements of parties, such agreements were substantially sustained by the committee. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

Form of stipulation between contestant and contestee for a recount. Volume **VI**, section **121**.

A stipulation by parties for a recount of ballots is not binding on the House or its committees. Volume **VI**, section **90**.

Instance wherein a stipulation was entered into under which all votes cast at an election were brought to Washington and recounted. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

A recount of ballots having been agreed upon by contestant and contestee it is the duty of the House to accept the revision in official returns made by such recount. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Effort by opposing counsel to profit by laches authorized in void stipulations, to which he was himself party, were criticized as unethical. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

Participating in a subsequent agreement as to evidence, the contestee was held to have waived his objections to the sufficiency of notice. Volume **II**, section **942**.

On a recount of ballots the official returns in precincts where the ballots had been destroyed were accepted as correct by agreement of counsel. Volume **VI**, section **73**.

Testimony being taken after the legal time against returned Member's protest, but under color of a disputed oral agreement of counsel, the House declined to dismiss the contest. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

(29) Ballot.—Secrecy of.

Decision that the word "ballot" means secrecy of the vote. Volume **II**, section **947**.

The House rejected ballots marked publicly in presence of the election officers. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(29) Ballot.—Secrecy of—Continued.**

The fact that a voter displays his Australian ballot to an election officer, no improper purpose being shown, is not necessarily a violation of the law of secrecy. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

The destruction of the secrecy of the ballots by crying out the votes as given was deemed a reason for rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **831**.

When an illegal vote is cast by secret ballot, the committee endeavor to ascertain from circumstantial evidence for whom the vote was cast. Volume **II**, section **865**.

The House in 1817 held that it was competent to examine the qualifications of voters, although they had voted by a secret ballot and might be compelled to disclose their votes. Volume **I**, section **772**.

When the election had been by ballot the Elections Committee declined to investigate qualifications of voters to the extent of violating the secrecy of the ballot. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Opinions of the Elections Committee as to investigating qualifications of voters who have voted by secret ballot. Volume **I**, section **775**.

Violation of a law that no tickets should be folded or exhibited near the polls did not invalidate the election. Volume **II**, section **930**.

Original returns of the precincts being lost, the House by testimony proved that certain votes returned as “scattering” because of misnomer were actually cast for contestant. Volume **I**, section **38**.

Errors in initials or spelling of a candidate’s name do not ordinarily justify rejection of the votes. Volume **I**, section **575**.

The omission of the word “junior” in the return of a candidate’s vote was corrected by the House on being shown by testimony. Volume **I**, sections **649**, **650**.

Where a statute fixes a penalty for marking a ballot and does not require its rejection, the ballot should not be rejected. Volume **I**, section **603**.

Where electors are objected to for want of qualifications their names should be set forth in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **773**.

In an election case where it is alleged that votes have been cast by persons not qualified, the names of such persons should be given in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **763**.

(30) Ballot.—Form of.

The ordinary provisions of the Australian ballot system for placing names of candidates on the ticket is hardly a violation of section 1, Article XIV of the Constitution relating to equal protection of the laws. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

The State law having prescribed a form of ballot and voting, the House rejected ballots cast in different form. Volume **I**, section **758**.

A ballot complicated and unfair but not shown to be issued in pursuance of any conspiracy was not considered as a reason for discarding the return. Volume **I**, section **737**.

Discussion as to what constitutes a compliance with a mandatory law that the designation of the office shall appear “clearly” on the ballot. Volume **II**, section **951**.

As to what constitutes on a ballot a caption designed to deceive the voter. Volume **II**, section **976**.

Ballots printed in unusual style confusing to the voter may contribute to destroy confidence in the officers responsible therefor. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

Being unable to inspect a ballot the committee and House accepted the judgment of the election judges that it was intended for a blank. Volume **I**, section **776**.

Statutory enactments prescribing the form of ballot to be used held to be directory and not mandatory. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

As to ballots in language other than the English. Volume **II**, section **992**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(31) Ballot.—Size.**

The exact size of the ballot is immaterial. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Instance wherein a variation of one-sixteenth of an inch from the legal size contributed to condemnation of a ballot. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The law requiring ballots to be rejected unless of certain dimensions, the House sustained election officers in rejecting ballots for slight variations. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

(32) Ballot.—Irregular Arrangement, Printing, etc.

Although contestee's name may have been unlawfully placed on the ballot, yet in the absence of deception the ballot might be used to express the honest and intelligent wish of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

A decision by a State court after the election that contestant's name, which had appeared in the independent column, was entitled to place in the regular party column, was held not to affect the election, no deception of the voters having occurred. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

No surprise being practiced on the voters, who were free to vote for whom they pleased, alleged irregularities in placing a name under a party emblem do not vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

A ballot is not invalidated by reason of an abbreviated designation of the office which omits the number of the Congress and the name of the State. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

No fraud or harm being shown, the House, following the spirit of a decision of the State court, declined to reject ballots irregularly printed although the law seemed mandatory. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

There being no doubt for whom the ballots were intended, the word "fourth" instead of "third" in the description of the Congressional district did not invalidate the votes. Volume **II**, section **931**.

There being no doubt as to the intention of voters, the House declined to reject ballots on which the designation of the offices were confused. Volume **I**, section **843**.

The election officers having received a made-up ballot of which voter had neglected to paste the two parts together, the House declined to overrule the action. Volume **II**, section **998**.

A technically informal ballot having been illegally received by a judge of election was counted, the voter being guiltless of collusion in the illegal act. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

The House reviewed and reversed the decision of elections officers in admitting a ballot not conforming to the State law. Volume **I**, section **775**.

Under the old ballot laws the appearance of a candidate's name twice on the ballot did not prevent counting it as one vote. Volume **I**, section **577**.

In the absence of any statutory prohibition and no injury being shown to complainant, the numbering of the ballots was held not to invalidate the election. Volume **I**, section **640**.

A Federal law provides that votes for Representatives to be valid must be by written or printed ballot or by voting machine indorsed by State law. Volume **I**, section **510**.

It was held under the old ballot laws that a State statute as to form of ballot should not be considered mandatory so as to cause rejection of a vote wherein the intention of the voter is manifest. Volume **I**, section **577**.

Discussion as to the degree of variations permissible from size and style of printing of ballots prescribed by a mandatory law. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestee and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

The House rejected ballots marked publicly in presence of the election officers. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

The State law having prescribed a form of ballot and voting, the House rejected ballots cast in different form. Volume **I**, section **758**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(33) Ballot.—Errors in Names on the Old Ballot.**

In dealing with ballots whereon occurs an error in a name the limitations of the House are very different from those of canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **639**.

The name of a candidate being written wrongly on a ballot the House examined testimony as to the intent of the voter. Volume **I**, section **641**.

Errors in initials or spelling of a candidate's name do not ordinarily justify rejection of the votes. Volume **I**, section **575**.

Discussion as to the effect of the use of initials or the omission of a middle letter of a name on a ballot. Volume **I**, section **639**.

The House counted votes rejected by election officers because the initials instead of the full name of the candidate were written thereon, there being no doubt of the voter's intent, Volume **II**, section **1090**.

Ballots bearing only the last name of a candidate or incorrect initials should be counted when it is shown that no other person of the name is a candidate. Volume **I**, section **577**.

Being satisfied as to the intention of the voter the Elections Committee counted ballots from which the middle initial of candidate's name was lacking. Volume **I**, section **816**.

The intent of the voter being certain the omission of a candidate's given name does not vitiate the ballot. Volume **II**, section **976**.

As to the sufficiency of ballots bearing only the last name of the candidate. Volume **II**, section **888**.

There being no doubt of the intent of the voter, the wrong spelling of a candidate's name does not vitiate the ballot. Volume **II**, section **966**.

The House held that ballots wherein the word "junior" was omitted from the candidate's name should be counted on proof that they were intended for the candidate. Volume **I**, sections **646**, **647**.

Ballots with a different given name and others with different initials were counted without proof of intent of the voter. Volume **II**, section **918**.

Ballots spelled wrong or lacking the initials were counted. Volume **II**, section **992**.

A vote apparently for "Walse" and rejected by the judges as undecipherable was counted for "Jonathan H. Wallace" on slender evidence. Volume **II**, section **987**.

A vote for "Kinley" was counted for "William McKinley" on proof of voter's intent. Volume **II**, section **987**.

The House decided to count as cast for "Fenner Ferguson" certain ballots cast for "Judge Ferguson." Volume **I**, section **834**.

Although a sticker for one candidate left the name of the other exposed the House considered the voter's intent evident and counted the sticker. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

A paster which did not cover the name of the rival candidate was yet held to make certain the intent of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

(34) Ballot.—Errors in Marking by Voter.

Where the intention of the voter is clear, the ballot will not be rejected for faulty marking by the voter, unless a law undoubtedly mandatory so prescribes. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

Where the intent of the voter was not in doubt, the house followed the rule of the Kentucky court and declined to reject a ballot because not marked strictly within the square required by the State ballot law. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

A voter having marked above two tickets on an Australian ballot, the counting of a vote for Congressman was considered of doubtful propriety, even in view of the fact that one ticket contained no candidate for Congress. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(34) Ballot.—Errors in Marking by Voter—Continued.**

The State law providing that ballots shall not be counted unless marked in a certain way, ballots otherwise marked should be rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

Where the law required the voters' mark to be placed before the candidate's name, the House sustained a rejection of ballots whereon it was placed after. Volume **II**, section **1091**.

The State law prohibiting rejection of a ballot for a technical error which had not obscured voter's intent, the House counted ballots marked with a pencil instead of a stencil. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Following the Supreme Court of the State the house counted a ballot marked as to two-party columns, one of which did not contain the name of a candidate for Congress. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

The writing of the name of a candidate for a State office beneath the name of the candidate for Congress was held not to render uncertain the intent of the voter. Volume **II**, section **992**.

A voter having written his own name under the name of the candidate on the Australian ballot, the House counted the ballot in the absence of a State law making it illegal. Volume **II**, section **1091**.

Where returned Member's name was written on an opposition ballot under contestant's with the latter not scratched, the vote was counted for returned Member. Volume **II**, section **989**.

As to the use of red ink for writing a name on a ballot when a mandatory State law requires black ink. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

A mandatory law providing that writing on a ballot should be in black ink, may colored ink be used by an honest voter who can obtain no other? Volume **II**, section **1038**.

The intention of the voter being clear, the House counted the ballot, although irregular in form. Volume **II**, section **1009**.

The law requiring the voter to reside in the precinct, the votes of such as did not were rejected by the committee. Volume **I** section **616**.

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

A reservation being excluded by law from the limits of a Territory, the votes of persons residing thereon and not within the precinct as required by law were rejected by the committee. volume **I**, section **616**.

A voter being qualified as to naturalization, his vote was not rejected because he did not produce his papers at the polls as required by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **933**.

Misconduct of the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots justifies correction, but not rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Because the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots takes a narrow and technical view of his duties under the law does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

The House declined to overrule the election officers who counted votes of electors, assisted in marking without taking the required preliminary oath. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Votes of persons assisted in the preparation of their ballots in violation of the provisions of the State constitution, are void and should not be counted. Volume **VI**, section **158**.

(35) Ballot.— Neglect of Election Officers to Number, Mark, etc.

Where a State law declares that "no ballot not numbered shall be counted," the House sustained the rejection of ballots not numbered. Volume **II**, section **854**.

The numbering of ballots through an honest blunder of election officers, does not cause their rejection in absence of evidence of intimidation. Volume **II**, section **952**.

It being assumed that a State law required the rejection of ballots not properly indorsed or numbered by election officers, the House corrected the poll in accordance therewith. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(35) Ballot.—Neglect of Election Officers to Number, Mark, etc.—Continued.**

Discussion as to whether a voter should be disfranchised for failure of election officers to obey a law requiring indorsement and numbering of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

The State law requiring rejection of ballots not marked with initials of election officers, the House overruled the election officers who had counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

The failure of an election judge to detach a stub from a ballot, as he was required to do by law, did not justify the rejection of a ballot cast in good faith. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

The State law requiring rejection of the vote in the case of voters assisted in marking ballots without making an affidavit of disability, the House overruled the election officers who counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

The law requiring ballots to be rejected unless of certain dimensions, the House sustained election officers in rejecting ballots for slight variations. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

(36) Ballot.—Distinguishing marks Discussed.

Discussion as to what constitutes a distinguishing mark when made by the voter on his own ballot. Volume **II**, section **930**.

Discussion as to what constitutes a distinguishing mark on an Australian ballot. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Examples of what were held to be distinguishing marks on an Australian ballot. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

An early discussion as to what constituted a distinguishing mark on a ballot. Volume **I**, section **324**.

A tainted ballot was not rejected as having a distinguishing mark when voters were not supplied with envelopes as required by law. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

As to whether a distinguishing mark, as to candidates for one office on a ballot, invalidates the ballot as to other offices. Volume **II**, section **961**.

One of a series of ballots with similar distinguishing marks being shown to be corrupt, the House, overruling its committee, inferred corruption as to all. Volume **I**, section **576**.

When the law prescribes a penalty for putting a distinguishing mark on a ballot, but does not require rejection, should the ballot be rejected? Volume **I**, section **576**.

The House counted a ballot rejected by election judges because of distinguishing marks, on testimony that the marks were made by inadvertence. Volume **II**, section **988**.

(37) Ballot.—Paper, Printing, etc., as Affording Distinguishing Marks.

The color of a ballot is considered in determining as to distinguishing marks. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The House reluctantly sustained a report holding that the use, with fraudulent intent, of very thick paper for ballots constituted a distinguishing mark. Volume **II**, section **990**.

As to the use of heavy type as distinguishing mark on ballots. Volume **II**, section **963**.

The size and impression of the type, permitting a ballot to be read on the back, was held to be a distinguishing mark. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

A printer's dash separating the names was held not to be a distinguishing "device or mark" within the meaning of the State law. Volume **II**, sections **959**, **1037**.

A small star, placed on the ballot as the result of a conspiracy of the printer with election officers, is not a distinguishing mark justifying its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1037**.

(38) Ballot.—Party Names, and Other Words as Distinguishing Marks.

The State law forbidding a device on the ballot, the words "Republican ticket" were held sufficient to cause its rejection. Volume **II**, section **954**.

Use of the word "for" before the designation of the office condemned as a distinguishing mark on a ballot. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The words "For President, Benjamin Harrison" over the names of electors were held to be a distinguishing mark. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(38) Ballot.—Party Names, and Other Words as Distinguishing Marks—Continued.**

The name of a candidate for United States Senator on the ballot was held not to be such distinguishing mark as would destroy the secrecy of the ballot. Volume **I**, section **643**.

The prefix "Hon." with a candidate's name is not such distinguishing mark as will justify rejection of the votes. Volume **II**, sections **899, 915**.

A numbering of districts placed unnecessarily before names of candidates for presidential electors was not held to be such distinguishing mark as to vitiate the ballot as to Congressman. Volume **II**, section **961**.

(39) Ballot.—Pencilings and blots as distinguishing marks.

A ruling that the law prohibiting a distinguishing mark on a ballot did not apply to pencilings by the voter himself. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Faint pencil marks, evidently not of utility in identifying ballots, and appearing under circumstances suggesting fraud, were held not to be such distinguishing marks as to justify the rejection of ballots. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

Pencil marks made by election officers on ballots in pushing them into the box were held not to be distinguishing marks. Volume **II**, section **1037**.

Very small specks on a ballot, perhaps ink marks, were held not to be a distinguishing mark. Volume **II**, section **1037**.

An evidently accidental ink blot on a ballot or blot of stencil mark caused by folding is not a distinguishing mark, and the ballot should not be rejected if the intent of the voter is apparent. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

(40) Ballot.—Distinguishing marks Caused by Acts of Officers.

The entry of the fact of challenge on a ballot by election officers was not held to be a distinguishing mark justifying rejection of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **930**.

Ballots which were by error cast with a numbered stub still attached were deducted from the poll as bearing a distinguishing mark forbidden by law. Volume **I**, section **527**.

An informal removal of a numbered stub by election officers from ballots erroneously cast with such illegal distinguishing marks did not save the ballots from rejection by the House. Volume **I**, section **527**.

(41) Ballot.—Contradiction of, by Evidence.

Under the Australian ballot, where an officer marks the ballot for an illiterate voter, is the ballot higher evidence than the testimony of the voter? Volume **II**, section **1050**.

After the election the testimony of the voter as to how he voted may not be received to impeach the ballot recorded as cast by him. Volume **I**, section **831**.

A voter may not, by subsequent oral testimony, contradict the plain expression of the ballot, although circumstances corroborate the testimony. Volume **II**, section **930**.

Discussion as to admissibility of oral evidence to contradict a ballot. Volume **II**, section **987**.

The House, in 1834, reversed the decision of its committee that recorded votes on the poll book could not be changed by oral testimony. Volume **I**, section **55**.

The House may go behind the ballot to ascertain the intent of the voter, so as to explain what is ambiguous or doubtful. Volume **I**, sections **639, 641**.

Petition for an inspection of ballots must be supported by evidence indicating error in the official return and such request based merely on the hope of discovering error will not be entertained. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

Discussion of mandatory and directory law as related to the acts of voters and election officers. Volume **II**, section **939**.

Judges of election not appearing and the voters neglecting to choose others, the House declined to take into account the preferences of the said voters. Volume **II**, section **938**.

A person may not vote in a precinct wherein he does not live, although required to preside therein as an election officer. Volume **II**, section **991**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(42) Ballot.—Irregularities as to the Old, Unofficial.**

As to the extrinsic evidence which sustains the sufficiency of the designation of the office on a ballot. Volume **II**, section **951**.

It was held under the old ballot laws that a “paster” which covered the designation of the office should not work rejection of the vote, although a State law so provided. Volume **I**, section **577**.

One candidate’s name being scratched and another’s written in with a pencil of illegal color for a corrupt purpose the ballot was vitiated as to both names. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

Where a law requiring ballots to be numbered, even though directory merely, was totally disregarded, and the poll books and ballot box disagree essentially, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

The presumption that sworn officers did their duty must obtain unless it is clearly shown that erasures from the ballot were made by them. Volume **II**, section **950**.

It being impossible to determine for whom informal ballots (issued because the regular ones had failed) had been cast, the House did not correct the return. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

(43) Ballot.—General Irregularities as to the New, Official.

Discussion as to the mandatory or directory nature of a law providing that a ballot prepared in a certain way and no other shall be used. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

Failure to comply with statutory requirements in the signing, numbering and stamping of ballots was disregarded by the State. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

Error of election officer in removing initials properly affixed as required by law does not invalidate ballot. Volume **VI**, section **92**.

The premature opening of official ballots and failure to post cards of instruction at the polls do not vitiate an election held properly in other respects. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

Illegal ballots are subtracted from the vote of the candidate for whom cast and when the candidate for whom cast can not be ascertained are subtracted from the vote of all candidates in accordance with the pro rata share of the total vote obtained by each candidate in the precinct in which cast. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

Where the State prescribes the manner of election, may the House disregard an arbitrary State law which denies expression to the voter’s intent? Volume **II**, section **1078**.

Is the House, in its function of judging elections, to be precluded by an arbitrary State law from determining the intent of the voter? Volume **II**, section **1078**.

The House favored purging rather than rejecting the return of an entire county where in a partisan county election board has so printed the ballot as to confuse voters. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

The fact that a voter displays his Australian ballot to an election officer, no improper purpose being shown, is not necessarily a violation of the law of secrecy. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

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

The House rejected a vote found by the judges in an irregular place and counted in spite of the fact that it caused an excess in the poll. Volume **I**, section **562**.

A voter having cast a ballot he would not otherwise have voted in order to free himself from a prosecution the vote was rejected. Volume **II**, section **949**.

A vote being admitted should not be rejected on evidence that merely throws a doubt on it. Volume **II**, section **888**.

As to what is sufficient return of rejected ballots under the Kentucky election law. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(44) Ballot.—Irregularities in Marking by the Voter.**

Although the intent of the voter be entirely plain the House will follow a State law, arbitrary but mandatory, which requires rejection of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **1078**.

Though the marking of ballots by voters may not be in accordance with statutory requirements, if the intention of the voter is clear the vote will be counted. Volume **VI**, section **146**.

Where a voter inadvertently or ignorantly erases the designation of the office in marking, the character of the ballot as an official ballot is not destroyed. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

The affixing of a sticker bearing a candidate's name was held to sufficiently indicate the intent of the voter and the House declined to reject ballots so prepared because not marked with a cross thereafter as required by the State ballot law. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

(45) Ballots.—Improperly Marked.

Where the law required the voter's mark to be placed before the candidate's name the House sustained a rejection of ballots whereon it was placed after. Volume **II**, section **1091**.

The State law providing that ballots shall not be counted unless marked in a certain way, ballots otherwise marked should be rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

Where the State law specifically required rejection of a ballot whereof the scratching of a name failed to mark two-thirds thereof the House approved rejection. Volume **II**, section **1078**.

A mandatory State law providing in effect that the writing of the name of one candidate under the unscratched name of another should make the ballot void, the House did not count the vote. Volume **II**, section **1009**.

A ballot should not be rejected because an official marker has failed to mark it properly. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

(46) Ballots.—Fraudulently Marked.

Where election officers procured incorrect markings for illiterate voters, so that the ballots were rejected, the House corrected but did not reject the vote. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Where election markers fraudulently mark the ballots of illiterate voters the returns may be impeached by the testimony of the voters as to the ballots they intended to vote. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

(47) Ballot.—Custody of as Related to Validity of Return.

Handling of the ballots by parties other than the officers does not necessarily cause rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person during count, no fraud being shown, does not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

No fraud being shown, irregularities in the receiving and custody of ballots were not held sufficient to justify the rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **778**.

In the absence of law requiring ballots to be counted in the voting place in which they were cast, the removal of ballot boxes to another place for counting was held not to constitute evidence of fraud. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

A State law providing for custody of ballots was held to be directory and not mandatory. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

Returns being tainted by obvious fraud and the custodian of the ballots having refused to show them the returns were held valueless and rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.

Statutes prescribing methods of preservation of ballots are directory merely and it is sufficient if ballots have been so preserved as to furnish satisfactory evidence of the will of the voters. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

Notwithstanding that the law requiring careful preservation of ballots may not have been complied with, and that opportunity to tamper with the ballots may be shown to have existed, unless evidence is produced to prove such tampering the point will not be considered. Volume **VI**, section **132**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(47) Ballot.—Custody of as Related to Validity of Return—Continued.**

A State law requiring the transportation and preservation of ballots under seal was held to rebut the unsustained presumption that ballots received with broken seals had been tampered with. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

(48) Ballot.—Proof Aliunde in Default of Returns.

It not being shown that the ballots has been tampered with, and State law requiring their preservation, secondary evidence of the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to justify taking into account ballots rejected wrongfully by election officers. Volume **II**, section **963**.

Ballots improperly rejected by election officers and then illegally destroyed were proven aliunde and counted. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

The House added to contestant's return rejected lawful votes on the testimony of persons who saw the votes rejected and knew the political preferences of the electors. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

The returns being destroyed by a tampering with the ballots after the count contestant was permitted to prove his vote aliunde by testimony of persons who saw the votes cast and tallied or estimated them. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

In proving votes not cast the House required that each elector should testify as to the facts which entitled him to vote and have his vote counted. Volume **II**, section **1098**.

The fact that votes proven to have been cast by testimony of the voters do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably, Volume **II**, section **1110**.

(49) Ballot.—Proof of, When Voter Declines to Disclose.

Discussion as to the kind of evidence required to show the elector votes when he declines to disclose his ballot. Volume **II**, section **865**.

When an illegal vote is cast by secret ballot the committee endeavors to ascertain from circumstantial evidence for whom the vote was cast. Volume **II**, section **865**.

The voter not being compelled to testify for whom voted, proof of general reputation as to political character and party preferences was accepted to determine the vote. Volume **I**, section **799**.

In the absence of direct proof of how he voted, evidence as to the voter's party, his advocacy of candidates, or the friends who sustained his right to vote is admissible. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Over 2,000 illegal votes having been proven the committee by proof aliunde determined for whom a portion were cast and rejected them without disturbing the remainder. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

Discussion as to method of determining the nature of unsegregated votes cast by disqualified voters. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

(50) Ballot—Evidence of Voter's Declaration as Proof of.

The State law preventing voters from testifying as to the ballots cast by them the Elections Committee did not admit declarations as next best evidence. Volume **I**, section **784**.

Testimony quoting statements of the voter after election as to how he voted or as to his qualifications is inadmissible to prove illegality of a ballot, being hearsay. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Where the ballot was secret, testimony of an acquaintance as to voter's declaration before election was accepted as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

(51) Ballot.—Voter's Testimony as to His Own Vote.

One who has knowingly cast an illegal vote should not be relied on to prove how he voted, but it is otherwise in case of honest mistakes. Volume **I**, section **585**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(51) Ballot.—Voter's Testimony as to His Own Vote—Continued.**

A voter's testimony under oath that he was disqualified and voted for a certain candidate was accepted as justification for rejecting this vote. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

Where ballots are numbered in connection with the voter's name the ballots themselves are the best evidence, and the testimony of the voter should not be taken. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

In proving the vote aliunde the Elections Committee rejected hearsay testimony and conjecture, and required the evidence of the voter or the marker. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

In proving votes aliunde the testimony of the voters themselves was preferred to an unofficial tally. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

Where votes are proven aliunde the voter, in swearing to his vote, need not identify the ballot. Volume **II**, section **882**.

The House declined to count the votes of witnesses who failed to show that they were illegally refused registration or that they had tried to vote. Volume **II**, section **1087**.

The committee, in 1793, declined to permit a ballot to be impeached by the testimony of the voter after the act of voting. Volume **I**, section **759**.

The name of a witness who swore to his own vote not being mentioned in the notice to take depositions, as required by law, the vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

(52) Ballot.—As to Contradiction of Ballot by Voter's Testimony.

The committee in 1793 declined to permit a ballot to be impeached by the testimony of the voter after the act of voting. Volume **I**, section **759**.

(53) Ballot.—Tender of Vote and Count of, as if Cast.

A vote offered by an elector and illegally rejected should be counted as if cast. Volume **II**, section **978**.

Electors having made affidavit of their qualifications and as to the ballots they intended to cast, and the same being corroborated orally, the House counted the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **978**.

The House counts lists of wrongfully disfranchised qualified voters when sustained by other evidence that the voters were present near the polls to vote and would have voted for the party claiming had they not been prevented. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

(54) Ballot.—Recount of.

Forum of resolution providing for inspection of contested ballots. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

Form of resolution authorizing production of ballots for recount by committee. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

Form of resolution providing program of procedure in recount of contested ballots. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

The power of the House to examine ballots and correct returns is inherent but should be exercised only after the official returns have been discredited. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

In the absence of evidence of fraud or irregularities, proof of which would change in the result of the election, the committee declined to subpoena ballots. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

Where disputed ballots, even if counted for claimant, would not alter the result of the election the committee on elections declined to inspect the ballots. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Before resort can be had to ballots as evidence, absolute proof must be made that they are the identical ballots cast at the election; that they have been kept as required by law; that there has been no opportunity to tamper with them; and that they are in the same condition as when cast. The burden of such preliminary proof rests upon the party offering the ballots as evidence. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

Before a recount of ballots may be had, proof must be made of the inviolability of the ballot boxes and their contents. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(54) Ballot.—Recount of—Continued.**

- Counsel for the contestant having conceded that a recount of the ballots was all that was relied on and that if a recount did not overcome the contestee's plurality the contest would be dismissed, the committee held it was not warranted on the pleadings in recounting the ballots but permitted an amendment of pleadings to justify recount. Volume **VI**, section **170**.
- Proof that the law has been innocently disregarded in the counting of ballots opens the door to a recount as effectually as if deliberate fraud had been shown. Volume **VI**, section **146**.
- Where the evidence fails to establish a presumption that a recount of the ballots would change the result, the House declined to order such recount. Volume **VI**, section **126**.
- The returns from a recount are neither conclusive nor persuasive unless the ballots have been so effectually safeguarded as to preclude opportunity for tampering. Volume **VI**, section **189**.
- Petition for an inspection of ballots must be supported by evidence indicating error in the official return and such request based merely on the hope of discovering error will not be entertained. Volume **VI**, section **143**.
- Discussion of the validity of a recount after the time when, by the terms of the law, the ballots should have been destroyed. Volume **I**, section **575**.
- Although not bound by agreement of parties for a recount of ballots, the committee in view of the difficulty in securing a recount under the laws of the State, and evidence indicating the probability of inaccuracy in the returns, ordered a recount. Volume **VI**, section **90**.
- In order to justify a recount of the ballots in a contested-election case, evidence must be produced to indicate reasonable grounds for belief both that the returns are incorrect and that a recount would change the result. Volume **VI**, section **189**.
- A general recount of ballots is unwarranted without preliminary evidence tending to cast doubt on the accuracy of the official returns. Volume **VI**, section **170**.
- The House reluctantly sustained an unauthorized recount made incidentally during a legal recount for a State office. Volume **II**, section **990**.
- Where a State law does not provide for reinspection of ballots may they be examined under authority of the law for taking testimony in election cases? Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- In a case wherein an unofficial and ex parte recount was relied on, because the ballots themselves could be reached officially only by the House itself, the House reopened the case for examination of the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1070**.
- An unofficial recount of ballots not kept inviolate is of no force. Volume **II**, section **958**.
- The ballot box not having been kept inviolate an unofficial recount is of little value to substantiate impeached returns. Volume **II**, section **980**.
- Contestant was required to sustain charges against the correctness of the count by the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1008**.
- On a recount of ballots the official returns in precincts where the ballots had been destroyed were accepted as correct by agreement of counsel. Volume **VI**, section **73**.
- A recount should include all ballots cast at the election and the House declines to order recount if any portion of the ballots have not been preserved. Volume **VI**, section **115**.
- Where some of the ballots were missing a recount was denied. Volume **VI**, section **133**.
- A recount of a part of the ballots will not be ordered at the instance of one party when impossible to grant a recount of the remaining ballots if requested by the other party. Volume **VI**, section **112**.
- A recount of any part of the ballots will not be ordered unless all ballots cast in the election are available for recount if desired. Volume **VI**, section **102**.
- A recount of ballots having been agreed upon by contestant and contestee it is the duty of the House to accept the revision in official returns made by such recount. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(54) Ballot.—Recount of—Continued.**

On a recount by the committee the question of rejecting ballots is properly raised when they are received in Washington and before recounting or at least when tabulated, and the motion comes too late after the record has been made and argument heard. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

(55) Ballot.—Excess of, in the Box.

A question as to the best rule for elimination of an excess of ballots in the box. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The election officers being irregularly chosen and of suspicious conduct an excess of ballots over the poll list was held to justify rejection of the box. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

The ballots in the box exceeding the names on the poll list and the returns being impeached by the testimony of voters the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **981**.

(56) Ballot.—Illegal Destruction of.

Ballots being regularly numbered and counted and the vote entered on the poll book the return stood, although the ballots were afterwards destroyed. Volume **II**, section **854**.

An illegal destruction of ballots, but apparently done in good faith, was not held as evidence contributing to a charge of conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestee and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Serious irregularities by election officers, the rejection of an undue proportion of ballots for imperfect marking, and illegal destruction of rejected ballots vitiated the return. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

(57) Ballot.—As Basis for the Return.

The ballots are higher and better evidence of the result than the poll lists. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

Returns made up from additions of names of voters on the poll books instead of from count of the ballots were rejected, although there was no evidence of error or fraud in the returns. Volume **I**, section **542**.

A slight discrepancy between the poll list and the ballots found does not justify its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

AS to the validity of a supplemental return proven by the election officers and not by the best evidence—i.e., the ballots themselves. Volume **II**, section **948**.

The House declined to reject a return because of irregularities on the part of election officers and the settlement of discrepancies between the ballots and the poll list by additions. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

Discussion as to the status of the ballots as evidence when the honesty of the election officers is impeached. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

If it is reasonable to suppose there was error in judgment in counting ballots cast in a portion of the precincts in the district, it is equally reasonable to assume there was error in judgment in counting the ballots in the remaining precincts. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

(58) Ballot.—When Cast in Technical Violation of Law.

Where the law requires a citizen of foreign birth to produce his naturalization papers at the time of voting a failure so to do destroys the vote, even after it has been received. Volume **II**, section **979**.

A vote admitted without presentation of required evidence at the polls is not validated by production of the evidence during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **979**.

Only upon proof of conditions under which the law has expressly declared ballots to be void have the courts sanctioned their rejection. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(59) Ballot.—Multilation, Blotting of, etc.**

The multilation of ballots in the return of election officers did not cause rejection of the returns in absence of proof of fraud on part of the officers or the party apparently benefited. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

Instance where blotted or blurred ballots were disposed of by agreement of parties. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

Although contestant claimed in his notice that blurred ballots should not be counted for contestee, and did not ask that they be counted for himself, the committee counted them for both. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

(60) Ballot—Corrupted by Bribery.

The entire vote of a precinct should not be rejected simply because certain votes are shown to corrupt by reason of bribery. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The proof of corrupted vote going into a ballot box does not invalidate the whole. Volume **II**, section **973**.

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

In absence of evidence for whom a man voted or that he was improperly influenced, the House declined to reject the vote because of a suspicious remark of the voter. Volume **II**, section **949**.

(61) Ballots.—Of Voters Not Qualified.

A clear preponderance of competent evidence is required to overthrow the prima facie legality of a ballot received by the election officers. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Votes cast by voters having all qualifications except the required residence within the county were rejected by a dividend committee. Volume **I**, section **818**.

Residence in a county being a qualification of voters, the votes of nonresidents were rejected. Volume **I**, section **817**.

The House rejected votes cast by persons not naturalized citizens of the United States, although entitled to vote under the statutes of a State. Volume **I**, section **811**.

Payment of a capitation tax being a prerequisite for voting, the votes of persons who had not paid were rejected. Volume **II**, section **985**.

The law of the State requiring a voter on pain of disqualification to take an oath of loyalty, votes cast by unsworn voters were rejected. Volume **II**, section **854**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to reject votes of alleged paupers received and counted by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **909**.

Where voters are disqualified for crime, a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I**, section **537**.

A voter capable of making a valid will or contract or of being criminally responsible for his act may not be disqualified as of unsound mind. Volume **I**, section **586**.

The House has rejected votes of lunatics whose votes had been received by election officers and in whose cases there had been no finding in lunacy. Volume **I**, section **561**.

It being impossible to prove how a disqualified voter cast his ballot, the vote was not deducted. Volume **II**, section **929**.

Overruling its committee, the House declined to deduct proportionately from the two candidates unidentified votes cast by disqualified persons. Volume **II**, section **921**.

As to the principle of deducting unsegregated illegal votes by a system of computation, Volume **II**, section **991**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(61) Ballots.—Of Voters Not Qualified—Continued.**

Instance wherein the House rejected votes as disqualified without ascertaining the names of the voters or the precincts wherein they voted. Volume **II**, section **985**.

When a voters' qualifications are objected to the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the competitor and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Contestant having neglected to show for whom votes impeached by him were cast, they were deducted from this poll. Volume **II**, section **921**.

(62) Ballots.—Of Unregistered Voters.

Registry of voters being required, the vote of a person not registered or on the registry list was rejected by the House. Volume **I**, section **575**.

A vote deposited in good faith by the elector, supposing himself to be registered, should not be rejected upon subsequent discovery that he was not registered. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

An elector having in good faith presented an affidavit in lieu of registration, and the vote having been accepted, the House declined to reject the vote because the affidavit did not meet the legal requirement. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

An unregistered voter being required to produce an affidavit and an oral witness as to qualifications the House, because of a defective affidavit, rejected a vote received by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

(63) Ballots.—House Counts When Wrongfully Rejected.

A vote offered by an elector and illegally rejected should be counted as if cast. Volume **II**, section **978**.

The House counted ballots rejected by election officers under an erroneous construction of the law. Volume **II**, section **976**.

Officers of election having wrongfully denied qualified voters the right to vote, the House counts the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **975**.

The House counted the votes of persons who swore that they intended and tried to vote for contestant, but were prevented because other persons had voted on their names. Volume **II**, section **1067**.

Ballots placed by the voters in the wrong box through deceptive acts of election officers were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

There being no evidence that either party had suffered especial harm, the House did not count votes excluded by closing the polls, though negligence of election officers was alleged. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

A small number of voters being driven from the polls by intimidation, the House counted their votes, but declined to reject the whole poll. Volume **II**, section **976**.

The House will count the votes of electors denied their right to suffrage by a registration law which it deems unconstitutional and not passed on by the State courts. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

The Committee on Elections declined to count votes of persons prevented from voting by an erroneous dropping of their names from the registration. Volume **II**, section **935**.

The House counted the ballots of qualified voters who were prevented from voting by conditions arising from a registration established by a city government. Volume **II**, section **975**.

Where an unauthorized but not fraudulent erasure of names occurred on a registration list the House counted votes of electors harmed by this erasure. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to justify taking into account ballots rejected wrongfully by election officers. Volume **II**, section **963**.

The House added to contestant's return rejected lawful votes on the testimony of persons who saw the votes rejected and knew the political preferences of the electors. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(64) Ballots.—Illegally Received.**

Where election officers received votes without the required evidence that a poll tax had been paid the House rejected the votes, although the tax had in fact been paid. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

As to whether the House should count ballots illegally but not fraudulently cast and properly rejected by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **922**.

Persons intending to vote fraudulently must be shown to have done so at some poll to justify corrections on their account. Volume **II**, section **351**.

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the country. Volume **I**, section **55**.

(65) Ballot.—House May Reverse Decisions of State Officers.

The House counted lawful ballots rejected by election officers on frivolous and technical challenges. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

Being unable to inspect a ballot the committee and House accepted the judgment of the election judges that it was intended for a blank. Volume **I**, section **776**.

An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.

A clear preponderance of competent evidence is required to overthrow the prima facie legality of a ballot received by the election officers. Volume **I**, section **585**.

The returned Member being unseated by the rejection of fraudulent ballots, the House seated the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

(66) Ballot.—House Demands, as Evidence.

The ballots are among the papers of which the officer taking testimony in an election case may demand the production. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

Judicial decision holding that where ballot boxes have been exposed to molestation the returns of the judges are better evidence of the result of the election than the ballots. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

May a notary, acting under the authority of the law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State Court? Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Form of resolution by which the House ordered the production of ballots as evidence in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Instance wherein the House directed the issue of a subpoena duces tecum to procure the ballots for examination in an election case. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Form of resolution authorizing the Elections Committee to procure ballots and other evidence. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee declined to order the production of ballots and decided the case as made up under the general law. Volume **I**, section **732**.

Form of resolution returning to State authorities ballots that had been examined in an election case. Volume **I**, section **733**.

The ballots themselves constitute the best evidence and the count of election officials should not be set aside by testimony of a witness who merely looked at the ballots and testified to the results. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

(67) Ballot.—Relations of House to State Laws and Returns.

The House may go behind the ballot to ascertain the intention of the voter, State statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

Discussion of directory and mandatory requirements of law as applied to the ballot and in relation to the rights of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

Statutory enactments prescribing the form of ballot to be used held to be directory and not mandatory. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

In construing a State ballot law the House followed the principle enunciated by the State supreme court as to giving effect to the voter's intent. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(67) Ballot.—Relations of House to State Laws and Returns—Continued.**

Committee resolutions based on the counting of ballots failing to comply with statutory requirements were rejected by the House. Volume **VI**, section **95**.

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

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

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

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

(66) Ballot.—In General.

Discussion of constructions placed upon the Australian ballot laws. Volume **VI**, section **146**.

Where a statute fixes a penalty for marking a ballot and does not require its rejection, the ballot should not be rejected. Volume **I**, section **603**.

In the absence of any statutory prohibition and no injury being shown to complainant, the numbering of the ballots was held not to invalidate the election. Volume **I**, section **640**.

The decisions of election officers that ballots ere fraudulently folded was reviewed and reversed by the House. Volume **I**, section **775**.

The House followed a State law in rejecting ballots folded together, but considered evidence tending to show fraud before doing so. Volume **I**, section **776**.

A question as to whether the House should reject votes for irregularities not sufficient to cause their rejection under State law. Volume **I**, section **759**.

As to ballots in language other than the English. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Voters being deceived in casting a ballot not intended by them, the House corrected the error. Volume **II**, section **999**.

The House corrected the ballot of a voter shown to have been deceived into voting otherwise than he intended. Volume **II**, section **992**.

When the law requires a vote by ballot an election viva voce is not permissible and is a reason for rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **773**.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce, the Elections Committee, in a report which failed—evidently for other reasons—to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

Discussion as to use of proxies at meeting of political executive committees. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

Authority conferred by a statute "To require the production of papers" was construed to confer authority to require the production of ballots, in an election held under the Australian ballot system. Volume **VI**, section **186**.

In dealing with ballots whereon occurs an error in a name the limitations of the House are very different from those of canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **639**.

Instance wherein in the decision of an election case each vote was treated as a distinct controversy. Volume **I**, section **795**.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(68) Ballot.—In General—Continued.**

Where the election laws prohibited the acceptance of a nomination from more than one party, the distribution of the ballots of a particular party to which were attached stickers bearing the name of a candidate not nominated by such party was held to be unlawful. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

Where clearly demonstrated that voters were misled by typographical errors in the ballot, the intention of the voter was taken into consideration by the House. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

A Federal law provides that votes for Representatives to be valid must be by written or printed ballot, or by voting machine indorsed by State law. Volume **I**, section **510**.

Reference to the Federal statute as to voting by ballot in its relation to State laws prescribing time, place, and manner. Volume **II**, section **961**.

The House declined to reverse the action of election officers who had returned for “Jonathan H. Wallace” votes cast for “J. Wales” and “Jonathan H. Walser.” Volume **II**, section **987**.

A county official having with intent to deceive voters changed the party emblems on the official ballot, the House overruled its committee and rejected the entire returns. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

The House, in judging the harm done by a fraudulent ballot, took account of the opinions of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

Instance wherein, without violating the secrecy of the ballot, the Elections Committee by computation rectified a poll. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Does a numbering of the ballots by election officers who know it to be illegal justify rejection of the poll for intimidation. Volume **II**, section **947**.

(69) Ballot Box.—For Election of President by the House.

In the election of President by the House in 1825 the prevailing sentiment favored a ballot box for each State. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

(70) Ballot Box.—In Elections by the People.—Number and Form of.

A State law requiring two ballot boxes to be kept at each polling place was construed by the House as directory only, and in the absence of fraud a neglect of the provision did not nullify the election. Volume **I**, section **456**.

Where no law requires the use of only one ballot box at a voting precinct the use of two does not justify rejection of the return. Volume **I**, section **681**.

The use of several ballot boxes, with alleged object of defeating the purpose of the Federal inspection law, did not cause rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **897**.

(71) Ballot Box.—In Elections by the People.—Excess of Votes in.

No fraud being shown, a poll is not rejected because the ballot box does not contain as many votes as are proven by oath of voters. Volume **I**, section **801**.

Where the law requiring the ballot box to be empty at the beginning of the election was disregarded the House rejected the returns. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

(72) Ballot Box.—In Elections by the People.—Violence, Fraud, and Irregularities.

As to evidence on which votes may be proven aliunde when the ballot box has been taken by armed force and witnesses are intimidated. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

Election officers being robbed of the ballot boxes and returns by unknown masked men the general result was not affected therefor. Volume **II**, section **937**.

The ballot box being stolen and no returns made the vote was proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

A discrepancy between the votes cast and the returns and evidence of tampering with the ballot box justified rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **857**.

The conduct of election officers being impeached by a return shown to be false, ballots in their custody are thereby discredited. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(72) Ballot Box.—In Elections by the People.—Violence, Fraud, and Irregularities—Con.**

The ballots not being counted at the close of the poll and the box being taken away in violation of law by election officers of doubtful honesty the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

No fraud being shown votes were counted, although the box was for a time irregularly in the custody of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Although election officers left the ballot box unguarded while adjourned for dinner, the returns were not rejected in the absence of evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **912**.

Only preponderating testimony that there was no fraud saved from rejection a poll whereat the election officers adjourned for dinner and removed the ballot box illegally. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

(73) Ballot Box.—In Elections by the People.—Custody of, in Relation to Recount.

A recount honestly made of ballots preserved inviolate is valid, although circumstances rendered impossible a technical compliance with law. Volume **II**, section **924**.

In order for a recount of votes to rebut the presumption in favor of the election officers it must be shown that the boxes have been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **847**.

The custody of the ballot boxes being suspicious the House declined to set aside the returns on the strength of a recount. Volume **II**, section **848**.

Ballots whereon the name of a candidate was spelled grotesquely and rejected by the election judges were counted on oral evidence sustained by a recount after the box had been in illegal custody. Volume **II**, section **987**.

(74) Conspiracy.—General Discussions as to Evidence of.

As to the evidence required to show a conspiracy to bribe. Volume **II**, section **11086**.

(75) Conspiracy.—Acts as Evidence of.

Discussion as to appointment of election officers of one party only as prima facie evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

Disregard of a law requiring, party representation on election boards may contribute to establish conspiracy, but does not do so of itself. Volume **II**, section **974**.

(76) Conspiracy.—Must be Shown to Have Been Effective.

Although there may be evidence establishing a conspiracy to defraud, it is still necessary to show effects in order to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

To vitiate the election of returned Member, a general scheme of fraud must be proven both to have existed and to have been effective. Volume **II**, section **967**.

There being evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud, the returns were satisfactorily impeached by evidence falling short of the best evidence, i.e., the testimony of the voters themselves. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

(77) Conspiracy.—Rejection and Correction of Returns for.

Gross frauds, perpetrated in such a way as to show connivance of election officers, caused rejection of the returns of all the precincts of a city. Volume **II**, section **920**.

Official ballots being destroyed in furtherance of a conspiracy of election officers, the House corrected the return on testimony of witnesses who estimated the amount of resulting injury. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

When by a conspiracy of officials ignorant election officers were installed and then their imperfect returns rejected, contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspectors, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.

When a conspiracy to bribe for the benefit of one party causes rejection of the return, should the innocent opposing party be credited with his unimpeached vote? Volume **II**, section **086**.

A question as to whether an estimate of persons kept from the polls by a conspiracy to intimidate should have weight in determining the result. Volume **I**, section **622**.

Upon proof of a conspiracy to defraud, the returns from the part of the district involved were rejected. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(78) Conspiracy.—In General.**

A ballot complicated and unfair, but not shown to be issued in pursuance of any conspiracy, was not considered as a reason for discarding the return. Volume **I**, section **737**.

The House is reluctant, on allegations of general conspiracy of election officers, to reject unimpeached returns because other returns are shown to be fraudulent. Volume **II**, section **973**.

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**.

The House favored purging rather than rejecting the return of an entire county wherein a partisan county electoral board had so printed the ballot as to confuse voters. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

A memorial having been filed charging conspiracy and excessive expenditure of money in the election of a Senator, the Senate by resolution authorized an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

(79) Constituency.—Effect of Rejection of Large Portion of Returns.

The House declined to seat a contestant on the claim that after rejecting the greater part of a district he had a majority of the remainder. Volume **II**, section **1007**.

An election invalid in eleven out of twelve counties, leaving only 737 valid votes out of 8,941, should cause the seat to be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The House declined to admit a claimant on the vote of three out of seven parishes, 19,078 out of 27,019 votes having been rejected. Volume **I**, section **327**.

Nearly half the votes of a district being rejected, the Elections Committee in an inconclusive case favored a declaration that the seat was vacant. Volume **II**, section **926**.

An election being found invalid in three out of five counties in the district, the House declared the seat vacant, declining to seat the contestant. Volume **I**, section **321**.

Over half the vote being rejected because of undue influence, the committee in an inconclusive case favored declaring the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **925**.

One-third of the votes of a district being rejected, the House did not seat contestant, but declared the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **920**.

The returns of a decisive portion of the district having been lost and the vote not being proven aliunde, the House declined to declare the seat vacant or examine further before seating contestant. Volume **II**, section **914**.

The returns of 41 out of 116 election precincts being rejected, the contestant was seated on his plurality in the remaining precincts, which cast over half the returned vote. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

An election in a district was not declared void on account of invalidity in one-fifth of the parishes affecting less than a third of the vote. Volume **I**, section **340**.

The House considered an election valid, although in five of ten parishes the vote, which was less than half the vote of the district, was rejected. Volume **I**, section **335**.

The invalidity of an election in one county out of three did not justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **320**.

The House will not deny a district representation because reconstruction legislation as to the qualification of voters has been disregarded. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

The holder of credentials in due form whose prima facie title is not contested may not take the seat if a question exists as to the competency of the constituency. Volume **I**, section **375**.

Credentials regular in form and issued in accordance with law were honored by the House, although it appeared that the governor issuing them might be merely a de facto officer. Volume **I**, section **623**.

The House declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials when historic facts impeached the authority of the governor and the legality of the election. Volume **I**, section **519**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(79) Constituency.—Effect of Rejection of Large Portion of Returns—Continued.**

Discussion in the Senate as to whether or not the competency of the electing body is a question of determining importance in considering the prima facie effect of credentials. Volume **I**, section **348**.

The question of the competency of the electing legislature as an inherent part of a prima facie showing discussed by the Senate. Volume **I**, section **348**.

The Senate failed to follow its committee in giving prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by allegations that the legislature had been elected in violation of the provisions of Federal law, Volume **I**, section **394**.

The Senate declined to seat the bearer of credentials signed by a person exercising the authority of governor, it being objected that the signer was an usurper and that there was no election by a valid legislature. Volume **VII**, section **352**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State where there were rival claimants to the governorship and rival legislatures. Volume **I**, section **354**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to perfect credentials certifying election by a legally organized legislature, although it was objected that popular will had been subverted in electing the legislators. Volume **I**, section **359**.

A person ascertained by a majority of the committee to be legally elected and certified was seated by the Senate, although both executive and legislature were displaced by force before the Senate acted. Volume **I**, section **356**.

A Senate discussion favoring recognition of a legislative body having a legally elected quorum in preference to one having an elected but not certified quorum. Volume **I**, section **358**.

A legislative body recognized by the State executive and having an elected but not certified quorum was once preferred to a rival body having a certified but not elected quorum. Volume **I**, section **343**.

(80) Constitutency.—Effect of Insurrection in a District.

The presumption that those who do not go to the polls acquiesce does not apply where a condition of civil war prevents due notice of election. Volume **I**, sections **366**, **367**.

In time of civil war an election participated in by a small number of loyal voters was held invalid, more than two-thirds of the district being unable to participate. Volume **I**, section **369**.

The House declined to hold valid an election which was entirely broken up by contending armies, so that only fragmentary and informal returns could be obtained. Volume **I**, section **373**.

The House declined to hold valid an election participated in by a little less than half the voters of a district divided between contending armies. Volume **I**, section **374**.

An election by one-third of the voters of a district was held invalid when the presence of an armed enemy prevented the remainder from expressing their wishes. Volume **I**, section **375**.

The House declined to recognize an informal election, participated in by a mere fraction of the voters, in a district entirely under military domination. Volume **I**, section **376**.

The House unseated a person chosen by a few votes at an election wholly informal in a district almost entirely under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **366**.

The House considered invalid an election informally held wherein all but a fraction of the voters were prevented by civil war from participating. Volume **I**, sections **362**, **371**, **372**.

The House decided against the validity of an election informally held and participated in by only a few voters, most of the district being occupied by an armed enemy. Volume **I**, sections **363**, **367**, **368**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(80) Constituency.—Effect of Insurrection in a District—Continued.**

- In 1864 the Elections Committee were divided as to seating persons chosen under authority of a constitutional convention in a State recently in insurrection. Volume **I**, section **381**.
- The House seated a claimant who had received a third of the votes of a district, the remainder being cast for candidates for a secessionist congress. Volume **I**, section **365**.
- An instance wherein the House recognized an election legal in form but participated in by a small fraction of the voters, the district being disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **364**.
- The House sustained an election generally participated in by the voters, although the district was under martial law and the military power enforced the State requirements as to qualifications of voters. Volume **I**, section **378**.
- The House declined to seat a claimant voted for in a district established by an insurgent authority, and at an election called by that authority. Volume **I**, section **370**.
- The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election informally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I**, section **353**.
- The fact that a decisive number of voters stand in line to vote and are prevented, justifies a declaration that the seat is vacant. Volume **II**, section **1033**.
- From a State distracted by civil war the Senate admitted Senators chosen by a legislature representing no more than a third or fourth of the people. Volume **I**, section **383**.
- The House declined to hold valid an election informally held and because of civil war participated in by only a small fraction of the voters of the district. Volume **I**, sections **362**, **371**, **372**, **376**.
- The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election informally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I**, section **363**.
- The House declared invalid an election informally held and participated in by a small fraction only of the voters, the district being largely occupied by an armed enemy. Volume **I**, section **368**.

(81) Constituency.—Effect of Intimidation on a District.

- The House has decided that widespread and organized intimidation might invalidate the polls, although the disorder ceased before the actual day of election, when the polls were quiet. Volume **I**, section **331**.
- The House concluded that when two-thirds of the returned vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation the remainder did not constitute a valid constituency. Volume **I**, section **333**.
- The House declared vacant a seat in a case wherein over one-half of the total vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation. Volume **I**, section **334**.
- Six of the nine counties of a district being terrorized, the committee, in a sustained report, held that the three peaceful counties, casting less than half of the returned vote, should determine the result. Volume **I**, section **622**.
- The House, going outside the allegations of the parties and ascertaining by historic knowledge disturbances causing 232 deaths, declared an election invalid. Volume **I**, section **329**.
- The House has assigned final right to a seat from a district wherein 14,346 out of 27,055 returned votes were rejected because of intimidation. Volume **I**, section **332**.
- Intimidation and fraud having destroyed the integrity of an election in 10 of 15 parishes the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **338**.
- In a report not approved by the House the Elections Committee recommended that a seat be vacated because of intimidation in five-sixths of the district. Volume **I**, section **324**.
- Over half the vote being rejected because of undue influence, the committee in an inconclusive case favored the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **925**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(81) Constituency.—Effect of Intimidation on a District.—Continued**

An election having been peaceable in three-fourths of a district, it was not declared invalid because of violence and intimidation in the remainder. Volume I, section 341.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to declare invalid an election because of intimidation in certain counties by State troops on duty by order of the governor. Volume I, section 377.

Although fraud and intimidation in a district had been very extensive, the House preferred seating contestant to declaring the seat vacant. Volume II, section 970.

A question as to whether or not the House, from historic knowledge merely, may decide that the result of an election has been invalidated by intimidation. Volume I, section 327.

The poll of a district in a prior year has been referred to in deciding upon the effect of a widespread system of intimidation. Volume I, section 331.

The House declined, on proof of intimidation at eight precincts out of 150, to find general intimidation sufficient to render invalid an election. Volume I, section 377.

Discussion of the extent of intimidation sufficient to invalidate an election and justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume I, section 325.

In a case not sustained by the House a question of the degree of intimidation sufficient to justify rejection of the polls was discussed. Volume I, section 324.

Returns of five of twelve parishes being rejected for intimidation, the House seated a contestant on the vote of the seven peaceful parishes. Volume I, section 336.

The House, overruling its committee, held void an election in a county because of the intimidating influence of a preponderating disloyal element. Volume II, section 868.

(82) Constituency.—Irregular Status of State Government.

In 1864 the Elections Committee favored the seating of claimants coming from districts almost free from armed foes, but elected in an election called by a loyal convention and by a fraction of a normal vote. Volume I, section 380.

Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume I, section 388.

Reference to principles governing recognition of a State government by the President of the United States. Volume I, section 349.

A constituency having violated the understanding on which it came into the Union, was the status of a Member-elect thereby affected? Volume I, section 480.

The Senate declined to admit persons elected under the auspices of a State government representing a portion only of the people in a State menaced by hostile armies. Volume I, section 382.

From a State distracted by civil war the Senate admitted Senators chosen by a legislature representing no more than a third or fourth of the people. Volume I, section 383.

The Senate declined to admit to a seat a person bearing uncontested credentials of election by a legislature representing a small fraction of the people in a seceding State. Volume I, section 385.

The House seated a person elected according to the essential requirements of law, except that the time of the election was fixed by proclamation of a military governor. Volume I, section 379.

A new State constitution being recognized by State authorities and by Congress in the reception of Representatives, the House will not question it in an election case. Volume II, section 870.

(83) Constituency.—Before Admission of States.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Illinois until the State had been formally admitted to the Union. Volume I, section 396.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan, except as a spectator, until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume I, section 397.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(83) Constituency.—Before Admission of States—Continued.**

It is not necessary that a State be admitted to the Union before it may elect a Representative to Congress. Volume **I**, section **397**.

The Senate declined to admit the persons bearing credentials as Senators-elect from Tennessee until that State had been admitted to the Union. Volume **I**, section **398**.

The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission has been passed by Congress. Volume **I**, section **399**.

(84) Constituency.—Status of Precincts, Counties, etc.

The election district having been illegally constituted, the votes cast therein were rejected. Volume **II**, section **911**.

County commissioners having established election districts as a special meeting when the law specified a stated meeting the action was void. Volume **II**, section **911**.

The House rejected votes cast at a precinct on an Indian reservation which was by law excluded from the domain of a Territory. Volume **II**, section **889**.

The House counted votes cast at a precinct within a military reservation of which the title and jurisdiction were temporarily with the United States by Executive order. Volume **II**, section **889**.

It having been assumed for many years that a Territory was included within a precinct, voters should not be disfranchised by discovery of a technical defect. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

The State legislature having included a county within a Congressional district, the House did not examine whether or not it was technically entitled to be so included. Volume **II**, section **911**.

An election district being established illegally, but all parties participating in the election in good faith, is considered as having a de facto existence. Volume **II**, section **893**.

In 1866 the Speaker declined to administer the oath to persons whose credentials were regular, but who came from States declared by the two Houses not entitled to representation at the time. Volume **I**, section **139**.

Instance where in immediate prima facie effect was given to credentials of a Senator-elect from a reconstructed State. Volume **I**, section **390**.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials impeached by charges that a State was not fulfilling in good faith the conditions of reconstruction. Volume **I**, section **391**.

An election district being established illegally, but all parties participating in the election in good faith, is considered as having a de facto existence. Volume **II**, section **893**.

A reservation being excluded by law from the limits of a Territory, the votes of persons residing thereon and not within the precinct, as required by law, were rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

The law requiring the voter to reside in the precinct, the votes of such as did not were rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

Votes from a county illegally organized, whose election officers were improperly commissioned, and where there was some fraud, were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

A tainted vote from an illegally organized county was rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

Objection to the legality of the constitution of an election district, not raised in the notice of contest, was not considered. Volume **II**, section **893**.

In an exceptional case the House rejected votes cast by persons lately in armed resistance to the Government, although by the law of the State they were qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **451**.

In 1867 the Elections Committee took the view that charges of the disloyalty of a constituency should not prevent a person holding a regular certificate from taking a seat on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **448**.

The right of soldiers, sailors, and marines to exercise the privilege of suffrage is not abridged by Federal law. Volume **I**, section **300**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(84) Constituency.—Status of Precincts, Counties, etc.—Continued.**

- The State law being silent as to the right of paupers to vote, the House has counted the votes of such persons. Volume **I**, section **558**.
- Paupers supported in a county poorhouse were held to have gained no residence in the town by reason of this enforced stay. Volume **I**, section **561**.
- The electors choosing Members of the House must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Volume **I**, section **297**.
- All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Volume **I**, section **298**.
- The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I**, section **299**.
- A Federal statute provides that all citizens of the United States qualified to vote shall be allowed to do so without distinction of race, etc. Volume **I**, section **511**.
- The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Volume **VI**, section **38**.
- No officer of the Army or Navy shall prescribe qualifications of voters, or interfere with the suffrage. Volume **I**, section **512**.
- Reference to statutes providing penalties for interference with the rights of persons to suffrage (footnote). Volume **I**, section **511**.
- A question as to whether or not the votes of persons deprived of citizenship by an act of Congress should be rejected in a case where the State law did not require a voter to be a citizen of the United States. Volume **I**, section **451**.
- It is the duty of the executive of any State wherein there may be a controversy as to the appointment of electors to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the determination thereof. Volume **VI**, section **439**.
- The Elections Committee concluded in 1873 that if the Member-elect be disqualified the minority candidate is not thereby entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **469**.
- The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **59**.
- The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House after careful examination declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **450**.
- The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate when a vacancy is caused by disqualifications is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

(85) Constituency.—Organization of Territories.

- The House held that there should be prior legislation by Congress before the admission of a Delegate. Volume **I**, section **405**.
- The House decided it inexpedient to admit a Delegate chosen by a community not yet made a Territory by law. Volume **I**, section **407**.
- The House declined to admit a Delegate from New Mexico before the organization of the Territory had been authorized by law. Volume **I**, section **405**.
- After the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Wyoming, but before the actual organization, the House declined to admit a Delegate elected before the passage of the act. Volume **I**, section **410**.
- The House declined to admit a Delegate from an unorganized Territory, although by treaty the people were entitled to the rights of citizens. Volume **I**, section **411**.
- In 1839 the Committee on Elections held that the office of Delegate ceased when the Territory ceased to exist as a corporation by becoming a State. Volume **I**, section **403**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(85) Constituency.—Organization of Territories—Continued.**

The State of Minnesota being admitted, the House suspended the functions of the Delegate from the old Territory. Volume I, section 409.

A Delegate was not dispossessed of his seat because a portion but not all of his Territory had been erected into a State. Volume I, section 402.

After the admission of Minnesota as a State the House declared portions of the old Territory outside the limits of the State not entitled to a Delegate. Volume I, section 409.

The House admitted a Delegate from a county left under the old Territorial laws after the remainder of Wisconsin Territory had become a State. Volume I, section 404.

In 1794 the Delegate seated by the House was elected by the legislature of the Territory and not by the people. Volume I, section 400.

The House declined to reverse its conclusion that a Delegate, elected in pursuance of a law enacted by an illegally constituted legislature, should not retain his seat. Volume I, section 827.

The House declined to admit a Delegate from a Territory not organized by law. Volume I, section 412.

In 1868 the House refused a seat to a contestant who received a small minority of the votes in a Territory, but who alleged that the majority voters were disqualified by treasonable antagonism to the Government. Volume I, section 467.

In 1868 the House declined to pass on the title to a seat of William H. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, who was alleged to have been elected by undue influence of an alleged disloyal organization. Volume I, section 467.

(86) Constituency.—Condition as Affecting Prima Facie Title.

Persons bearing credentials regular in form, but coming from communities disorganized by civil war, have been excluded until Congress should determine the status of the constituencies. Volume I, section 361.

The House adjudged valid for prima facie title an election wherein parishes casting 14,346 out of 27,055 votes in the district were rejected. Volume I, section 328.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to the credentials of a Delegate elected by a convention in an unorganized Territory. Volume I, section 405.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials from a Territory not yet organized. Volume I, section 410.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but referring to a district notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume I, section 371.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to informal papers referring to an election in a district known to be under duress of civil war. Volume I, sections 363, 365, 369.

The House denied prima facie title to a person enrolled by the Clerk on credentials signed by a mere claimant to the governorship in a State disrupted by civil war. Volume I, section 376.

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

Credentials being impeached, the status of the district under an appointment law is a question of final rather than prima facie right. Volume I, sections 535, 536.

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege, although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume I, section 361.

The House declined to give prima facie title to the bearer of informal credentials referring to a constituency notoriously paralyzed by civil war. Volume I, sections 363, 365.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to irregular credentials, referring to a district notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume I, section 369.

The House declined to seat on prima facie showing a claimant declared elected by the governor's proclamation, the district referred to being notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume I, section 368.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(86) Constituency.—Condition as Affecting Prima Facie Title.—Continued.**

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in the form prescribed by a government already suspended, and referring to a district distracted by war. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The House did not permit prima facie effect to credentials coming from a State lately in insurrection and from a government of doubtful standing. Volume **I**, section **381**.

The House admits on his prima facie showing and without regard to final right a Member-elect from a recognized constituency whose credentials are in due form and whose qualifications are unquestioned. Volume **I**, sections **528–534**.

The holder of credentials in due form, whose prima facie title is not contested, may not take the seat if a question exists as to the competency of the constituency. Volume **I**, section **375**.

Discussion of the form of credentials and the competency of the electing and certifying authorities behind them as elements in their efficacy. Volume **I**, section **350**.

Discussion in the Senate as to whether or not the competency of the electing body is a question of determining importance in considering the prima facie effect of credentials. Volume **I**, section **348**.

Credentials being in regular form and unimpeached, the House honors them, although there may be a question as to the proper limits of the constituency. Volume **I**, sections **535, 536**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to regular credentials, having historic knowledge that the district was incapacitated by civil war from holding a regular election. Volume **I**, section **364**.

The House declined to honor credentials regular in form, but referring to a constituency notoriously incapacitated by civil war. Volume **I**, sections **362, 371**.

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

An election for Congressmen not called or sanctioned by State officers and participated in by a fraction merely of the people would not be valid, even though held on the legal day. Volume **I**, section **525**.

A claimant who received a small vote, not officially canvassed or declared, but cast on the legal day, was preferred to one receiving a far larger vote on a day not the legal one. Volume **I**, section **524**.

The fact that a large portion of the electors fail to participate does not invalidate an election held on the legal day. Volume **I**, section **524**.

The House seated a claimant elected on what it decided to be the legal day. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The State legislature in fixing the place of election may condition the place on the movement of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **856**.

Instance of an election contest originated by sundry citizens. Volume **I**, section **555**.

A contention that the admissions of a claimant might not waive a prima facie title in which the people of the district were interested. Volume **I**, section **45**.

Omission to specify definitely in the notice of contest a district alleged to be illegally constituted was not held fatal. Volume **II**, section **859**.

(87) Contests.—House's Duty in.

Although a contestant declined to prosecute further, the House declined to let the case abate and concluded the inquiry. Volume **I**, section **734**.

Where a second and effective election was had because of apparent failure to choose at the first, the House declined to be estopped from investigating the first. Volume **I**, section **779**.

In a case where neither claimant was seated on prima facie showing the House investigated and determined the contest, although one claimant defaulted in answering notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(87) Contests.—House's Duty in—Continued.**

The Committee on Elections has apparently acquiesced in the view that a contestant, while bringing into issue no ground that could possibly give him the seat, is yet to be treated as a memorialist entitled to have questions determined. Volume **I**, section **425**.

The House may investigate a contested election of a Delegate as of a Member. Volume **I**, section **772**.

Discussion of impartiality of the House as evidenced in the consideration and disposition of contested-election cases. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

The certificate of the governor of a State as to the election of a Member is only prima facie evidence of the fact. Volume **I**, section **637**.

Credentials issued by a governor raising a doubt as to election, the Clerk and the House declined to allow to them prima facie effect, although positive credentials authorized by the State legislature accompanied. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The fact that a return has been accepted and acted on by State authorities does not cure its inherent defects. Volume **II**, section **892**.

A seat being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the executive of the State. Volume **I**, section **709**.

Discussion of the powers of a military governor and his status as a de facto executive. Volume **I**, section **379**.

In the record of an election case allegations and testimony relating to nominations are out of order. Volume **I**, section **425**.

Incompetent testimony and long statements by counsel tending to present such evidence should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

Admissions in the brief of a party to a contest are of force if not contrary to proven facts. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

The House is disinclined to give force to a point raised in debate but overlooked both in the report and views of the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **958**.

The committee having reported a conclusion in an election case, the House declined to pass judgment on the propositions leading to the conclusion. Volume **I**, section **786**.

The House overruling its committee concluded to decide an election case as made up without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume **I**, section **767**.

All agreements by parties to an election case in contravention of the provisions of law should be in writing, properly signed, and made a part of the record. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Early instance wherein the Elections Committee heard arguments of the parties on the evidence. Volume **I**, section **782**.

A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excuse him for neglecting to attend on taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **785**.

Discussion as to the admissibility of testimony taken when one of the parties considered himself unable to attend. Volume **I**, section **785**.

In 1792, 1804, and 1841 the House permitted parties in election cases to be heard by attorneys at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, sections **657–659**.

One of the parties to an election case having failed to attend the taking of testimony, after notification, the House considered the testimony, although ex parte. Volume **I**, section **646**.

A party to an election case may object to testimony as it is completed, although he may have appeared and cross-examined. Volume **II**, section **936**.

The right of contestee to cross-examine and present testimony was conceded in the first election case. Volume **I**, section **717**.

The House is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members. Volume **I**, section **634**.

Discussion of the distinction between the power to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Members and the power to expel. Volume **I**, section **469**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(87) Contests.—House's Duty in—Continued.**

In an exceptional case the House rejected votes cast by persons lately in armed resistance to the Government, although by the law of the State they were qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **451**.

The House has the same authority to determine the right of a Delegate to his seat that it has in the case of a Member. Volume **I**, section **423**.

The law governing the service of notice by the party desiring to take a deposition in an election case. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Decision as to what is a determination of result within the meaning of the law providing for serving notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **862**.

Question as to the serving of amended notices of contest in election cases. Volume **I**, section **685**. The service of notice of contest at the residence is sufficient compliance with the law. Volume **I**, section **337**.

As to what constitutes a sufficient service of notice of contest when the returned Member is absent from home. Volume **II**, section **984**.

It was held, in 1866, that under the law of 1851 notice of contest must be served upon the returned Member personally. Volume **II**, section **862**.

It was held, in 1866, that proof of notice of service of contest might not be by affidavit of the officer serving the notice. Volume **II**, section **862**.

As to validity of an answer with no proof of service except an ex parte affidavit. Volume **II**, section **957**.

Although service of notice of taking testimony may be irregular, if the party yet is informed and appears and cross-examines, the House may consider the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Instance wherein the House authorized a subpoena duces tecum by registered letter. Volume **I**, section **731**.

The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

Instance wherein the returned Member in an election case took no testimony. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

(88) Contests.—Present and Early Methods of Instituting and Conducting.

Statutes prescribing the method of instituting a contest as to an election. Volume **I**, section **678**.

Statutes regulating the taking of testimony in an election contest. Volume **I**, sections **697–706**.

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

There being no law of Congress to regulate election contests, proceedings taken according to State law were approved. Volume **I**, section **812**.

In the first election case the Committee on Elections were directed to take proofs, but not to present any opinion thereon. Volume **I**, section **420**.

In 1791 the House admitted the contestant and his counsel to the bar to produce testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **709**.

The notice of contest being served after expiration of the legal time and the testimony taken without regard to the statute, the committee did not examine the case. Volume **II**, section **901**.

Instance of a case instituted by memorial from an elector of the district. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

Instance wherein an election contest was instituted by memorial. Volume **VI**, section **119**.

Instance wherein a memorial was referred to an election committee and on recommendation of the committee was laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **136**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(88) Contests.—Present and Early Methods of Instituting and Conducting—Continued.**

Instance wherein the House overruled the report of the majority of the elections committee. Volume **VI**, section **95**.

A report on an election case with no recommendation for action was not considered by the House. Volume **VI**, section **100**.

Instances wherein the House declined to follow its committee in awarding the seat of a Member of the minority to a Member of the majority party. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

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

A committee of the House has no jurisdiction to determine any matter affecting rights to a seat in a succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **136**.

(89) Contests.—Formerly Instituted by Petition.

In earlier years of the House contested election cases were presented by petition. Volume **I**, section **434**.

Instance of a claim for a seat brought before the House by petition. Volume **I**, sections **322, 362, 370, 547, 708**.

Instance wherein an election contest was instituted by various citizens of a district, presentation to the House being by memorial. Volume **I**, sections **729, 756, 763, 808**.

In 1849 election contests were instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **815**.

In 1850 election contests were yet instituted by memorial and conducted by rule laid down by the House. Volume **I**, section **820**.

Instance in 1861 of an election contest instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **686**.

Instance wherein an election contest was instituted by memorial after the enactment of the law of 1851. Volume **I**, section **825**.

Instance of an election contest instituted by the remonstrance of citizens and electors of the district. Volume **I**, section **806**.

Instances of early election cases instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **646**.

An instance after the enactment of the law regulating election contests wherein a contest was instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **525**.

An early election case instituted by petition and tried before the House. Volume **I**, section **758**.

A suggestion that questions relating solely to qualifications of Members should be brought in by memorial rather than by proceedings in contest. Volume **I**, section **435**.

An argument that questions effecting qualifications should be instituted in the House alone and not by proceedings under the law of contest. Volume **I**, section **473**.

Instance of the impeachment of the election and qualifications of a Delegate through proceedings instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **526**.

An election case may be instituted by a contest filed in accordance with the law, by protest or memorial from an elector of the district, by protest or memorial filed by any other person, or on motion of a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **78**.

Form of petition instituting an early election case. Volume **I**, section **708**.

(90) Contests.—Specially Instituted and Directed by the House.

Instance wherein the House, by resolution, removed the contested election cases of a State from the operation of the law and prescribed a different procedure. Volume **I**, section **330**.

For exceptional reasons the House may authorize an election case to be made up as to notice and answer after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

A contestant having failed to make up his case legally filed an affidavit explaining his failure, and asked a special investigation by the House. Volume **I**, section **753**.

Where the provisions of law are insufficient to secure a decision in an election case the House prescribes by resolution the course of procedure. Volume **I**, section **339**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(90) Contests.—Specially Instituted and Directed by the House—Continued.**

In 1858 the House deemed insufficient reasons urged by a contestant for proceeding in a manner different from that prescribed by the law of 1851. Volume I, section 833.

In an election case not provided for by statute, the House by resolution determined the condition of its prosecution. Volume I, section 322.

The House may give to its Elections Committee discretion to regulate the serving of notice and taking of testimony in an election case. Volume I, section 599.

The House having historic knowledge of an election contest, referred the subject to the committee with instructions, although neither party was petitioning. Volume I, section 791.

Instance wherein, after a delayed decision as to the prima facie right, the House itself fixed the time for instituting proceedings to contest. Volume II, section 1042.

Where the taking of testimony was suspended by contestant's death, the House itself took additional testimony, but considered the original case continued. Volume II, section 1018.

The House, in a case wherein the terms of the law would prevent taking testimony in an election case in time for decision, provided a method by resolution. Volume I, section 713.

The House by resolution sometimes fixes the time of taking testimony, specifies the kind of testimony to be taken, and the places where it may be taken. Volume I, section 602.

The evidence in an election case conducted according to law being insufficient, the House authorized its committee to take additional testimony. Volume I, section 711.

Instance wherein testimony in an election case was, in the absence of law or rule, taken by direction of the committee. Volume I, section 793.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, on the strength of a memorial from contestant and general knowledge, recommended taking testimony more expeditiously than provided by law. Volume I, section 714.

Instance wherein the House authorized the Elections Committee to send for persons and papers in an election case already made up. Volume I, section 731.

The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties, the House by resolution authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume I, section 687.

Parties to a contested election case may be defaulted for noncompliance with the rules of the committee on elections. Volume VI, section 117.

(91) Contests.—Forms and Resolutions for Instituting.

Rule prescribed by the House for serving notice and taking testimony in a delayed election case. Volume I, section 686.

(92) Contests.—Inquiries Under the Power of General Investigation.

Instance of an inquiry into a Member's title to his seat by the Elections Committee under authority of general investigations. Volume I, section 764.

An election case having been suspended by the assassination of contestant, the House directed the Elections Committee to inquire and report as to further proceedings. Volume II, section 1018.

The House authorized an investigating committee to take testimony in a district wherein the contestant had been assassinated. Volume II, section 1018.

Form of resolution providing for the Kansas investigation of 1856. Volume I, section 826.

(93) Contests.—Maintained Where Returned Member Does Not Take the Seat.

An instance wherein a contest was maintained against a Member-elect who had not taken and did not take the seat. Volume I, section 415.

Instance wherein a contest was maintained and contestant seated, although the returned Member had resigned before taking his seat. Volume II, section 985.

In the Kentucky cases, in 1868, a contest was presented and sustained against a person to whom the House had refused the oath on his prima facie showing. Volume I, sections 450, 452.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(93) Contests.—Maintained Where Returned Member Does Not Take the Seat—Con.**

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who had not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, section **638**.

(94) Contests.—Citizens and voters as Parties to.

The electors are interested parties to a contest, and may not be precluded by any laches of contestant or returned Member. Volume **I**, section **863**.

Instance of an election contest originated by sundry citizens. Volume **I**, section **555**.

Instance wherein citizens of a district, in memorial, participated in an election contest. Volume **I**, section **803**.

Distinction between a controversy at the polls as to a vote, and a controversy before the Elections Committee, where the voter is not a party. Volume **I**, section **796**.

Discussion of the status of the voter as a party to the proceedings in a contested election case. Volume **II**, section **885**.

The House declined the petition of certain electors in a district asking leave to take testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **683**.

Instance of a case instituted by memorial from an elector of the district. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

The parties complaining of an undue election failing to present evidence, the House did not pursue the inquiry. Volume **I**, section **808**.

Instance of an election case instituted by memorial from sundry citizens and electors of the district. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Instance of an election contest instituted by a memorial from citizens of the district. Volume **I**, section **808**.

The House declined to assist sundry petitioners in a district to collect testimony in proof that the seat of a returned Member should be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Discussion as to whether or not the voters are parties to an election case in the sense that their declarations are admissible to prove their votes. Volume **II**, section **988**.

(95) Contests.—In General.

A contestant must sustain by evidence his claim that he was elected. Volume **II**, section **1083**. As to the force to admissions by counsel during argument of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Instance wherein final action was not taken in an election case. Volume **VI**, section **155**.

Contestant having prevented the evidence by which contestee sought to answer contestant's charges, the House declined to permit contestant to profit thereby. Volume **II**, section **940**.

Contestant producing no legal evidence as to the return, and nothing to show that such return might not have been produced, parol evidence as to vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1013**.

Where no proof was adduced to support in any substantial way the allegations made in the notice of contest, the committee recommended confirmation of the right of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **187**.

Before considering an election case the Elections Committee corrected the official plurality by including a precinct return omitted from the State canvass. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

Before the completion of the organization of the House, in 1869, the Clerk refused to entertain a motion referring to a committee a subject relating to the election of a Member, Volume **I**, section **78**.

The seat of the Speaker being contested he vacated the chair on every question relating to the contest. Volume **I**, section **809**.

The report on the contest for the seat occupied by Mr. Speaker Carlisle was presented and acted on in his absence from the House. Volume **II**, section **1361**.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(95) Contests.—In General—Continued.**

- The Speaker's seat being contested, he requested that the House relieve him of the appointment of the Committee on Elections, and the request was granted. Volume **II**, sections **1360**, **1361**.
- The fact that a Member's seat is contested is not necessarily taken into account in appointing him to committees. Volume **IV**, section **4488**. Volume **VIII**, section **2194**.
- Instance wherein a Member who had been seated by the House in a contested-election case was restored to original rank on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2196**.
- Instance wherein the returned Member in an election case took no testimony. Volume **II**, section **1072**.
- A Member whose seat was being contested did not vote on a question incidental to the contest. Volume **VI**, section **80**.
- Unfair campaign tactics directed at one candidate may not be taken as basis of a contest in behalf of another candidate on the same ticket. Volume **VI**, section **154**.
- The mere fact that candidates for other offices on the same ticket received large majorities while contestant received a minority of the votes cast, does not justify a contest. Volume **VI**, section **117**.
- Libelous abuse of a defeated candidate by party adherents of the returned Member for which the latter is in no way responsible does not furnish grounds for contest. Volume **VI**, section **137**.
- Excessive and unlawful amounts of money spent without the knowledge or consent of the candidate do not warrant the sustaining of a contest. Volume **VI**, section **165**.
- Instance in which an elections committee recommended that unwarranted contests be discouraged. Volume **VI**, section **161**.
- A person on having unsuccessfully instituted five consecutive election contests the House expressed the hope that the fifth would be the last. Volume **VI**, section **130**.
- The law governing the filing of contestant's and contestee's briefs in an election case, and the printing thereof. Volume **I**, section **705**.
- In the record of an election case allegations and testimony relating to nominations are out of order. Volume **I**, section **425**.
- The majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained case, concluded that the House was not concerned about undue influence used in the nominations of a candidate. Volume **I**, section **46**.
- Report of an Elections Committee is sometimes presented by a Member belong to the minority party in the House (footnote). Volume **II**, section **957**.
- Instance wherein a Member of the House was authorized to act as a Member of the Elections Committee during the consideration of certain cases. Volume **I**, section **636**.
- Instance wherein a contestant belonging to the party in the minority in the House was seated. Volume **I**, section **46**.
- A Territorial legislature of impeached status living by law virtually disfranchised qualified voters, the Elections Committee considered the status of the returned Delegate adversely affected. Volume **I**, section **827**.
- The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress jurisdiction of subjects relating to the election of the officials enumerated in the designation. Volume **IV**, section **4299**.
- The House sustained an election generally participated in by the voters, although the district was under martial law military power enforced the State requirements as to qualifications of voters. Volume **I**, section **378**.
- The reports of the census taken for a city directory, produced from the archives of the city and proved by the takers, were admitted as prima facie evidence as to qualifications of voters. Volume **I**, section **843**.
- The House declined to be bound by a decision of a State court on an analogous question, but not the identical question of qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **909**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(95) Contests.—In General—Continued.**

Reference to rules governing counting of votes when freehold qualifications prevailed. Volume **I**, section **780**.

Instance wherein the House rejected votes as disqualified without ascertaining the names of the voters or the precincts wherein they voted. Volume **II**, section **985**.

The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

Distinction between qualifications and returns and elections as related to jurisdiction of the Committee on Elections. Volume **II**, section **946**.

The Elections Committee held copies of muster rolls of a regiment prima facie evidence of the age of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **851**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

Form of resolution authorizing notice of contest and taking of testimony in case of a claimant whose opponent had been eliminated by reason of disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **621**.

(96) Contestant.—Privilege of the Floor and Debate.

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**.

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**.

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**.

A contestant for a seat, being heard on the floor in his own behalf, is subject to all the rules of debate applying to the Members. Volume **II**, section **1368**.

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

Discussion as to the rights of a contestant, who is permitted to address the House, to close debate in a contested-election case. Volume **V**, section **5001**.

The contestant in an election case is sometimes permitted to address the House in his own behalf. Volume **I**, section **662**.

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**.

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

(97) Contestant.—In General.

An instance wherein, at the organization of the House, before the enactment of the law as to the Clerk’s roll, two claimants to a seat were present and participated in the proceedings. Volume **I**, section **53**.

In 1839 certain persons whose titles as Members-elect were contested assumed to participate in the organization, but the meeting passed on the vote of each after it had been given. Volume **I**, section **103**.

Instance wherein a person declined to take a seat assigned him after a contest as to final right. Volume **I**, section **650**.

One who had been declared elected to a seat in the House having failed to appear the House directed the State executive to be notified of its action. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(97) Contestant.—In General—Continued.**

- The acceptance after election of a State office which was resigned before the meeting of Congress was held not to destroy whatever rights a contestant might have. Volume **I**, section **779**.
- Early instance wherein compensation was voted to a contestant. Volume **I**, section **805**.
- The House being organized, but a quorum having failed, the Speaker declined to administer the oath to a contestant who had been declared elected. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- Payment of the expenses of a contestant by sitting Member on condition of latter's withdrawal was not held as a corrupt obtaining of the seat. Volume **II**, section **901**.
- Contestant having agreed to abide by decision of election commissioners is precluded from disputing the result of their count. Volume **VI**, section **117**.
- A contestant is estopped from charging against the contestee irregularities which he himself practiced. Volume **VI**, section **127**.
- A committee of the House in passing on an election contest expressed disapproval of the course of the contestant in applying to local courts when Congress was in session. Volume **VI**, section **187**.
- Instance wherein a Federal court issued a temporary restraining order enjoining contestant from further proceeding in an election case. Volume **VI**, section **100**.
- The constitutionality of a State's election laws being challenged, the House declared contestant not elected without passing on the title of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **128**.
- Disqualification of the Member-elect does not authorize the seating of a contestant not found to be elected. Volume **VI**, section **58**.
- Instance wherein the house declined to seat a contestant belonging to the majority party in the House. Volume **VI**, section **162**.
- A person on having unsuccessfully instituted five consecutive election contests the House expressed the hope that the fifth would be the last. Volume **VI**, section **130**.
- A contestant having conceded certain votes on a construction of law at variance with the committee's, the votes were left to his credit. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

(98) Contestee.

- In absence of evidence to incriminate him a returned Member is presumed innocent as to acts of agents of his party. Volume **II**, section **944**.
- Instance wherein, pending decision on an election case, the sitting Member resigned for a new appeal to the people. Volume **I**, section **805**.
- Instance wherein returned Member, while a contest was pending in committee, stated to the House that he was not elected. Volume **I**, section **742**.
- When a canvassing officer had, without doubt, wrongfully rejected a decisive return, it was held that the burden of proof should be on the wrongfully returned Member. Volume **II**, section **883**.
- A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excuse him for neglecting to attend on taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **785**.
- Where it appeared that even if contestant's contentions were conceded the contestee would still have a majority of the votes cast, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **111**.
- It being admitted that the contestee had a majority of the votes cast, the committee declined to pass on disputed ballots submitted for their consideration. Volume **VI**, section **169**.
- A Member whose seat was being contested did not vote on a question incidental to the contest. Volume **VI**, section **80**.
- The fact that a Member's seat is contested is not necessarily taken into account in appointing him to committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2194**.
- Instance where a Member who had been seated by the House in a contested-election case was restored to original rank on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2196**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(98) Contestee—Continued.**

Where contestant's case did not overcome returned Member's majority the House did not consider the returned Member's counter charges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

Certain petitioners against the right of a returned Member to his seat having impugned his personal conduct in the election the House rendered a decision thereon. Volume **I**, section **763**.

A returned Member whose seat is contested is nevertheless eligible to appointment on any committee. Volume **II**, section **1018**.

The Speaker's seat being contested he requested that the House relieve him of the appointment of the Committee on Elections and the request was granted. Volume **II**, section **1360**.

(99) Corrupt Practices Act.—Limits Expenditure of Money by Candidates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditures or newspaper advertisement and the circulation of form letters held not to constitute improper use of money. Volume **VI**, section **73**.

Expenditure of money for advertising space or editorial comment in newspaper or for the hiring of speakers personal workers held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI**, section **84**.

(100) Corrupt Practices Act.—As Affecting Primary Elections.

The application of provisions of the corrupt practices act to party primaries. Volume **VI**, section **70**.

The phrase "any political purpose" in the Federal corrupt practices act is construed to include a primary election. Volume **VI**, section **68**.

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

The Federal corrupt practices act held to be unconstitutional so far as it relates to nominations. Volume **VI**, section **76**.

Expenditures of large sums of money in the primary condemned, but where not shown to have been illegal or improper, held not to affect the title of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **73**.

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

Laches on the part of the contestant in attempting to prevent, by injunction or otherwise, the placing of the contestee's name on the ballot was held to waive any irregularity connected with the primary. Volume **VI**, section **188a**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(100) Corrupt Practices Act.—As Affecting Primary Elections—Continued.**

Decision of Federal court confirming the right of duly constituted congressional committees of investigation to inquire into matters pertaining to primary elections. Volume **VI**, section **355**.

A party committee authorized under the State code to fix the qualification of candidates, may exclude candidates failing to meet such qualifications and the failure of the committee to fix similar qualifications for voters does not affect the legality of the primary for which such qualifications were established. Volume **VI**, section **188a**.

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

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

The House is not bound to take cognizance of the manner of nomination unless fraudulent methods appear to have thwarted the will of the electorate. Volume **VI**, section **93**.

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

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

(101) Corrupt Practices Act.—As Affecting Validity of Elections.

Violation of the corrupt practices acts, either Federal or State, are tried in the respective courts having jurisdiction and not in the House of Representatives, but any Member found to have violated such acts is subject to prompt expulsion. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

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

The willful making of a false oath to statements required by the corrupt practices act constitutes perjury. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

Failure to file with the Clerk of the House before and after election affidavits required by law held not to justify vacating seat. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

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

A question being raised as to the eligibility of a Member under the operation of the corrupt practices act, a resolution authorizing inquiry was referred. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

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

Decision of the Supreme Court that the corrupt practices act prohibiting Members of Congress from accepting certain contributions from Federal employees is constitutional. Volume **VI**, section **68**.

(102) Corrupt Practices Act.interpretations of State Laws.

Construction of Michigan corrupt-practices act. Volume **VI** section **74**.

Interpreting the corrupt practices act of the State of Missouri. Volume **VI**, section **79**.

Discussion of corrupt practices law of State of West Virginia. Volume **VI**, section **82**.

Interpretation of the Wisconsin corrupt practices law. Volume **VI**, sections **81**, **85**.

Interpretation of the corrupt practices act of Pennsylvania. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(103) Counting of Votes.—Recounts.**

Form of resolution providing program of procedure in recount of contested ballots. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

In order to justify a recount of the ballots in a contested-election case, evidence must be produced to indicate reasonable grounds for belief both that the returns are incorrect and that a recount would change the result. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

A general recount of ballots is unwarranted without preliminary evidence tending to cast doubt on the accuracy of the official returns. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

No evidence of error in the counting of the votes having been adduced, the committee denied an application for a recount. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

In the absence of evidence of fraud or irregularities, proof of which would change the result of the election, the committee declined to subpoena ballots. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

Proof that the law has been innocently disregarded in the counting of ballots opens the door to a recount as effectually as if deliberate fraud had been shown. Volume **VI**, section **146**.

When, under all forms of law, a person has been duly returned as elected to Congress, it is presumed the count is correct, and a case must be made out clearly warranting the presumption of fraud or mistake in order to justify a recount. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

The accuracy of the count in a disputed precinct being challenged, the House ordered a recount. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

Failure of a candidate to receive a number of votes equal to the number of "straight" tickets cast in an election was held to constitute such conclusive evidence of fraud as to warrant a recount of the vote. Volume **VI**, section **186**.

Contestant having agreed to abide by decision of election commissioners is precluded from disputing the result of their count. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Though ordering a recount of the ballots the committee declined to request attendance and testimony of contestee or to require the production of bank records. Volume **VI**, section **74**.

An official recount, the correctness of which is not disputed, displaces the original return. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

The House sustained a recount authorized by and conducted pursuant to State laws. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

In order to secure a recount before an elections committee, it is necessary to produce tangible evidence to show likelihood of such recount changing the result of the original returns. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

The returns from a recount are neither conclusive nor persuasive unless the ballots have been so effectually safeguarded as to preclude opportunity for tampering. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

A recount of any part of the ballots will not be ordered unless all ballots cast in the election are available for recount if desired. Volume **VI**, section **102**.

A recount should include all ballots cast at the election and the House declines to order recount if any portion of the ballots have not been preserved. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

Where some of the ballots were missing a recount was denied. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

On a recount of ballots the official returns in precincts where the ballots had been destroyed were accepted as correct by agreement of counsel. Volume **VI**, section **73**.

Where the evidence fails to establish a presumption that a recount of the ballots would change the result, the House declined to order such recount. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

On a recount by the Committee the question of rejecting ballots is properly raised when they are received in Washington and before recounting or at least when tabulated, and the motion comes too late after the record as been made and argument heard. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

The House reluctantly sustained an unauthorized recount made incidentally during a legal recount for a State office. Volume **II**, section **990**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(103) Counting of Votes.—Recounts.—Continued.**

Discussion of the validity of a recount after the time when, by the terms of the law, the ballots should have been destroyed. Volume **I**, section **575**.

A recount honestly made of ballots preserved inviolate is valid, although circumstances rendered impossible a technical compliance with law. Volume **II**, section **924**.

A recount by the election officers at their own instance, and unimpeached by anything showing fraud, was sustained by the House. Volume **II**, section **849**.

If the county of election officers is to be set aside by a recount, the petition for the recount should set forth specifically the reasons. Volume **II**, section **931**.

An honest recount of ballots kept inviolate was sustained, although the authority which ordered it was questioned. Volume **II**, section **924**.

It was held in 1864, although by a divided committee, that a contestant must show probable fraud in order to have the House order a recount of votes. Volume **I**, section **723**.

Counsel for the contestant having conceded that a recount of the ballots was all that was relied on and that if a recount did not overcome the contestee's plurality the contest would be dismissed, the committee held it was not warranted on the pleadings in recounting the ballots but permitted an amendment of pleadings to justify recount. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

Where disputed ballots, even if counted for claimant, would not alter the result of the election the committee on elections declined to inspect the ballots. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Although not bound by agreement of parties for a recount of ballots, the committee in view of the difficulty in securing a recount under the laws of the State, and evidence indicating the probability of inaccuracy in the returns, ordered a recount. Volume **VI**, section **90**.

(104) Counting of Votes.—Recount as Related to Custody of Ballots.

Official and formal counts should be set aside on subsequent informal and unofficial counts only when the ballots are inviolably kept and the subsequent count is safeguarded. Volume **II**, section **888**.

A recount, although authorized by law, does not avail to overthrow the count of the election officers unless the ballots are affirmatively shown to have been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **1020**.

Ballots must be shown affirmatively to have been kept inviolate in order that a recount may be of effect. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

An unofficial recount of ballots not kept inviolate is of no force. Volume **II**, section **958**.

The ballot box not having been kept inviolate an official recount is of little value to substantiate impeached returns. Volume **II**, section **980**.

Before a recount of ballots may be had, proof must be made of the inviolability of the ballot boxes and their contents. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

In the absence of law requiring ballots to be counted in the voting place in which they were cast, the removal of ballot boxes to another place for counting was held not to constitute evidence of fraud. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

A recount of a part of the ballots will not be ordered at the instance of one party when impossible to grant a recount of the remaining ballots if requested by the other party. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

The custody of the ballot boxes being suspicious, the House declined to set aside the returns on the strength of a recount. Volume **II**, section **848**.

The State law providing for preservation of the votes as a record but not for a recount, the House corrected the returns by an unofficial recount which it deemed correct. Volume **II**, section **997**.

As to the sufficiency of a recount which justifies a disregard of the returns of the sworn election officers. Volume **II**, section **997**.

As to the effect of an unofficial recount of votes on the return as originally made. Volume **I**, section **824**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(104) Counting of Votes.—Recount as Related to Custody of Ballots—Continued.**

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.

The House, overruling the committee, declined to find the return of the election officers fraudulent on the strength of an impeached recount of the votes. Volume **II**, section **847**.

In order for a recount of votes to rebut the presumption in favor of the election officers it must be shown that the boxes have been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **847**.

(105) Counting of Votes.—Ballots in the Wrong Box.

Ballots deposited by error in a ballot box other than the Congressional box and in charge of other officers should be counted as if deposited aright. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The House counted lawful votes rejected by election officers because deposited in wrong boxes through confusion created by election officers. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

Ballots placed by the voters in the wrong box through deceptive acts of election officers were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

A question as to the correction of the mistake when ballots for Congressmen are deposited in the wrong ballot box. Volume **I**, section **784**.

As to the counting of ballots found in the box for township officers and not in the Congressional box. Volume **II**, section **958**.

A ballot accidentally placed in the wrong box should be counted. Volume **I**, section **575**.

Election officers are justified in refusing to count for a candidate for Congress ballots cast in a box other than the Congressional box. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Where ballots for different offices are cast in different boxes, the intention of the voter is to be ascertained alone from the box in which the ticket is deposited. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Votes found in the wrong ballot box have been counted without proof of mistake, although there was dissent in the committee. Volume **I**, section **537**.

(106) Counting of Votes.—By the House after Rejection by Election Officers.

The House may count votes improperly rejected by election officers. Volume **I**, section **562**.

The House counted lawful ballots rejected by election officers on frivolous and technical challenges. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

A vote offered by an elector and illegally rejected should be counted as if cast. Volume **II**, section **978**.

Officers of election having wrongfully denied qualified voters the right to vote, the House counts the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **975**.

The House counted ballots rejected by election officers under an erroneous construction of the law. Volume **II**, section **976**.

Ballots improperly rejected by election officers and then illegally destroyed were proven aliunde and counted. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

As to whether the House should count ballots illegally but not fraudulently cast and properly rejected by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **922**.

Where voters are disqualified for crime a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The House counted votes rejected by a State canvassing board because returned by error for persons not candidates for Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.

Ballots whereon the name of a candidate was spelled grotesquely and rejected by the election judges were counted on oral evidence sustained by a recount after the box had been in illegal custody. Volume **II**, section **987**.

The fact that a decisive number of voters stand in line to vote and are prevented justifies a declaration that the seat is vacant. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(107) Counting of Votes.—When not Cast Because of Obstruction or Intimidation.**

- Discussion as to what constitutes a tender or offer to vote. Volume **II**, section **1026**.
- Discussion as to the act of tendering a vote under the old and new ballot laws. Volume **II**, section **1099**.
- To count votes tendered but not cast it is necessary to establish obstruction by election offices and due diligence on part of the elector. Volume **II**, section **1079**.
- As to the counting of votes not cast and the relation thereto of a repealed section of the Federal election law. Volume **II**, section **1099**.
- Although a mandatory State law provided for counting no ballot but the official one, the House righted a wrong by counting votes not cast. Volume **II**, section **1099**.
- The House decided that the votes of duly qualified voters, in line and ready to vote but fraudulently prevented, should be counted as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1026**.
- The House counted as if cast the votes of electors who, after using due diligence, were prevented from voting by the delays of election officers. Volume **II**, section **1098**.
- The House will not, on pretence that a class of voters are unconstitutionally prevented from voting, count the votes of persons not shown individually to have attempted or desired or been qualified to vote. Volume **II**, section **1132**.
- The House declined to count the votes of witnesses who failed to show that they were illegally refused registration or that they had tried to vote. Volume **II**, section **1087**.
- Where electors were present, ready to vote, and were prevented by dilatory acts of election officers, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1103**.
- Electors being at the polls a long time, and prevented from voting by obstructive challenges of others, their votes were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1079**.
- Evidence showing that a voter's due effort to vote was thwarted by intimidation, the vote should be counted as if cast. Volume **II**, section **891**.
- The House may count votes not cast because of intimidation practiced in presence of election offices and which it was their duty to prevent. Volume **I**, section **562**.
- Discussion of the degree of intimidation justifying the House in counting votes of persons prevented from reaching the ballot box. Volume **I**, section **580**.
- Qualified voters being denied the right to vote because other persons had voted on their names, the House counted the votes for the candidate for whom they were offered without deducting the illegal votes. Volume **I**, section **579**.
- In an inconclusive case the committee agreed that voters shown by parol proof to be qualified and to have attempted to vote should have their votes counted if cast. Volume **II**, section **1109**.
- The vote of qualified electors offering to vote, but improperly denied, were counted as if cast. Volume **VI**, section **148**.
- The House counted the votes of persons who swore that they intended and tried to vote for contestant but were prevented because other persons had voted on their names. Volume **II**, section **1067**.
- The House counts lists of wrongfully disfranchised qualified voters when sustained by other evidence that the voters were present near the polls to vote and would have voted for the party claiming had they not been prevented. Volume **II**, section **1075**.
- Where an unauthorized but not fraudulent erasure of names occurred on a registration list the House counted votes of electors harmed by this erasure. Volume **II**, section **1084**.
- The House counted the ballots of qualified voters who were prevented from voting by conditions arising from a registration established by a city government. Volume **II**, section **975**.
- Where many persons are disfranchised by an unconstitutional election law the House will not bring them into the account on the mere opinion of witnesses as to the number. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(108) Counting of Votes.—Of Unregistered or Absent Electors.**

The House, relying somewhat on a Federal statute, counted ballots of voters whose names after registration were omitted from the poll list, that list being conclusive on the election officers. Volume **I**, section **579**.

Voters being prevented by no fault of their own from obtaining the registration certificates required for voting, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

The Committee on Elections declined to count votes of persons prevented from voting by an erroneous dropping of their names from the registration. Volume **II**, section **935**.

The House declined to count as cast the vote of a person kept from the polls by a bogus telegram sent by persons unknown. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

Discussion as to counting votes which would have been cast had there not been a failure to open the polls. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

Instance wherein the House took into account the votes of electors not actually at the polls. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

(109) Counting of Votes.—When Proven Aliunde.

Returns being rejected the vote may be proved aliunde. Volume **II**, section **857**.

Where a poll has been rejected and proof aliunde is resorted to, only the vote proven should be allowed. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

When votes are proven aliunde by one party to a contest the residue are not allowed to the other party. Volume **II**, section **882**.

The returns being rejected and contestant having proven his vote aliunde, the returned Member, who had not proven his vote, was not allowed the residue of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

Returns of a poll being rejected, the vote proven aliunde by one party is counted, and nothing is credited to the other party unless he also prove aliunde. Volume **II**, section **981**.

A contestee was not allowed the votes he proved aliunde, when contestant, because of uncertainty of proof, could not be credited with any of the votes he undoubtedly received. Volume **II**, section **932**.

The ballot box being stolen and no returns made, the vote was proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

Fraudulent election returns are good for proof of no part of the vote, but both parties must resort to proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The returns being rejected, the House counted for sitting Member, apparently somewhat as a matter of grace, the votes conceded to him by contestant's brief. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Where returns are rejected because of fraudulent act of election officers friendly to contestee, the contestant yet loses his returned vote as well as contestee. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

Where voters of one party are compelled to remain away from the polls to thwart organized fraud, the other party is not permitted to avail himself of votes proven aliunde after returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

Original returns of the precincts being lost, the House by testimony proved that certain votes returned as "scattering" because of misnomer were actually cast for contestant. Volume **I**, section **38**.

Votes proven by merely showing the party affiliations of the voter have been counted by the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **580**.

Votes improperly rejected were, in absence of direct testimony, counted on proof of the general political action of the voter. Volume **I**, section **799**.

The State law preventing voters from testifying as to the ballots cast by them, the Elections Committee did not admit declarations as next best evidence. Volume **I**, section **784**.

Testimony as to what a voter said after election as to his vote is not admissible to prove for whom the vote was cast. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice. Volume **I**, section **640**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(109) Counting of Votes.—When Proven Aliunde—Continued.**

- The Elections Committee having ascertained that contestant rightfully was entitled to prima facie title the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **574**.
- The Elections Committee, in a sustained case, shifted the burden of proof to sitting Member on ascertaining that contestant had been entitled to the credentials. Volume **I**, section **582**.
- The Elections Committee having ascertained that prima facie title should have been awarded to contestant, the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **578**.
- As to the degree of testimony required to put the burden of proof on a Member whose status as a citizen was impeached. Volume **I**, section **427**.
- Discussion of the kind of evidence required to provide aliunde a vote at a precinct whereof the returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.
- Where returns showed a large vote for contestee and a merely nominal vote for contestant, the House deducted from contestee where persons recorded on the poll list testified that they did not vote. Volume **II**, section **1092**.
- Where many votes were returned for contestee and one or two for contestant, and the total was larger than the number of persons shown to have entered the polling place, the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.
- Where election officers were all of contestee's party, and certain electors voted twice, the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.
- In a rural precinct from which one vote was returned for contestant and wherein names not known to old residents were found on the poll list, deduction was made from contestee's poll. Volume **II**, section **1092**.
- Instance wherein the color of voters contributed to a presumption as to their votes. Volume **II**, section **1074**.
- The color of the voter should be sustained by other conclusive evidence in order to establish a presumption as to how he voted. Volume **II**, section **1048**.
- The House declined to recommit an election case in order to count votes in precincts whence no votes had been returned or proven. Volume **I**, section **812**.
- The House declined to reopen an election case to enable returned Member to prove his vote aliunde at several precincts whereof the returns had been rejected. Volume **II**, section **1019**.
- At a poll where votes were cast by disqualified persons the return was corrected on the testimony of persons who assumed to know how the disqualified persons voted. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- When a voters' qualifications are objected to the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the competitor and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.
- Over 2,000 illegal votes having been proven, the committee, by proof aliunde, determined for whom a portion were case and rejected them without disturbing the remainder. Volume **II**, section **1131**.
- 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**.
- Discussion of the evidence required to establish for whom a voter has cast his ballot. Volume **I**, section **814**.
- When an illegal vote is cast by secret ballot the committee endeavor to ascertain from circumstantial evidence for whom the vote was cast. Volume **II**, section **865**.
- The voter not being compelled to testify for whom he voted, proof of general reputation as to political character and party preferences was accepted to determine the vote. Volume **I**, section **799**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(110) Counting of Votes.—Illegal Votes.**

Discussion as to method of determining the nature of unsegregated votes cast by disqualified voters. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Objections to the pro rata method of purging the polls of unsegregated illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **941**.

Where the nature of illegal votes could not be shown, the House preferred to reject the precinct poll rather than apportion pro rata. Volume **II**, section **941**.

Where the nature of illegal votes could not be determined the committee on election made a pro rata reduction from the poll of each candidate. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

Where evidence shows for whom illegal votes were cast, deduction is made from the vote of that particular candidate; but where such evidence is lacking, deduction is made pro rata from the total vote of all candidates in that precinct. Volume **VI**, section **159**.

Illegal ballots are subtracted from the vote of the candidate for whom cast and when the candidate for whom cast can not be ascertained are subtracted from the vote of all candidates in accordance with the pro rata share of the total vote obtained by each candidate in the precinct in which cast. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

The Elections Committee in an unsustained report held that illegal votes, the nature of which could not be ascertained, should be subtracted pro rata from the votes of the contestant and contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

Where impossible to show for whom illegal votes were cast they will be deducted from the vote of both candidates in proportion to the total votes received by each. Volume **VI**, section **114**.

When it was impossible to determine for whom certain illegal votes were cast, they were deducted pro rata from the votes counted for contestant and contestee, respectively. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

Discussion of methods of deducting illegal votes from the official returns. Volume **VI**, section **75**. Criticism of the rule of proportionate deduction of illegal votes the nature of which is unknown. Volume **II**, section **934**.

A question as to the best rule for elimination of an excess of ballots in the box. Volume **I**, section **537**.

It being impossible to prove how a disqualified voter cast his ballot, the vote was not deducted. Volume **II**, section **929**.

Contestant having neglected to show for whom votes impeached by him were cast, they were deducted from his poll. Volume **II**, section **921**.

More illegal votes appearing than the total number cast for one candidate, the excess were deducted by the committee from the other candidate, in the absence of identifying evidence. Volume **I**, section **616**.

The House rejected a vote found by the judges in an irregular place and counted in spite of the fact that it caused an excess in the poll. Volume **I**, section **562**.

The House declined to count the vote of precincts wherein by fraudulent registration many disqualified persons had been put on the voting lists. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

Unless it is shown for whom a vote alleged to be illegal was cast, the complaint must be disregarded. Volume **VI**, section **124**.

(111) Counting of Votes.—In General.

In the absence of proof to the contrary an election is assumed to have been properly held and the votes honestly counted. Volume **VI**, section **130**.

In the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary it is presumed that all votes cast are legal votes and all voters casting them are legal voters. Volume **VI**, section **132**.

The ballots themselves constitute the best evidence and the count of election officials should not be set aside by testimony of a witness who merely looked at the ballots and testified to the results. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(111) Counting of Votes.—In General—Continued.**

The House will not set aside the official returns except upon positive proof that the official count was incorrect. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

A question as to how far the House, in counting votes, is bound by the requirements of the State law. Volume **I**, section **577**.

It was held under the old ballot laws that a “paster” which covered the designation of the office should not work rejection of the vote, although a State law so provided. Volume **I**, section **577**.

Although the law requires ballots to be counted only after close of the voting, a partial count earlier does not necessarily vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Under the old ballot laws the appearance of a candidate’s name twice on the ballot did not prevent counting it as one vote. Volume **I**, section **577**.

Votes apparently intended for Congressional candidates but returned as for a State office were counted without further inquiry. Volume **I**, section **816**.

Reference to rules governing counting of votes when freehold qualifications prevailed. Volume **I**, section **780**.

Contestant was required to sustain charges against the correctness of the count by the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

No fraud being shown, votes were counted, although the box was for a time irregularly in the custody of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **759**.

If an issue involves the identification of the person for whom a ballot was counted, such identification may be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

A law forbidding the counting of ballots which fail to conform to statutory requirements is mandatory, and such ballots will not be counted. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

Committee resolutions based on the counting of ballots failing to comply with statutory requirements were rejected by the House. Volume **VI**, section **95**.

The vote of qualified electors offering to vote, but improperly denied, were counted as if cast. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

The entering of names on the poll books following those of the judges, who testified they voted last was, held to justify the rejection of such votes. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

Votes of persons listed as having been illegally denied the right to vote will not be counted on the strength of a mere certificate to that effect unauthenticated by other evidence. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

The vote of a qualified elector prevented from voting through error or misconduct of election officials will be counted upon presentation of proof. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

Votes of persons assisted in the preparation of their ballots, in violation of the provisions of the State constitution, are void and should not be counted. Volume **VI**, section **158**.

If it is reasonable to suppose there was error in judgment in counting ballots cast in a portion of the precincts in the district, it is equally reasonable to assume there was error in judgment in counting the ballots in the remaining precincts. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

Counsel for contestee having admitted the justice of contestant’s contention that certain returns ought to be excluded on account of fraud, it was held that the vote from those precincts should not be counted for either contestant or contestee. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

As to the counting of votes not cast and the relation thereto of a repealed section of the Federal election law. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person during the count, no fraud being shown, does not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

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**.

Where a true expression of the intention of qualified voters is had at an improvised poll the votes will be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(111) Counting of Votes.—In General—Continued**

Two companies of soldiers having voted together when the law required a separate poll for each, the vote was counted on testimony showing honesty and fairness in the proceedings, the law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

The House corrected the ballot of a voter shown to have been deceived into voting otherwise than he intended. Volume **II**, section **992**.

The House declined to count as cast the vote of a person kept from the polls by a bogus telegram sent by persons unknown. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list, supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **99**.

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**.

The House, overruling the committee, declined to find the return of the election officers fraudulent on the strength of an impeached recount of the votes. Volume **II**, section **847**.

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

A recount by the election officers at their own instance and unimpeached by anything showing fraud was sustained by the House. Volume **II**, section **849**.

Although a portion of the election officers were disqualified persons corruptly appointed, the Elections Committee did not reject the poll, but corrected the return by a recount. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

When a Member was returned by a majority of one, which was rendered uncertain by a recount, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **824**.

Unregistered voters having voted on the production of affidavits prescribed by law for such cases, the affidavits should be kept inviolate as in the case of ballots for a recount. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

The House declined to recommit an election case in order to count votes in precincts whence no votes had been returned or proven. Volume **I**, section **812**.

Returns being rejected, the vote may be proved aliunde. Volume **II**, section **857**.

Oral testimony impeaching a return already counted by return judges was held not sufficient to cause rejection of the vote, actual return not being identified and offered. Volume **I**, section **558**.

The House counted votes duly certified but not delivered to the State canvasser because of negligence of a messenger. Volume **I**, section **774**.

Discussion as to counting votes cast at an election adjourned by the officers for fear of outrage from the legal place to another. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

(112) Credentials.—Form, Signing, etc., of.

The person elected dying before credentials are issued, the minority candidate may not receive the credentials. Volume **I**, section **323**.

A question in the Senate as to whether or not credentials should set forth at length the proceedings of the electing legislature. Volume **I**, section **573**.

A governor empowered by law to issue credentials may certify to his own election to the House. Volume **I**, section **619**.

An instance wherein the House questioned credentials borne by a Delegate-elect who himself had signed them as governor. Volume **I**, section **610**.

Credentials signed by a governor certifying to his own election as Senator were received by the Senate without question. Volume **I**, section **573**.

Credentials regular in form and issued in accordance with law were honored by the House, although it appeared that the governor issuing them might be merely a de facto officer. Volume **I**, section **623**.

Forms of credentials borne by persons elected to fill vacancies. Volume **I**, sections **535**, **536**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(112) Credentials.—Form, Signing, etc., of**—Continued.

- Form of credentials given to a Member-elect chosen to fill a vacancy caused by death. Volume **I**, section **571**.
- Federal law directs the issuance and prescribes the form of credentials of Senators-elect. Volume **I**, section **549**.
- Discussion as to the required form for Senate credentials under the law. Volume **I**, section **352**.
- Discussion of the right of certifying officers to revoke credentials already issued and issue others. Volume **I**, section **620**.
- In 1864 the Elections Committee favored the seating of claimants coming from districts almost free from armed foes but elected in an election called by a loyal convention and by a fraction of a normal vote. Volume **I**, section **380**.
- The House seated a person elected according to the essential requirements of law, except that the time of the election was fixed by proclamation of a military governor. Volume **I**, section **379**.
- Instance of returns of an election made by military officers under authority of reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **326**.
- Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume **I**, section **388**.
- In 1864 the Elections Committee were divided as to seating persons chosen under authority of a constitutional convention in a State recently in insurrection. Volume **I**, section **381**.
- The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**.
- It is being charged that the State laws establishing qualifications of voters violated the reconstruction laws and the Constitution of the United States, a divided committee considered the question one for the courts. Volume **I**, section **644**.
- The Senate finally seated persons elected by a legislature in a reconstructed State, although after the intervention of Congress other persons had been elected. Volume **I**, section **391**.
- Instance wherein the Senate admitted persons chosen before Congress had admitted a reconstructed State to representation. Volume **I**, sections **389**, **392**.
- A State having been in secession, the Senate admitted as Senator the person chosen after the State had conformed to conditions prescribed by law, and refused to admit one chosen prior to such conformity. Volume **I**, sections **389**, **390**.
- The Senate declined to admit persons elected under the auspices of a State government representing a portion only of the people in a State menaced by hostile armies. Volume **I**, section **382**.
- Credentials should show on their face specifically that they are given to the person entitled by law to have them. Volume **I**, section **599**.
- There being conflicting credentials resulting from elections by rival legislative bodies, the Senate declined to give prima facie effect to the papers and examined the final right. Volume **I**, section **358**.
- Before its committee had reported on conflicting credentials the Senate took one set of credentials from the committee and seated a claimant whose prima facie and final right and personal conduct were assailed. Volume **I**, section **628**.
- Two claimants appearing with conflicting credentials at the time of organization, the Members-elect examined and determined which should vote. Volume **I**, section **803**.
- There being two conflicting credentials, the second intended to revoke the first, the House declined to reverse the action of the Clerk in enrolling the bearer of the second credentials. Volume **I**, section **615**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued**(112) Credentials.—Form, Signing, etc., of—Continued.**

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume I, section 352.

By a letter presented and read to the Senate a contestant withdrew his claim to a seat after the committee had reported in his favor. Volume I, section 631.

The Senate does not consider questions arising on the credentials until the beginning of the term to which they refer (footnote). Volume I, section 652.

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege, although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume I, section 361.

An instance wherein the House authorized an investigation of the credentials and election of persons already seated on prima facie showing. Volume I, section 547.

In the early years of the House the credentials were examined by the Committee on Elections, but this practice fell into disuse. Volume I, sections 16, 18.

Form of resolution instructing a committee to inquire either as to prima facie or final title to a seat. Volume I, section 523.

Instance wherein credentials were referred to a committee with instructions to inquiry either as to prima facie or final right. Volume I, section 523.

(113) Credentials.—Examination of, by the House.

The House declined to honor credentials regular in form, but issued in disregard of a State law requiring them to be issued after and not before the canvassing officers had made returns. Volume I, section 623.

The House declined to order that the oath be taken by a person who had credentials perfect in form, but who had not presented them to the Clerk and did not desire to assert prima facie right. Volume I, section 44.

The Credentials of Members-elect who appear after the organization are presented, but are not examined by a committee before the oath is administered, unless there be objection. Volume I, section 387.

In the earlier practice the credentials of Members were passed on by the Elections Committee (footnote). Volume I, section 764.

In 1869 the House provided, by resolution, that the credentials of person claiming seats from certain States should be examined by a committee before the oath should be administered. Volume I, section 387.

An instance wherein credentials of persons claiming to be Members-elect were referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume I, section 361.

In the "Broad Seal Case" the Elections Committee, while admitting the prima facie effect of regular credentials, at first decided to investigate only final right. Volume I, section 793.

A Senate committee's discussion of the functions of credentials in the organization of a legislature. Volume I, section 631.

A Senate discussion favoring recognition of a legislative body having a legally certified, but not legally elected, quorum, in preference to one having an elected, but not certified, quorum. Volume I, section 358.

The Senate, after debate, allowed a claimant to a seat to withdraw his credentials. Volume I, section 63.

(114) Credentials.—Irregular in Form.

Where it is not specifically stated that the bearer is elected in accordance with the law of the State and the United States, the credentials may be honored by the House, if not by the Clerk. Volume I, section 30.

No law requiring the seal of the Territory to be affixed to the credentials of the Delegate, the absence of the seal did not invalidate the credentials. Volume I, section 619.

Credentials being defective, but not doubt existing as to the election, the oath was administered to the Member-elect by unanimous consent. Volume I, section 593.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(114) Credentials.—Irregular in Form—Continued.**

- A question arising as to the sufficiency of papers purporting to be credentials, the House had the papers examined by a committee before permitting the Member-elect to be sworn. Volume **I**, section **600**.
- A military order has been accepted as credentials of Members from a reconstructed State, but the said credentials were examined by a committee before the House authorized the bearers to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **465**.
- The inadvertent omission from the statement filed with the Clerk of the House of items, the inclusion of which would not otherwise prejudice, held not sufficient to warrant action by the House. Volume **VI**, section **81**.
- Credentials unusual in form and signed by the Member-elect himself as "Brevet-Major-General" and "Provisional Governor" of Mississippi, were honored by the Senate. Volume **I**, section **438**.
- In reconstruction days the Senate deemed valid credentials signed by provisional military governor. Volume **I**, section **430**.
- Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to informal credentials, although other claimants presented credentials technically conforming to law. Volume **I**, section **389**.
- A Senator-elect whose credentials were not in regular form was seated, the irregular portions being considered as surplusage. Volume **I**, section **594**.
- The Senate tabled a motion to receive a telegram relating to credentials of a claimant to a seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.
- In 1833 the House decided that a person bearing defective credentials should not be called on the roll call until after the election of Speaker and other officers. Volume **I**, section **53**.
- The law requiring a formal proclamation of the governor, the House declined to give prima facie effect to an informal executive communication, especially as the House had the returns. Volume **I**, section **559**.
- In 1871 a certificate from Arkansas, which bore on its face evidence that it was not issued with the time required by law and concerning the proper execution of which there as doubt, was rejected. Volume **I**, section **31**.
- In 1833 the House declined to sustain the action of the Clerk in enrolling a person whose credentials, on their face, failed to comply with the requirements of the State law. Volume **I**, section **53**.
- A Senator-elect was permitted to take the oath, although his credentials were irregular in minor particulars. Volume **I**, section **595**.
- While the Clerk may not give prima facie effect to credentials not explicitly showing the bearers to be duly elected, the House has done so after examining the returns. Volume **I**, section **328**.
- Discussion as to whether or not credentials which required reference to State law to make certain their import should be given prima facie effect. Volume **I**, section **522**.
- The House sometimes gives prima facie effect to credentials which are so far impeached on their face that the Clerk does not feel authorized, under the law governing his action, to enroll the bearer. Volume **I**, section **605**.
- An instance wherein the House gave prima facie effect to papers not in form of credentials, and which raised a technical question as to the election. Volume **I**, section **590**.
- An instance wherein the House gave prima facie effect to credentials irregular in form against which a technical question had been raised. Volume **VI**, section **89**.
- The House very reluctantly gave prima facie effect to a certified abstract of returns not in the form of credentials as required by law and issued after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **37**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(115) Credentials.—Decisions of State Courts as to.**

An instance wherein the Clerk and the House honored credentials regular in form and issued legally by the proper officers but annulled by the State supreme court. Volume **I**, section **56**.

The Clerk and the House honored credentials regular in form and issued by a competent officer, although the fact was notorious that the State courts had found a different result. Volume **I**, section **57**.

There being conflicting credentials the House honored those first issued, although by reason of a revision of returns the court had annulled the said prior credentials. Volume **I**, section **56**.

(116) Credentials.—Conflicting.

The House has held that credentials regular in form and issued by the proper officers should not be impeached by a certificate issued later by the successors of said officers. Volume **I**, section **612**.

A governor having issued credentials in violation of law, the House honored later credentials issued by his successor. Volume **I**, section **599**.

After careful reconsideration of the principles of a former action, the House declined to honor credentials doubtful as to legal form, and intended to revoke credentials correct in form. Volume **I**, section **620**.

A certificate regular in form and legally issued by a competent officer was honored by both Clerk and House, although the successor of that officer had issued conflicting credentials. Volume **I**, section **58**.

Neither the Clerk nor the House honored credentials issued by a lieutenant-governor in the temporary absence of the governor, revoking regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **59**.

The House confirmed the action of its Clerk who had enrolled the bearers of credentials which conformed strictly to the law, although less formal credentials had been issued at an earlier date by a recognized governor. Volume **I**, section **60**.

Credentials issued by the proper officer, but defective in form and impeached by evidence, were overthrown by later credentials. Volume **I**, section **599**.

In 1868 the House denied the oath to two persons who appeared with conflicting credentials which cast doubt on the right of either to the seat. Volume **I**, section **459**.

In view of the existence of conflicting credentials, the House declined to administer the oath to a person enrolled by the Clerk as a Delegate. Volume **I**, section **619**.

Of two claimants, each having credentials in apparently due form, the House directed the administration of the oath to the one whom the Clerk had enrolled. Volume **I**, section **613**.

Credentials issued in accordance with the organic law of a Territory are recognized in preference to credentials authorized by a conflicting Territorial law. Volume **I**, section **541**.

Conflicting credentials being presented and a question of law appearing, the Senate swore in neither contestant until after examination by a committee. Volume **I**, section **395**.

Conflicting credentials, each regular in form, being presented in the Senate at different times, those first issued and first presented were honored, after the circumstances had been examined. Volume **I**, section **627**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, although a contestant presented irregular credentials. Volume **I**, section **633**.

There being two conflicting credentials the Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to either, although the electing and certifying government behind one had been swept away by force. Volume **I**, section **355**.

There being conflicting credentials from rival claimants to the office of governor, the Senate referred the papers before considering the question of swearing in either claimant to the seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.

Of three sets of credentials presented from Louisiana in 1877 the Clerk honored those which conformed to the requirements of State law. Volume **I**, section **41**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(116) Credentials.—Conflicting—Continued.**

In 1875 the Clerk enrolled the names of those bearing credentials signed by the recognized de facto governor of Louisiana, although there were other conflicting credentials. Volume **I**, section **40**.

A second credential being issued by a governor because of a decision of the State court, but not showing the result called for by the rule at that court, the Clerk honored the first credential. Volume **I**, section **43**.

Of two conflicting credentials from Florida in 1877 the Clerk honored the one issued in accordance with a decision of the supreme court of the State. Volume **I**, section **43**.

In case of conflicting credentials, one intended to revoke the other, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant. Volume **I**, section **620**.

Conflicting credentials signed by different persons as governor being presented from Louisiana in 1873, the Clerk declined to enroll the bearer of either credentials. Volume **I**, section **35**.

Credentials in due form issued by an officer intrusted by law with that function were held to establish prima facie right against the certificate of another officer showing the actual state of the vote. Volume **I**, section **619**.

An instance wherein at the organization of the House, before the enactment of the law as to the Clerk's roll, two claimants to a seat were present and participated in the proceedings. Volume **I**, section **53**.

There being conflicting credentials arising from a question as to the legality of election and an allegation of disqualification, the Senate determined final right before either claimant was seated. Volume **I**, section **632**.

(117) Credentials.—When not Issued or Delayed.

Where the fact of election was not disputed the House seated a Member-elect without reference to the Elections Committee, although the State authority had denied him credentials. Volume **I**, section **553**.

The governor of a State having declined to issue credentials to rival claimants, the House seated the one shown by prima facie official statement to have a majority of votes (footnote.) Volume **I**, section **415**.

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

It has been the custom to swear in Members whose credentials have not arrived if the statement was made that there was no question of their election. Volume **VI**, section **13**.

Members without certificates but of whose election there was no question have been sworn in by unanimous consent pending the arrival of their credentials. Volume **VI**, section **12**.

A governor having declined to issue credentials because of doubt as to the election, the House in 1796 determined the final right before seating the one surviving claimant. Volume **I**, section **554**.

Neither claimant to a seat having credentials, the House referred the papers with instructions that the prima facie right be determined without prejudice to a later contest on the merits. Volume **I**, section **556**.

In a case where there were no credentials, the House, in examining as to prima facie right, declined to permit the election returns to be considered by the committee. Volume **I**, section **559**.

In a case wherein a governor declined to sign the credentials of a Senator-elect the Senate admitted the claimant after examination of final right. Volume **I**, section **353**.

A claimant to a seat in the Senate, in a case where there was no contestant and no credentials, petitioned for the seat, exhibiting evidence in support of his claim. Volume **I**, section **563**.

By unanimous consent the oath may be administered to Members-elect whose regular certificates have not arrived. Volume **I**, sections **176–178**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(117) Credentials.—When not Issued or Delayed.—Continued**

Although the House has emphasized the impropriety of swearing in a Member without a certificate, it has sometimes been done by unanimous consent. Volume **I**, sections **162–168**.

The State authority having declined to issue credentials to a person whose election was not disputed, the House administered the oath to him on satisfying itself of his election. Volume **I**, section **553**.

The House declined before organization to add to the roll the name of a Member-elect whose credentials had been lost, but after organization permitted him to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **85**.

The House declined to seat a Member-elect on presentation of a letter of a State official showing that credentials had been forwarded to the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **567**.

Although the fact of election was unquestioned, a Senator-elect delayed attendance until credentials were received. Volume **VI**, section **157**.

Credentials being delayed, a Senator appointed by a State executive continued to serve after another had been elected to fill the vacancy. Volume **VI**, section **157**.

(118) Credentials.—As Related to the Clerk's Roll.

In making up the roll the Clerk disregarded entirely credentials issued by a person claiming to be governor, but who never exercised the functions of that office. Volume **I**, section **60**.

The Clerk declined to enroll a person bearing as credentials a mere abstract of returns although certified by the governor under the seal of the State. Volume **I**, section **37**.

Conflicting returns rendering it impossible for a governor to issue any credentials, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant to the seat. Volume **I**, section **556**.

The governor having declined to issue credentials because of unsatisfactory returns, the Clerk declined to enroll either claimant, although the governor officially expressed an opinion that a certain one was elected. Volume **I**, section **559**.

No credentials being received, the Clerk declined to enroll either claimant, although one of them filed documents tending to show his election. Volume **I**, section **44**.

Credentials bearing on their face evidence that they were not issued in accordance with the requirements of law, the Clerk declined to enroll the bearer. Volume **I**, section **605**.

The Clerk declined to enroll the bearer of credentials regular in form but showing an election set at a time apparently not that fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **523**.

In 1879 the Clerk declined to honor a regular credential for a Representative-at-large to which the State was not entitled by law. Volume **I**, section **51**.

There being conflicting credentials, issued by different occupants of the gubernatorial chair, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant. Volume **I**, section **623**.

An exceptional case wherein the Clerk, without sufficient evidence, enrolled a person who participated for a time as a Member. Volume **I**, section **366**.

The Clerk declined to enroll persons bearing credentials in form prescribed by a State government already suspended. Volume **I**, section **374**.

In 1885 the Clerk honored the Nebraska credentials which, although they did not fully comply with the law, were identical in form with certificates sent from that State of former Congresses. Volume **I**, section **52**.

A credential from Indiana not meeting the requirements of the law in 1873, neither claimant to the seat was enrolled. Volume **I**, section **34**.

In 1859 the Clerk enrolled a Member-elect who had no regular certificate, but who presented an official statement from the State authorities showing his election. Volume **I**, section **597**.

In 1871 the Clerk accepted the credentials from Mississippi which, though irregular in form, met all the substantial requirements of the military reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **32**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(118) Credentials.—As Related to the Clerk's Roll—Continued.**

In 1875 a paper of unusual form was submitted to the House at the time of organization by the Clerk, who had declined to make an enrollment on the strength thereof. Volume **I**, section **39**.

No credentials being received for a district prior to the meeting of Congress, the Clerk placed no name on the roll for that district. Volume **I**, section **47**.

A statute provides that the Clerk shall make a roll of the Representatives elect, placing thereon the names of those whose credentials show election in accordance with law. Volume **VI**, section **2**.

The law of 1863 makes it the duty of the Clerk of the preceding House to make a roll of the Representatives-elect whose credentials show them regularly elected. Volume **I**, section **14**.

The Clerk's roll may be corrected during organization by reference to the credentials. Volume **I**, section **25**.

A Member-elect having been enrolled on the strength of credentials in due form, the Clerk declined to strike him from the roll on the strength of later papers. Volume **I**, sections **48**, **49**.

The House had declined to permit the oath to be taken by persons whose credentials had procured their enrollment by the Clerk. Volume **I**, section **589**.

(119) Credentials.—Impeached by Other Papers, etc.

A memorial alleging that credentials were not in accordance with law did not prevent the House from honoring them immediately. Volume **I**, section **591**.

An instance wherein the House, at the time of organization, declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in due form, but impeached by documents relating to the fact of election. Volume **I**, section **791**.

Although a Member stated that credentials were based on forged returns the House seated the bearer, there being no conflicting credentials. Volume **I**, section **539**.

Credentials being impeached by a paper from a Territorial officer, the House declined to permit the oath to be administered until the prima facie right had been examined. Volume **I**, section **541**.

The House assigned prima facie title to a claimant, although papers accompanying the credentials raised a question as to the final right. Volume **I**, section **328**.

(120) Credentials.—Related to Questions as to Vacancy.

Although the claimant for a seat presented unimpeachable credentials, the House declined to seat him until it had determined that the seat was actually vacant. Volume **I**, section **322**.

The House declined to seat a person bearing credentials regular in form until it had ascertained whether or not the seat was vacant. Volume **I**, sections **565**, **567**.

There being a question as to a vacancy to be filled, the Senate examined the case before administering the oath to a bearer of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **573**.

The House declined give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but relating to seats already occupied. Volume **I**, section **518**.

A claimant presenting credentials for a seat occupied by a Member already sworn in, they were referred to a committee, but were not acted on. Volume **I**, section **570**.

A person appearing with credentials intended to entitle him to a seat already occupied, the House declined to seat him at once and referred the credentials. Volume **I**, section **569**.

A Member-elect producing credentials showing his election to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of his predecessor, is sworn in at once, although no other notice of the decease may have been given to the House. Volume **I**, section **568**.

The House gave prima facie effect to regular credentials, although a contestant claimed the seat made vacant by death of the bearer's predecessor. Volume **I**, section **571**.

The death of the person elected creates a vacancy, although no certificate may have been awarded. Volume **I**, section **323**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(120) Credentials.—Related to Questions as to Vacancy—Continued.**

An instance wherein the State executive transmitted the resignation of a Member with the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1196**.

Sometimes the House learns of the resignation of a Member only by means of the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1195**.

The fact of a Member's resignation not appearing either from the credentials of his successor or otherwise the House ascertained the vacancy from information given by other Members. Volume **II**, section **1208**.

The credentials of a Member-elect indicating that he had been elected before the resignation of his predecessor took effect, objection was made and the oath was not administered until new credentials were produced. Volume **I**, section **596**.

The House seated a person bearing regular credentials on ascertaining that his predecessor in the same Congress had accepted a military office. Volume **I**, section **572**.

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

A State executive having issued credentials in due form on the assumption that a Senator had vacated his seat by accepting an army office, the credentials were referred and the bearer was not seated. Volume **I**, section **491**.

(121) Credentials.—Related to Apportionment.

The House gave prima facie effect to the perfect credentials of a State delegation, declining at that time to inquire whether or not the election was invalidated by choice of three persons for two seats. Volume **I**, section **519**.

Credentials being unimpeached the status of the district under an apportionment law is a question of final rather than prima facie right. Volume **I**, sections **535**, **536**.

(122) Credentials.—Related to Qualifications in the House.

The House decided a Member-elect entitled to a seat on his prima facie right, although knowing that his qualifications were under examination. Volume **I**, section **420**.

A Member-elect enrolled by the Clerk on his regular credentials did not vote until his disqualifications had been removed and he had been permitted by the House to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **456**.

Questions as to the credentials and qualifications of Members-elect may by general consent be deferred until after the election of Speaker and swearing in of Members. Volume **I**, section **153**.

Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and in a time of civil disorders the Elections Committee reported and the House sustained the view that no person who had been disloyal should be sworn. Volume **I**, section **448**.

Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and in a time of civil disorders the House denied the oath to Members-elect who presented themselves with credentials in due form, but whose loyalty was questioned, and the credentials were referred to a committee. Volume **I**, section **448**.

In 1867 it was held that no man duly elected should be excluded for disloyalty unless it could be clearly proven that he had been guilty of such open acts of disloyalty that he could not honestly and truly take the oath of July 2, 1862. Volume **I**, section **448**.

A Member-elect who was about to be sworn was challenged for disloyalty, whereupon the House denied him the oath and referred the credentials. Volume **I**, section **455**.

In 1873 the House seated Delegate George Q. Cannon on the strength of his unimpeached credentials, although it was objected that he was disqualified. Volume **I**, section **468**.

In 1870 the House declined to exclude John C. Connor, who possessed the constitutional qualifications and satisfactory credentials, but whose moral character was impeached. Volume **I**, section **465**.

A Member-elect whose loyalty was impeached was permitted to take the oath, and after that the House was reluctant to take action in his case. Volume **I**, section **461**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(122) Credentials.—Related to Qualifications in the House—Continued.**

A question as to whether or not a Member who is disqualified but has been permitted to take the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume I, section 461.

(123) Credentials.—Based on the Returns.

Credentials should be based on the face of the returns and not on an examination of the votes. Volume I, section 541.

Credentials issued in violation of law to reverse the facts of the canvass of votes do not give prima facie right, although issued by the lawful officer. Volume I, section 599.

A county court charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume I, section 581.

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

Criticism of a governor who issued a certificate on a canvass omitting decisive county returns because of legal proceedings to secure a recount. Volume II, section 1036.

The law requiring a return to “set forth in words at length” the number of votes the governor in awarding prima facie right should construe an obscure word in full, not an abbreviation. Volume I, section 582.

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

A Delegate is elected by a plurality of votes, and the governor is required to declare the election, in accordance with which a certificate is to be given. Volume II, section 1290.

(124) Credentials.—Related to the Regularity of the Time and Manner of Election.

The House declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials when historic facts impeached the authority of the governor and the legality of the election. Volume I, section 519.

The House gave prima facie effect to the credentials of certain Members, although the legality of the manner of their elections was questioned. Volume I, section 309.

The House gave prima facie effect to credentials, although there appeared a question as to the regularity of the writs of election. Volume I, section 518.

Members-elect from Tennessee were seated in 1871 on prima facie showing, although there was a question as to whether or not the day of their election was the legal day. Volume I, section 521.

The credentials of a Senator-elect being regular and there being no contest, the Senate seated the bearer on prima facie showing, although credentials and Senate records indicated that he had been elected in advance of time prescribed by law. Volume VI, section 88.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials perfect in form but referring to an election on a day of doubtful legality. Volume I, section 523.

The House honored credentials regular in form but impeached by a document alleging that the election was not held on the day provided by law. Volume I, section 540.

The House has sworn in on a prima facie showing Members-elect chosen at an election the day, etc., of which was fixed by the schedule of a constitution adopted on that election day. Volume I, section 530.

(125) Credentials Affected by Status of Constituency.—In Civil War.

Persons bearing credentials regular in form but coming from communities disorganized by civil war have been excluded until Congress should determine the status of the constituencies. Volume I, section 361.

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege, although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume I, section 361.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(125) Credentials Affected by Status of constituency.—In Civil War—Continued.**

- The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in the form prescribed by a government already suspended and referring to a district distracted by war. Volume **I**, section **374**.
- The House declined to seat on prima facie showing a claimant declared elected by the governor's proclamation, the district referred to being notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **368**.
- The House declined to honor credentials regular in form but referring to a constituency notoriously incapacitated by civil war. Volume **I**, sections **362, 364, 371**.
- The House declined to give prima facie title to the bearer of informal credentials referring to a constituency notoriously paralyzed by civil war. Volume **I**, sections **363, 365–369**.
- The House as a matter of course declined to give prima facie effect to credentials emanating from the loyal provisional government of a State lately in secession. Volume **I**, section **380**.
- The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials signed by the military governor of a State lately in secession. Volume **I**, section **379**.
- The House did not permit prima facie effect to credentials coming from a state lately in insurrection and from a government of doubtful standing. Volume **I**, section **381**.
- The two Houses of Congress having by law declared the State of Louisiana in a state of insurrection, the Senate in 1864 did not admit persons bearing credentials therefrom. Volume **I**, section **385**.
- The Senate declined to admit to a seat a person bearing uncontested credentials of election by a legislature representing a small fraction of the people in a seceding State. Volume **I**, section **384**.
- Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials from a de facto government in a State disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **383**.
- The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State known to be kept from the duress of an armed foe only by a partial military protection. Volume **I**, section **382**.

(126) Credentials Affected by Status of Constituency.—In Reconstruction.

- In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.
- In 1869 the House provided by resolution that the credentials of persons claiming seats from certain States should be examined by a committee before the oath should be administered. Volume **I**, section **387**.
- In the Fortieth Congress Members-elect from States lately in secession were not admitted until a committee had examined their credentials, qualifications, and the status of their constituencies. Volume **I**, section **386**.
- In 1866 the Speaker declined to administer the oath to persons whose credentials were regular, but who came from States declared by the two Houses not entitled to representation at the time. Volume **I**, section **139**.
- After reconstruction the credentials of all the Virginia delegation were referred before the bearers were admitted. Volume **I**, section **318**.
- In 1870 no one of the Members-elect from Virginia were seated until the credentials were reported on by a committee and the House had acted. Volume **I**, section **461**.
- The House has given full prima facie effect to credentials signed by a military officer in accordance with the law of reconstruction. Volume **I**, section **592**.
- Instance wherein, during the reconstruction period, credentials were issued to Members-elect by a military commander. Volume **I**, section **388**.
- The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials impeached by charges that a State was not fulfilling in good faith the conditions of reconstruction. Volume **I**, section **391**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(126) Credentials Affected by Status of Constituency.—In Reconstruction—Continued.**

Instance wherein immediate prima facie effect was given to credentials of a Senator-elect from a reconstructed State. Volume I, section 390.

(127) Credentials Affected by Status of Constituency.—Rival State Governments.

The clerk having honored credentials from a de facto governor, the House confirmed the prima facie title, although there was a conflicting certificate from an alleged de jure governor. Volume I, section 614.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, but from a State where there were rival claimants to the governorship and rival legislatures. Volume I, section 354.

The Senate declined to seat the bearer of credentials signed by a person exercising the authority of governor, it being objected that the signer was an usurper and that there was no election by a valid legislature. Volume I, section 352.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, but impeached by a memorial and historical facts relating to rival legislature. Volume I, section 342.

A legislative body recognized by the State executive and having an elected but not certified quorum was once preferred to a rival body having a certified but not elected quorum. Volume I, section 343.

There being rival claimants bearing credentials from rival executives and chosen by rival legislatures, the Senate did not give prima facie effect to either credentials. Volume I, section 345.

(128) Credentials Affected by Status of Constituency.—Admission to Union.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Illinois until the State had been formally admitted to the Union. Volume I, section 396.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan, except as a spectator, until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume I, section 397.

The Senate declined to admit the persons bearing credentials as Senators-elect from Tennessee until that State had been admitted to the Union. Volume I, section 398.

(129) Credentials.—In General.

The Senate decided that a person presenting credentials in due form should be sworn in, although a question had been raised as to his election. Volume I, section 545.

The Senate failed to follow its committee in giving prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by allegations that the legislature had been elected in violation of the provisions of Federal law. Volume I, section 394.

In determining issues in a contested election all cases of doubt were resolved in favor of the incumbent, for the reason that he had received the certificate of election. Volume VI, section 172.

(130) Death of Contestant or Contestee.

An election contest does not necessarily abate by reason of the death of contestant during the taking of testimony. Volume I, section 738.

The contestant being dead, the swearing in of returned Member creates no estoppel to prevent further prosecution of the contest. Volume II, section 1019.

The death of the contestant after the beginning of an election case did not prevent the continuation of the case to a decision. Volume I, section 737.

A contestant dying after a report in his favor, the House unseated the returned Member and declared the seat vacant. Volume II, section 965.

Where the taking of testimony was suspended by contestant's death, the House itself took additional testimony, but considered the original case continued. Volume II, section 1018.

The contestant having died, the committee did not recommend to the House a resolution declaring he had not been elected. Volume VI, section 112.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(130) Death of Contestant or Contestee—Continued.**

Form of resolutions when a contestant who is entitled to the seat dies before the case is heard by the House. Volume **II**, section **965**.

Forms of resolutions declaring a seat vacant in a case wherein the contestant had died. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

A Member whose seat had been contested dying, the House did not admit a claimant with credentials until contestant's claim was settled. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The returned Member having died before the taking of testimony in a contest was completed, the House held that the contest did not therefore abate. Volume **I**, section **735**.

The Clerk while presiding at the organization declined to open a paper addressed to the Speaker, although it was supposed to inclose a missing credential. Volume **I**, section **47**.

A claimant to a seat in the Senate in a case where there was no contestant and no credentials petitioned for the seat, exhibiting evidence in support of his claim. Volume **I**, section **563**.

The Senate does not consider questions arising on the credentials until the beginning of the term to which they refer (footnote). Volume **I**, section **752**.

The Senate, after debate, allowed a claimant to a seat to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **63**.

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

(131) Debate on, in the House.—Privileges of Returned Member and Contestant.

The House, in 1841, indicated its opinion that the returned Member might speak of right in his own election case, but that the contestant needed the consent of the House. Volume **I**, section **666**.

A returned Member whose seat was contested in the First Congress debated the question as a matter of right. Volume **I**, section **757**.

The seat of the Speaker as a Member being contested, consent of the House was obtained to permit him to speak on the report, although he had called a Member to the chair. Volume **II**, section **1368**.

The contestant in an election case is sometimes permitted to address the House in his own behalf. Volume **I**, section **662**.

A contestant admitted to be heard in an election case is governed by the hour rule of debate. Volume **I**, section **811**.

Discussion as to the rights of a contestant who is permitted to address the House to close debate in a contested-election case. Volume **V**, section **5001**.

An instance wherein a contestant in an election case participated in debate on incidental questions arising out of the said case. Volume **I**, section **490**.

Instance wherein a Senator participated in debate on credentials of a claimant for his seat. Volume **I**, section **392**.

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**.

The contestant in an election case is entitled to be heard by the House in his own behalf. Volume **VI**, section **139**.

Instance in which the contestant in an election case was permitted to address the House in his own behalf, and closed the debate. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

(132) Debate on, in the House.—Contestant Heard by Counsel.

In the First Congress the House did not think it necessary to hear petitioners in an election case on the floor by counsel. Volume **I**, section **757**.

In 1791 the House admitted the contestant and his counsel to the bar to produce testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **709**.

The House, in 1803, permitted a contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **I**, section **765**.

In 1792, 1804, and 1841 the House permitted parties in election cases to be heard by attorneys at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, sections **657–659**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(132) Debate on, in the House.—Contestant Heard by Counsel—Continued.**

In 1836 the House, after full discussion, declined to permit the contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, section **660**.

The House, in 1856, declined to permit a contestant who could not speak the English language to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, section **661**.

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

(133) Debate on, in the House.—In General.

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

(134) Deception of Voters.

No surprise being practiced on the voters, who were free to vote for whom they pleased, alleged irregularities in placing a name under a party emblem do not vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

Although contestee's name may have been unlawfully placed on the ballot, yet, in the absence of deception, the ballot might be used to express the honest and intelligent wish of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

A decision by a State court after the election that contestant's name, which had appeared in the independent column, was entitled to a place in the regular party column was held not to affect the election, no deception of the voters having occurred. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

A county official having, with intent to deceive voters, changed the party emblems on the official ballot, the House overruled its committee and rejected the entire returns. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

As to what constitutes on a ballot a caption designed to deceive the voter. Volume **II**, section **976**. The House corrected the ballot of a voter shown to have been deceived into voting otherwise than he intended. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Voters being deceived in casting a ballot not intended by them, the House corrected the error. Volume **II**, section **999**.

General testimony that voters were deceived by false tickets, etc., does not, in the absence of specific proof, justify the rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **887**.

The circulation of fraudulent posters among the voters does not, in the absence of proof of effect or of complicity of the opposing party, justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **938**.

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**.

A shifting of numerous ballot boxes, done to deceive the voter, was held to be unlawful, though not forbidden by law. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Ballot placed by the voters in the wrong box through deceptive acts of election officers were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

(135) Decisions by the House.—Forms of Resolutions for.

Form of resolutions declaring returned Member not entitled to the seat and seating contestant. Volume **II**, section **970**.

Form of resolution confirming the title of sitting Member to his seat. Volume **I**, section **769**.

Form of resolution seating a contestant without in terms unseating the sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **780**.

Form of resolutions for unseating a Member for disqualification. Volume **I**, section **425**.

Form of resolution declaring a contested seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(136) Decisions by the House.—Affirmative and Negative Effects.**

In voting on election cases the negating of one proposition is not regarded as affirming its converse. Volume I, section 655.

The House, overruling its Speaker, held that a negative decision on a resolution declaring a contestant not elected was not equivalent to affirmation. Volume I, section 775.

The House, overruling its Speaker, held that a negative decision on a resolution declaring a person not entitled to a seat was not equivalent to an affirmation of the title. Volume I, section 654.

Effect of negative votes by the House on affirmative propositions as to the titles of persons to seats, especially as related to the creation of vacancies (footnote). Volume III, section 2588.

The House negated a declaration that sitting Member was entitled to the seat, it was then declared by resolution that the seat was vacant. Volume I, section 819.

The negating of a resolution declaring a sitting Member not elected left him undisturbed in his seat. Volume I, section 760.

(137) Decisions by the House.—Obstruction of.

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

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

(138) Decisions by the House.—Effect of Votes to Lay on the Table.

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

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

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

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

A memorial of an equivocal character, not considered sufficiently definite to be dismissed, was laid on the table. Volume VI, section 136.

(139) Decisions by the House.—Effect of Mere Amendment.

The resolution before the House providing that a contestant have leave to withdraw, the mere adoption of an amendment to seat contestant does not thereby decide the case. Volume II, section 983.

(140) Decisions by the House.—In Relation to Taking the Oath.

A division being demanded on a resolution for seating several claimants, the oath may be administered to each as soon as his case is decided. Volume I, section 623.

A Member-elect may not take the oath until a motion to reconsider the vote determining his title is disposed of. Volume I, section 335.

When the House votes to admit a Member, and the motion to reconsider is disposed of, the right to be sworn is complete and not to be deferred, even by a motion to adjourn. Volume I, section 622.

(141) Decisions by the House.—Doctrine of Res Adjudicata.

In a case wherein a contestant appeared after a determination of final right to a seat by the House, the sitting Member was unseated and a vacancy declared. Volume I, section 518.

Discussion in the Senate of the doctrine of res adjudicata as applied to an election case. Volume I, section 357.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(141) Decisions by the House.—Doctrine of Res Adjudicata—Continued.**

The Senate has decided that while discovery of new evidence might cause review of a decision in an election case it should not for other reasons change a judgment once made. Volume **I**, section **564**.

Decision by a committee, acquiesced in by the Senate, that an election case once definitely settled might not be reopened. Volume **I**, section **344**.

The majority of the Senate committee contended that the doctrine of res adjudicata did not apply to a decision incident to the credentials and made without full and formal examination of the merits. Volume **I**, section **629**.

A Senate election case having been once decided, an attempt to reopen it failed after a favorable report from a committee and elaborate discussion. Volume **I**, section **357**.

(142) Decisions by the House.—Burden of Proof on Contestant.

Affirmation of the rule that the burden of proof in contested-election cases rests with the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

Where it appeared that even if contestant's contentions were conceded the contestee would still have a majority of the votes cast, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

In determining issues in a contested election all cases of doubt were resolved in favor of the incumbent, for the reason that he has received the certificate of election. Volume **II**, section **172**.

The burden of proving error or falsity of election returns rests upon the contestant. Volume **II**, section **124**.

When under the forms of law the sitting Member has been duly certified as elected, the legal presumption is that the returns are correct, and the burden of proof to the contrary rests upon the contestant. Volume **II**, section **125**.

The contestant must overcome contestee's prima facie right, invalidate the latter's title, and show himself entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, sections **855**, **1083**.

The House does not change the returned result of an election because of frauds and irregularities, unless they are sufficient to change the result. Volume **I**, section **643**.

Contestant may not impeach the title of sitting Member by general averments of error, fraud, bribery, or coercion, but must specifically set forth in notice of contest the grounds upon which the contest is brought. Volume **VI**, section **102**.

Contestant failing to comply with rules adopted by committee and ignoring inquiries propounded by the committee, was held not to have sustained charges made in notice of contest. Volume **VI**, section **103**.

The mere existence of frauds and irregularities does not vitiate an election if insufficient to affect the result. Volume **II**, sections **1118**, **1127**.

Although there may be evidence establishing a conspiracy to defraud, it is still necessary to show effects in order to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

In a district shown to be permeated by fraud and intimidation, the contestant must still show sufficient effects to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1039**.

Although widespread frauds are shown in a district, yet contestant must show that they affect enough votes to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1040**.

Although extensive frauds and irregularities were shown, the failure to show that the official return was overcome caused the House to confirm contestee's title. Volume **II**, section **1101**.

Although glaring frauds and intimidation have existed, yet conceded fairness in a portion of the district and the legal presumption in favor of other portions have saved the seat to contestee. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

Contestant's evidence being too indefinite to establish his case, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member, although irregularities in the election were evident. Volume **I**, section **651**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(142) Decisions by the House.—Burden of Proof on Contestant—Continued.**

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

The mere fact that candidates for other offices on the same ticket received large majorities while contestant received a minority of the votes cast, does not justify a contest. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

A contestant is estopped from charging against the contestee irregularities which he himself practiced. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

Where contestant's case did not overcome returned Member's majority, the House did not consider the returned Member's counter charges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

The contestant having conceded the election of the contestee, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

No evidence having been adduced to sustain any allegation of contestant, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, sections **131**, **161**.

Where no proof was adduced to support in any substantial way the allegations made in the notice of contest, the committee recommended confirmation of the right of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **187**

(143) Decisions by the House.—Plurality of Sound Votes Determines.

The House having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by disqualified persons, awarded the seat to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, sections **762**, **765**.

The major part of the votes in a district being honestly given and duly canvassed, the person having a plurality of such major part was held to be elected. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Having deducted from the poll all the votes illegally given, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member, who had a majority of legal votes. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Instance wherein the House seated a contestant shown to be elected by a plurality of 1 vote. Volume **I**, section **776**.

The House, having corrected the returns by an ascertainment of the qualifications of certain voters, seated the contestant in accordance with the findings. Volume **I**, section **767**.

Overruling its committee, the House declined to deduct proportionately from the two candidates unidentified votes cast by disqualified persons. Volume **II**, section **921**.

Not knowing who profited by certain decisive votes cast by disqualified voters, the House hesitated to declare the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **822**.

(144) Decisions by the House.—Person Receiving a Minority of Votes Never Seated.

The disqualification of a Member-elect does not entitle a minority candidate to the seat. Volume **I**, section **326**. Volume **VI**, section **58**.

The exclusion of a disloyal Member-elect would not allow a minority candidate to take the seat. Volume **I**, section **323**.

A Member being appointed to fill the vacancy. Volume **I**, section **807**.

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House, after careful examination, declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **450**.

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

In 1868 the House refused a seat to a contestant who received a small minority of the votes in a Territory but who alleged that the majority voters were disqualified by treasonable antagonism to the Government. Volume **I**, section **467**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(145) Decisions by the House.—Party Considerations.**

- Instance wherein the House unseated a Member of the majority party. Volume **II**, section **995**.
- Instance wherein the House declined to seat contestant belonging to the political party in a majority in the House. Volume **II**, section **1001**. Volume **VI**, section **162**.
- An instance wherein the House seated a contestant belonging to the minority part (footnote). Volume **I**, sections **38, 46, 604**. Volume **II**, sections **891, 952, 958**.
- Instance wherein the House declined to follow its committees in awarding the seat of a Member of the majority to a Member of the minority party (footnote). Volume **II**, section **868**.
- Discussion of impartiality of the House as evidenced in the consideration and disposition of contested-election cases. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- Instance wherein the Elections Committee recommended seating of a contestant of minority party, but was overruled by the House. Volume **I**, section **576**.
- An early instance where partisan bias was charged against the Election Committee. Volume **I**, section **795**.
- Instances wherein contestants belonging to the party in the minority in the House were seated (footnote). Volume **I**, sections **38, 46, 604**. Volume **II**, sections **891, 952, 958**.

(146) Decisions by the House.—Declaring Vacancies.

- It being impossible to determine who is elected, the House declares the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **505**.
- It being impracticable for the House to determine with any certainty who was elected, the seat was declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **55**.
- The report of the Elections Committee not leading to a certain conclusion, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **819**.
- The fact that a decisive number of voters stand in line to vote and are prevented justifies a declaration that the seat is vacant. Volume **II**, section **1033**.
- The Elections Committee, in an unsustained report, held that a seat should be declared vacant for a fraud which might have reversed the result. Volume **I**, section **822**.
- Not knowing who profited by certain decisive votes cast by disqualified voters, the House hesitated to declare the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **822**.
- The House declined to declare the seat vacant because illegal votes, cast at a few precincts but decisive of the general result, could not be segregated. Volume **II**, section **941**.
- When a Member was returned by a majority of one, which was rendered uncertain by a recount, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **824**.
- In an early election case the House, having ascertained great irregularities, unseated the returned Member but did not seat contestant. Volume **I**, section **709**.
- Where fraud so permeated a large part of the district as to prevent a full, free, and fair expression of the voter's will, the seat was declared vacant. Volume **II**, section **1123**.
- An investigation showing for sitting Member a majority, the House declined to vacate the seat because certain irregularities (not frauds) suggested that further inquiry might change the result. Volume **I**, section **783**.
- Although fraud and intimidation in a district had been very extensive, the House preferred seating contestant to declaring the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **970**.
- There being no time to collect the evidence needed to determine the right to a seat the House, on a showing unfavorable to sitting Delegate, declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **773**.
- The Elections Committee having recommended a declaration that the seat be declared vacant, a question arose as to the contestant's position. Volume **I**, section **324**.
- An affirmative vote on the first part of a resolution declaring the sitting member not elected, followed by a negative vote on the second part declaring the contestant elected, leaves the seat vacant. Volume **VI**, section **139**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(146) Decisions by the House.—Declaring Vacancies—Continued.**

- An election being found invalid in three out of five counties in the district, the House declared the seat vacant, declining to seat the contestant. Volume **I**, section **321**.
- The House declined to declare a seat vacant in a case wherein unsatisfactory proof of contestant's election was reinforced by bad conduct of election officers favorable to contestee. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- In a case wherein a contestant appeared after a determination of final right to a seat by the House, the sitting Member was unseated and a vacancy declared. Volume **I**, section **518**.
- Forms of resolutions declaring a seat vacant in a case wherein the contestant had died. Volume **II**, section **1019**.
- Where the validity of a State's election system was questioned the House merely declared contestant not elected, and did not declare sitting Member entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1135**.
- Although it appeared that fraud and illegal practices were prevalent in the general election, yet in the absence of legal proof that the fraud and illegal methods complained of entered into the particular election under consideration the House declined to vacate the seat. Volume **VI**, section **111**.
- The committee recommended that a Senator's election be declared void, enough bribery being shown to have affected the result. Volume **I**, section **693**.
- The House, overruling its committee, declared the seat vacant in a case wherein thousands of voters were kept from the polls by what it deemed an unconstitutional registration law. Volume **II**, section **1075**.
- Nearly half of the votes of a district being rejected the Elections Committee, in an inconclusive case, favored a declaration that the seat was vacant. Volume **II**, section **926**.
- An election invalid in eleven out of twelve counties, leaving only 737 valid votes out of 8,941, should cause the seat to be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **323**.
- The House declined to admit a claimant on the vote of three out of seven parishes, 19,078 out of 27,019 votes having been rejected. Volume **I**, section **327**.
- One-third of the votes of a district being rejected, the House did not seat contestant, but declared the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **920**.
- An election in a district was not declared void on account of invalidity in one-fifth of the parishes, affecting less than a third of the vote. Volume **I**, section **340**.
- The House considered an election valid, although in five of ten parishes the vote, which was less than half the vote of the district, was rejected. Volume **I**, section **335**.
- A Member-elect who had been appointed on a committee before taking the oath not having appeared, the Speaker, with the consent of the House, appointed another Member to the vacancy. Volume **IV**, section **4484**.
- The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- The House declined to order a new election because of a failure to open polls at a few places in a district, neither party being shown to be responsible therefor. Volume **II**, section 1015.
- The House, overruling its committee, declined to unseat a returned Delegate because in calling the election the governor had exercised doubtful authority. Volume **I**, section **766**.
- A question as to whether or not the House, from historic knowledge merely, may decide that the result of an election has been invalidated by intimidation. Volume **I**, section **327**.
- The invalidity of an election in one county out of three did not justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **320**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(146) Decisions by the House.—Declaring Vacancies—Continued.**

The House adjudged valid for prima facie title an election wherein parishes casting 14,346 out of 27,055 votes in the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **328**.

The returns of a decisive portion of the district having been lost, and the vote not being proven aliunde, the House declined to declare the seat vacant or examine further before seating contestant. Volume **II**, section **914**.

The invalidity of an election in one county out of three did not justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **320**.

Instance wherein, by majority vote, the House unseated a person whose title was not contested but whose election was invalid. Volume **I**, section **366**.

An election to fill a vacancy being held in a newly-apportioned district, the larger portion of which was new both as to territory and people, the Elections Committee considered the election invalid. Volume **I**, section **327**.

(147) Decision by the House.—Informing State Executive of Vacancies.

A seat being declared vacant, the House directs that the executive of the State be informed. Volume **II**, sections **1203–1205**.

A seat being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the executive of the State. Volume **I**, sections **709, 824**.

The seat of a Delegate being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of a Territory. Volume **I**, section **773**.

(148) Decisions by the House—when a Second Election is Held.

The House unseated a person returned as elected at a second election on ascertaining that another person had actually been chosen at the first election. Volume **I**, section **646**.

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

(149) Decisions by the House.—Status of Contestant as Related to Returned Member.

Discussion in 1793 as to propriety of seating a petitioner after the unseating of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **758**.

The returned Member being unseated by rejection of informal ballots the House seated the contestant. Volume **I**, section **758**. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

The House, having corrected the returns by an ascertainment of the qualifications of certain voters, seated the contestant in accordance with the findings. Volume **I**, section **767**.

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who had not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, sections **638, 649**.

Instance wherein the House seated a contestant shown to be elected by a plurality of one vote. Volume **I**, section **776**.

(150) Decision by the House—When State Laws are Attacked.

The validity of the election laws of a State being impeached and the question not being determined, the House declared a contestant not elected, but did not affirm the title of returned Member, who had a majority of the votes cast. Volume **I**, section **644**.

The integrity of the laws governing the election being impeached, the committee recommended that the seat be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **827**.

The Elections Committee declined to consider an allegation that an election, otherwise unimpeached, was invalid because the constitution of the State was void. Volume **I**, section **754**.

The constitutionality of a State's election laws being challenged, the House declared contestant not elected without passing on the title of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(151) Decision by the House.—General Principles.**

- A Member-elect having resigned, the House decided that the person elected as his successor was entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1230**.
- An instance wherein one who had been declared elected to a seat in the House declined to accept it. Volume **II**, section **1234**.
- In the First Congress the House, after a committee had reported the facts, decided an election case without further hearing on the floor. Volume **I**, section **757**.
- The committee having reported a conclusion in an election case, the House declined to pass judgment on the propositions leading to the conclusion. Volume **I**, section **786**.
- Instance wherein, in the decision of an election case, each vote was treated as a distinct controversy. Volume **I**, section **795**.
- The House is disinclined to give force to a point raised in debate but overlooked both in the report and views of the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **958**.
- An instance wherein the House decided on its own initiative an election case pending before the Committee on elections. Volume **I**, section **462**.
- Instance wherein, by majority vote, the House unseated a person whose title was not contested, but whose election was invalid. Volume **I**, section **366**.
- The House, overruling its committee, concluded to decide an election case as made up without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume **I**, section **767**.
- Notices of election having failed to reach two towns in a district and no votes being cast in those towns, the House declined to affirm sitting Member's title without direct evidence as to the numbers of voters in the towns. Volume **I**, section **761**.
- Returned Member having acknowledged to the House, before the decision of the committee, that contestant was elected, the House preferred to adopt the usual resolutions before seating contestant. Volume **I**, section **742**.
- The report on the contest for the seat occupied by Mr. Speaker Carlisle was presented and acted on in his absence from the House. Volume **II**, section **1361**.
- Certain petitioners against the right of a returned Member to his seat having impugned his personal conduct in the election, the House rendered a decision thereon. Volume **I**, section **763**.
- A pending single resolution providing for seating several claimants, the Speaker ruled that the vote might be taken separately as to each claimant. Volume **I**, section **623**.
- After an election case is reported on by the committee the House is reluctant to recommit for further examination. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
- Where the fact of election was not disputed the House seated a Member-elect without reference to the Elections Committee, although the State authority had denied him credentials. Volume **I**, section **553**.
- An instance of adverse action on a memorial presented by a person claiming to have been elected to the House of Representatives. Volume **VI**, section **152**.
- Instance wherein a contested election case was decided without formal report from the committee. Volume **VI**, section **141**.
- The House recommitted a report in an election case for inquiry as to newly made charges of disloyalty against both parties. Volume **II**, section **868**.

(152) Determination of Result.

- A question as to what constitutes a "determination of the result" of an election under the terms of the law of 1851 relating to notice of contest. Volume **I**, sections **597, 862, 884, 992**.
- A notice of contest served within thirty days of issuance of the governor's proclamation was held sufficient, although the proclamation was not issued within the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **38**.
- An affidavit taken without notice to opposing candidate and before the result had been determined was rejected as evidence. Volume **I**, section **618**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(153) Directory Laws.—Discussion of as distinguished From Mandatory Laws.**

Discussion of the distinction between directory and mandatory election laws. Volume **II**, sections **916, 1078**. Volume **VI**, sections **88, 95, 113, 147**.

Statement of the true doctrine as to construction of election laws as mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **959**.

Discussion of mandatory and directory law as related to the acts of voters and election officers. Volume **II**, section **939**.

Discussion of a registration law as mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

Discussion of directory and mandatory laws as related to irregularities in conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **807**.

Discussion as to duties of returning officers with reference to technical requirement of law. Volume **I**, section **802**.

Question as to whether or not a law requiring returns to be transmitted sealed should be considered mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **922**.

Discussion as to whether a voter should be disfranchised for failure of election officers to obey a law requiring endorsement and numbering of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

Discussion of directory and mandatory requirements of law as applied to the ballot and in relation to the rights of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

Discussion as to the mandatory or directory nature of a law providing that a ballot prepared in a certain way, and no other, shall be used. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

As to the mandatory or directory nature of a law requiring nonregistered voters to file affidavits when they vote. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

(154) Directory Laws.—Disregard of, Not Reason for Rejection of Returns.

Where the electors comply with the statutes the House should not reject their votes because returning officers have not been equally careful. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Irregularities found to be infractions of directory provisions of law do not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **925**.

A State law requiring returns to be made to the secretary of state within a given time was held to be directory merely and not to prevent the House from counting the votes. Volume **I**, section **812**.

No fraud being alleged, the House counted returns transmitted in an unsealed package, although the State law required the package to be sealed. Volume **I**, section **774**.

The vote is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law as to method of tabulation of returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.

An election is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law that the ballots shall be returned within a given time. Volume **I**, section **781**.

Instance wherein a law providing method of establishing polling places was construed as directory rather than mandatory. Volume **II**, section **994**.

An election is not affected by the fact that the registration lists are in writing when the law requires them to be in printing. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

The failure of an election judge to detach a stub from a ballot, as he was required to do by law, did not justify the rejection of a ballot cast in good faith. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

A State law requiring two ballot boxes to be kept at each polling place was construed by the House as directory only, and in the absence of fraud a neglect of the provision did not nullify the election. Volume **I**, section **456**.

Where ballots for different offices are cast in different boxes the intention of the voter is to be ascertained alone from the box in which the ticket is deposited. Volume **I**, section **779**.

The House followed a State law in rejecting ballots folded together, but considered evidence tending to show fraud before doing so. Volume **I**, section **776**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(154) Directory Laws.—Disregard of, Not Reason for Rejection of Returns—Continued.**

Participation of relatives of a contestant as election officers was not held fatal to the return, although the State constitution might seem to imply a prohibition of such participation. Volume I, section 778.

The law governing the method of transmitting the testimony in an election case to the Clerk of the House was held to be directory merely. Volume I, section 736.

A legislature having proceeded without objection to elect a Senator, failure to comply with requirements of a directory State law did not vitiate the election. Volume I, section 884.

(155) Directory Laws.—Rejection of Returns for Disregard of Law.

Where a law requiring ballots to be numbered, even though directory merely, was totally disregarded and the poll books and ballot box disagreed, essentially, the returns were rejected. Volume II, section 1128.

The House reviewed and reversed the decision of election officers in admitting a ballot not conforming to the State law. Volume I, section 775.

The State law having prescribed a form of ballot and voting, the House rejected ballots cast in different form. Volume I, section 758.

The removal of the poll from the place prescribed by law was a violation of a mandatory provision, justifying its rejection. Volume II, section 926.

In a report barely sustained by the House it was held that the making of a registration in disregard of the terms of law justified rejection of the returns. Volume II, section 1112.

Instance of rejection of a precinct return because of a violation of an alleged mandatory law requiring ballots to be counted before adjournment of the election. Volume II, section 1113.

(156) Election to be by the People.

The House is composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Volume I, section 297.

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

In Rhode Island in 1886 a majority vote was required for election of a Representative in Congress. Volume II, section 1004.

The rule gives to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress jurisdiction of subjects relating to the election of the officials enumerated in the designation. Volume IV, section 4299.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualification of polygamists as Representatives. Volume IV, section 4300.

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

(157) Election Committees.—History and Jurisdiction of.

The creation and history of the Committees on Elections, section 1 of Rule XI. Volume IV, section 4019.

The Committee on Elections No. 1 has exercised jurisdiction over bills revising the law governing proceedings in contested election cases. Volume VII, section 1722.

The rules give to the jurisdiction of the respective Committees on Elections subjects "relating to the election of Members." Volume IV, section 4019.

The House has given to a committee the right to decide on either the prima facie or final right to a seat before authorizing the oath to be administered to a Delegate. Volume I, section 471.

In the early practice it was the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report on the credentials of all the Members (footnote). Volume I, section 568.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(157) Elections Committees.—History and Jurisdiction of—Continued.**

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV**, section **4621**.

Distinction between qualifications and returns and election as related to jurisdiction of the Committee on Elections. Volume **II**, section **946**.

(158) Elections Committees.—Appointment of.

The Speaker's seat being contested, he requested that the House relieve him of the appointment of the Committee on Elections, and the request was granted. Volume **II**, section **1360**.

The seat of the Speaker being contested, the Committee on Elections were appointed by resolution of the House. Volume **II**, section **1361**.

The Speaker's seat being contested, the House directed that the Elections Committee be appointed by the Speaker pro tempore. Volume **I**, section **809**.

Instance wherein a Member of the House was authorized to act as a member of Elections Committee during the consideration of certain cases. Volume **I**, section **636**.

In 1870 the Committee on Elections was divided into subcommittees, to each of which was given the power of reporting directly the House. Volume **IV**, section **4551**.

(159) Elections Committees.—Duty of.

The House has declared that an election committee should act as a judicial body, according to the rules of law. Volume **I**, section **635**.

As early instance where partisan bias was charged against the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **795**.

The House may give to its Elections Committee discretion to regulate the serving of notice and taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **599**.

(160) Elections Committees.—Procedure of and Rules Governing.

Rules of the Elections Committees for hearing a contested election case. Volume **I**, section **707**. Volume **VI**, section **110**.

A rule provides that all contested election cases shall be reported within six months after the convening of the first regular session of Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **2277**.

Application of a rule of the Committee on Elections. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

Parties to a contested election case may be defaulted for noncompliance with the rules of the committee on elections. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Instance wherein the time specified by the rules within which the Election Committees of the House shall make final report on contested-election cases was extended by resolution. Volume **VI**, sections **55, 185**.

Parties to a contested election case may be defaulted for noncompliance with the rules of the committee on elections. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Consideration of the point of order that the report on a contested-election case was not submitted within the time specified by the rules of the House. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

The right of contestee to cross-examine and present testimony was conceded in the first election case. Volume **I**, section **717**.

Criticism and discussion as to latitude of inquiry permitted in a committee's investigation of the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **I**, section **693**.

Instance wherein the House authorized a subpoena duces tecum by registered letter. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee declined to order the production of ballots and decided the case as made up under the general law. Volume **I**, section **732**.

The first rule for the examination of an election contest before the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **717**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(160) Elections Committees.—Procedure of and Rules Governing—Continued.**

In the First Congress the House required its Elections Committee to hear testimony and arguments on both sides of the case and to report facts only to the House. Volume **I**, section **756**.
The Elections Committee at the outset of an investigation called on the claimants to state in writing the grounds of their respective claims. Volume **I**, section **792**.

Early instance wherein the Elections Committee heard arguments of the parties on the evidence. Volume **I**, section **782**.

Argument that an election case is a public inquiry, which should proceed on more liberal principles than a private litigation. Volume **I**, section **836**.

Motions to discharge committees from consideration of questions privileged under the Constitution, as the right of a Member to his seat or the right to consider a vetoed bill, frequently have been held in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2316**.

An exception allows nine months within which to report contested election cases from the territory of Alaska. Volume **VIII**, section **2277**.

Instance wherein a contested election case was decided without formal report from the committee. Volume **VI**, section **141**.

Instance wherein the committee on elections submitted resolution deciding an election case without accompanying report. Volume **VI**, section **149**.

Instance wherein the committee without submitting formal report authorized submission to the House of resolutions deciding an election case. Volume **VI**, section **140**.

Under the practice of the House ample time is allowed for filing minority views in contested election cases. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

The opinion of one Member of the Elections Committee, not necessarily approved by the House, is insufficient to establish a precedent. Volume **VI**, section **58**.

(161) Elections Committee.—Reports of.

A committee having power to report on either prima facie or final right made a single report on final right only. Volume **I**, section **472**.

Instance wherein the report of the Elections Committee was overruled by the House. Volume **I**, sections **783, 829**.

A committee being unable to reach a decision, this fact was reported, with accompanying minority views. Volume **II**, section **945**.

An elections committee being seriously confused as to its majority and minority conclusions, the House disregarded both. Volume **I**, section **819**.

Report of an elections committee is sometimes presented by a Member belonging to the minority party in the House (footnote). Volume **II**, section 957.

Instance in 1832 wherein a minority dissent was voiced in the report of the majority and not in separate "views." Volume **I**, section **783**.

An instance wherein a Senate committee reported in a single resolution their conclusions as to the election cases of claimants from different States. Volume **I**, section **394**.

Instance wherein the time specified by the rules within which the Election Committees of the House shall make final report on contested-election cases was extended by resolution. Volume **VI**, sections **55, 185**.

Instance wherein the committee rejected the majority report of its subcommittee and adopted the minority views. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

Consideration of the point of order that the report on a contested-election case was not submitted within the time specified by the rules of the House. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

A point of order being raised challenging the validity of a report on a contested-election case presented for filing, the Speaker directed that the report be printed with a reservation of the point of order. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(161) Elections Committee.—Reports of—Continued.**

- Laches of contestant in prosecuting contest having rendered impossible the submission of final report by elections committee within time provided by rule of the House, the committee declined to consider the merits of the case and were discharged. Volume **VI**, section **164**.
- The Elections Committee in an unsustained report held that illegal votes, the nature of which could not be ascertained, should be subtracted pro rata from the votes of the contestant and contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported on bills relating to contests of election of Representatives in Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2027**.
- Instance wherein a minority report criticized the election laws of the State in which the contested election was held. Volume **VI**, section **125**.
- Instance wherein the report criticizes election laws of a State. Volume **VI**, section **159**.
- The Elections Committee in an unsustained report held that illegal votes, the nature of which could not be ascertained, should be subtracted pro rata from the votes of the contestant and contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- A point of order being raised challenging the validity of a report on a contested-election case presented for filing, the Speaker directed that the report be printed with a reservation of the point of order. Volume **VI**, section **182**.
- A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case is sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I**, section **704**.

(162) English Precedents.

- Discussion of the English and American rules of evidence as applied to the declaration of the voter. Volume **II**, section **885**.
- The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate when a vacancy is caused by disqualifications is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.
- The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **59**.
- Discussion as to the applicability of English decisions to American election cases. Volume **II**, section **988**.
- Discussion of English and American election law as related to bribery. Volume **II**, section **946**.
- Discussion as to validity of English rule that to justify rejection of votes bribery must be practiced by the candidate or agent. Volume **II**, section **907**.

(163) Errors in Elections of Representatives.—In the Ballot.

- In dealing with ballots whereon occurs an error in a name, the limitations of the House are very different from those of canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **639**.
- Discussion as to the effect of the use of initials or the omission of a middle letter of a name on a ballot. Volume **I**, section **639**.
- Errors in initials or spelling of a candidate's name do not ordinarily justify rejection of the votes. Volume **I**, section **575**.
- The name of a candidate being written wrongly on a ballot, the House examined testimony as the intent of the voter. Volume **I**, section **641**.
- Where clearly demonstrated that voters were misled by typographical errors in the ballot, the intention of the voter was taken into consideration by the House. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(164) Errors in Elections of Representatives.—In Voting.**

- A ballot accidentally placed in the wrong box should be counted. Volume **I**, section **575**.
- Ballots deposited by error in a ballot box other than the Congressional box, and in charge of other officers, should be counted as if deposited aright. Volume **II**, section **1085**.
- Votes found in the wrong ballot box have been counted without proof of mistake, although there was dissent in the committee. Volume **I**, section **537**.
- One who has knowingly cast an illegal vote should not be relied on to prove how he voted, but it is otherwise in case of honest mistake. Volume **I**, section **585**.
- Voters being deceived in casting a ballot not intended by them, the House corrected the error. Volume **II**, section **999**.

(165) Errors in Elections of Representatives.—In Returns.

- Votes fairly and honestly given should not be set aside for the omission or error of the returning officer. Volume **I**, section **638**.
- Clerical errors, whereby names of candidates are spelled wrong in the returns, do not invalidate correct ballots. Volume **II**, section **1051**.
- Election officers having omitted the word “junior” in returning the vote of a candidate in two towns, the House seated the candidate on finding that the error had affected the result decisively. Volume **I**, section **648**.
- The law requiring a return to “set forth in words at length” the number of votes, the governor in awarding prima facie right should construe an obscure word as a word in full, not a abbreviation. Volume **I**, section **582**.
- A board of county canvassers, legally competent to recount, may make such recount, even after it has certified and forwarded the result of the first count. Volume **I**, section **581**.
- A county board, charged by law with the immediate canvassing and transmittal of precinct results, may not change a prima facie result by correcting alleged errors in precinct returns. Volume **I**, section **538**.
- An election return required by law to be made on or before a certain day should be counted if presented after that day, provided it be otherwise correct. Volume **I**, section **554**.
- A vote not returned within the time required by law and of which the returns were not in the required form was rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.
- When irregularly of a jurat works rejection of a poll, unless canvassing officers are satisfied that the oath was taken, the counting of the poll is conclusive offset to a faulty jurat. Volume **I**, section **583**.
- A slight technical error in a jurat, omitting that which may be made certain, should not cause rejection of a poll, even when the law makes rejection the penalty of improper certification of the oath. Volume **I**, section **583**.
- A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.
- The failure of an officer to certify properly a return does not prevent the admission of secondary evidence to prove the actual state of the vote. Volume **I**, section **640**.
- An official return shown to be erroneous and incapable of correction ought to be rejected in entirety. Volume **VI**, section **144**.
- Petition for an inspection of ballots must be supported by evidence indicating error in the official return and such request based merely on the hope of discovering error will not be entertained. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

(166) Errors in Elections of Representatives.—In General.

- The Elections Committee declined, in 1882, to reopen a case to enable a contestant to correct his procedure. Volume **I**, section **725**.
- Candidates at an inconclusive election having waived their claims, the House held that the result of a new election might not be disturbed because of alleged errors in the first election. Volume **I**, section **555**.
- It is presumed that election officers who are partisans of the objecting party have not intentionally erred against his interest. Volume **II**, section **922**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(166) Errors in Elections of Representatives.—In General—Continued.**

Clear and satisfactory proof of fraud or mistake is required to remove the legal presumption in favor of the corrections of the acts of sworn election officers. Volume **II**, section **906**.

Contestant may not impeach the title of sitting Member by general averments of error, fraud, bribery, or coercion, but must specifically set forth in notice of contest the grounds upon which the contest is brought. Volume **VI**, section **102**.

If it is reasonable to support there was error in judgment in counting ballots cast in a portion of the precincts in the district, it is equally reasonable to assume there was error in judgment in counting the ballots in the remaining precincts. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking.

Ninety days are allowed for taking testimony in an election case, divided between the parties. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Testimony in an election case must be taken within ninety days from the service of the answer of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Sundays and legal holidays are not excluded in computing the forty days allowed for taking testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **685**.

Interpretation of the law limiting the time of taking testimony in an election case. Volume **II**, section **936**.

The law governing the service of notice by the party desiring to take a deposition in an election case. Volume **I**, section **697**.

The law for taking testimony in an election case does not preclude both parties from proceeding at the same time. Volume **I**, section **726**.

Testimony in an election case may be taken at two or more places at the same time. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Both parties to an election contest may take their testimony at the same time before different officers. Volume **I**, section **606**.

The contestant is not limited as to the number of places in which he will take testimony at the same time. Volume **II**, section **1122**.

The taking of testimony in an election case may be adjourned from day to day. Volume **I**, section **704**.

The law allowing the parties in an election case by consent, in writing, to waive certain formalities in taking testimony. Volume **I**, section **699**.

The law governing the application for and issuing of subpoenas for witnesses in an election case. Volume **I**, section **698**.

The law for summoning and examining witnesses in an election case. Volume **I**, section **700**.

Form of resolution authorizing the Elections Committee to procure ballots and other evidence. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Form of resolution authorizing production of ballots for recount by committee. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

The law relating to the taking and certification of depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **700**.

The law for the transcribing and attestation of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **702**.

In 1834 the Elections Committee adopted the rule that depositions must be signed by the witness, unless State law made the certificate of a magistrate sufficient. Volume **I**, section **54**.

Where a State law does not provide for reinspection of ballots, may they be examined under authority of the law for taking testimony in election cases? Volume **II**, section **1062**.

Reference to the early law for taking evidence in election cases (footnote). Volume **I**, section **708**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking—Continued.**

- Instance where in the House directed the issue of a subpoena duces tecum to procure the ballots for examination in an election case. Volume **I**, section **731**.
- Though ordering a recount of the ballots the committee declined to request attendance and testimony of contestee or to require the production of bank records. Volume **VI**, section **74**.
- An election committee, while authorized to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of papers in an election case, is without such authority in proceedings for expulsion unless authorized by the House. Volume **VI**, section **77**.
- Instance wherein the returned Member in an election case took no testimony. Volume **II**, section **1072**.
- Instance of refusal of sitting Member's request for leave to submit evidence. Volume **VI**, section **139**.
- The right of contestee to cross-examine and present testimony was conceded in the first election case. Volume **I**, section **717**.
- Contestant having ignored, without reason or excuse, the plain mandate of the law relative to time of taking testimony, was held to have no standing as a contestant before the House. Volume **IV**, section **116**.
- Contestant failing to take testimony within time provided by law, the House discharged the committee from further consideration of the case. Volume **VI**, section **164**.
- Upon the death of the Member-elect the House provided by resolution for method of taking of testimony and service of notices. Volume **VI**, section **113**.
- Where contestant's contention, even if substantiated, would not operate to change the return, the committee declined to order evidence. Volume **VI**, section **121**.
- A condemnation by the Elections Committee of oral arrangements between parties to an election case for taking testimony out of time. Volume **I**, section **730**.
- Discussion of the value as evidence of a party's declaration as to his vote, whether a part of the res gestae or not. Volume **I**, section **885**.
- An affidavit of a voter as to how he intended to vote, made at the time the vote was rejected, was accepted as a valid declaration and part of the res gestae. Volume **II**, section **900**.
- Discussion of the doctrine of res gestae as applied to certificates made by voters at the time of voting. Volume **II**, section **1103**.
- Discussion of a signed statement of an elector whose vote has been refused in relation to the doctrine of res gestae. Volume **II**, section **1126**.
- Instance wherein depositions given by voters at the time of voting were admitted in proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1111**.
- In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as showing intent, on the principle of res gestae, evidence of respondent's verbal statement of the act to his Cabinet. Volume **III**, section **2242**.
- In impeachment trials the rule that the best evidence procurable should be presented has been followed. Volume **III**, sections **2226–2229**.
- Where ballots are numbered in connection with the voter's name the ballots themselves are the best evidence, and the testimony of the voter should not be taken. Volume **II**, section **1044**.
- In 1874 the House declined to take issue with the Senate over an amendment of that body authorizing certain Government obligations. Volume **II**, section **1490**.
- The words "raising revenue" in the rule giving privilege to the Ways and Means Committee are broadly construed to cover bills relating to the revenue. Volume **IV**, section **4624**.
- A bill increasing the rate of postage has been held to affect the revenues and therefore to require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4861**.
- A revenue amendment is not germane to an appropriation bill. Volume **V**, section **5852**.
- The notice of contest in an election case must be specific in its allegations. Volume **I**, section **682**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking—Continued.**

Where no proof was adduced to support in any substantial way the allegations made in the notice of contest, the committee recommended confirmation of the right of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **187**.

Where allegations of fraud, even if sustained, would not affect sufficient votes to change the result, the House refused to entertain a proposed contest. Volume **VI**, section **99**.

Counsel for contestee having admitted the justice of contestant's contention that certain returns ought to be excluded on account of fraud, it was held that the vote from those precincts should not be counted for either contestant or contestee. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

It being admitted that the contestee had a majority of the votes cast, the committee declined to pass on disputed ballots submitted for their consideration. Volume **VI**, section **169**.

Admissions in the brief of a party to a contest are of force if not contrary to proven facts. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

As to the force of admissions by counsel during argument of an election case. Volume **I**, section **1130**.

Admission by contestant that his evidence is of doubtful sufficiency is held to amount to waiver of the allegations. Volume **I**, section **588**.

A contention that the admissions of a claimant might not waive a prima facie title in which the people of the district were interested. Volume **I**, section **45**.

The presentation and reading of a document during introduction of evidence in an impeachment trial was held not to preclude an objection as to its admissibility. Volume **III**, section **2200**.

The Election Committee, in a sustained case, shifted the burden of proof to sitting Member on ascertaining that contestant had been entitled to the credentials. Volume **I**, section **582**.

The Elections Committee having ascertained that contestant rightfully was entitled to prima facie title, the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **II**, section **574**.

As to whether a correction of the returns changing the result may throw the burden of establishing his title on the returned Member. Volume **II**, section **1020**.

Those upholding an item in an appropriation should have the burden of showing the law authorizing it. Volume **IV**, section **3597**.

Those upholding an item in an appropriation bill have the burden of showing the law authorizing it. Volume **VII**, section **1275**.

While the burden of showing authorization for an appropriation rests upon those supporting the proposed legislation, if a law apparently supporting the appropriation is cited, the burden thereupon shifts to the opposition to show limitation of such law by subsequent legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1191**.

The Elections Committee, having ascertained that prima facie title should have been awarded to contestant, the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **578**.

If the contestant shows a return illegal, does the burden fall on contestee to prove the vote when contestant has not attacked it in his notice? Volume **II**, section **948**.

Before resort can be had to ballots as evidence, absolute proof must be made that they are the identical ballots cast at the election; that they have been kept as required by law; that there has been no opportunity to tamper with them; and that they are in the same condition as when cast. The burden of such preliminary proof rests upon the party offering the ballots as evidence. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

An election officer, being presumed to do his duty, is presumed to have taken a required oath, and the burden of proving otherwise is on the objecting party. Volume **I**, section **782**.

The required return of the oaths of election officers not being made, the burden of proving the oath is thrown on the party claiming benefit from the votes. Volume **I**, section **841**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking—Continued.**

- The showing prima facie by contestant of enough illegal votes to change the result does not shift the burden of proof to contestee. Volume **II**, section **940**.
- A vote received by election officers is prima facie good, and the burden of proof should be on the party objecting thereto. Volume **I**, section **783**.
- An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- The burden is on the party objecting to the vote to show that the elector objected to for illegal registration was illegally registered and for whom he voted. Volume **I**, section **1048**.
- A vote being received as sound, the mere fact that the voter is alien born does not compel the party claiming it to prove naturalization. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- The mere existence of frauds and irregularities does not vitiate an election, if insufficient to affect the result. Volume **II**, sections **1118**, **1127**
- Although extensive frauds and irregularities were shown, the failure to show that official return was overcome caused the House to confirm contestee's title. Volume **II**, section **1101**.
- In a district shown to be permeated by fraud and intimidation the contestant must still show sufficient effects to change the results. Volume **II**, section **1039**.
- Although glaring frauds and intimidation have existed, yet conceded fairness in a portion of the district and the legal presumption in favor of other portions have saved the seat to contestee. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
- Friends of contestant having been excluded from the count and contestee's agents having prevented the best testimony, the House excluded the return on secondary evidence. Volume **II**, section **1033**.
- A person whose vote has been received by the officers of election is presumed to be qualified. Volume **I**, section **810**.
- A vote received by election officers is presumed to be legal and is not to be impeached by a question of registration except on indubitable proof. Volume **II**, section **962**.
- Until the contrary is proven election officers are presumed to have tested the voters' qualifications by a required oath. Volume **II**, section **934**.
- Election officers being required to file certain affidavits with a prothonotary, his certificate that this was not done was accepted as a proof that the affidavits were not taken. Volume **II**, section **1130**
- The mere fact that election officers are not divided as to party is not of itself proof that the law requiring such division has been violated. Volume **II**, section **1006**.
- It is presumed that election officers who are partisans of the objecting party have not intentionally erred against his interest. Volume **II**, section **922**.
- In absence of evidence to incriminate him, a returned Member is presumed innocent as to acts of agents of his party. Volume **II**, section **944**.
- Ballots printed in unusual style confusing to the voter may contribute to destroy confidence in the officers responsible therefor. Volume **II**, section **1072**.
- Contestant having neglected to show for whom votes impeached by him were cast they were deducted from his poll. Volume **II**, section **921**.
- When a student is in a place simply for the purposes of education a presumption is thereby raised against his intent, and other proof as to residence is necessary. Volume **II**, section **1029**.
- The law providing that employees of the State do not thereby gain a residence in the place where employed does not imply that presumption of nonresidence may not be overcome by proof. Volume **II**, section **1021**.
- Instance wherein the vote of a disqualified voter was proven by the fact of his color. Volume **II**, section **985**.
- A comparison of the votes cast with the population may be admitted as bearing on the question of intimidation. Volume **II**, section **887**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued**(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking—Continued.**

The presumption arising from the fact of registration is not overthrown by the simple proof that the voters are students. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

The fact that registration officers register the voter raises the presumption that the latter gave proper answers to questions necessary to the act. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

Failure of registrar to appear when summoned to explain charges of illegal registration does not prove the charges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

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

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

Instance wherein returns of a former election were cited to corroborate proof of intimidation and fraud. Volume **II**, section **969**.

If an elector enters into an express or implied agreement as to his vote the presumption is created that he votes in accordance with the agreement. Volume **II**, sections **917**, **923**.

Testimony which merely raises a presumption that money was used for bribery is not sufficient to affect the determination of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

Where the examination so far as made showed fraud, but not sufficient to change the result, the House declined to presume fraud also as to other boxes which might change the result. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestee and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Instance wherein the history of previous elections in a district and common knowledge as to its political condition was held to raise a presumption against the returns. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

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**.

A fraudulent registration was held to justify a conclusion that a conspiracy existed to perpetrate fraud in the election. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

An illegal destruction of ballots, but apparently done in good faith, was not held as evidence contributing to a charge or conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

A notary taking testimony in an election case under the Federal law has jurisdiction within the district although State law may restrict his functions to a county. Volume **II**, section **1064**.

A question as to the validity in an election case of testimony taken before a notary public outside the county in which he was empowered to act. Volume **II**, section **720**.

Testimony in an election case being taken before a person who had ceased to be a notary, but none of the parties or witnesses being aware of this until nearly all the evidence was in, the House considered it. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

May a notary, acting under the authority of the law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State court? Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Where a minor may not hold an office, may such minor, as a notary, take testimony in an election case? Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Hearsay evidence is rejected in considering an election contest. Volume **II**, section **804**. Volume **II**, section **860**.

Ex parte and hearsay testimony is rejected by the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **1125**. The House declined to reject a vote on charges of general bribery sustained by hearsay testimony. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

Hearsay evidence as to declarations of voters that they had been bribed in unsatisfactory and dangerous evidence. Volume **II**, section **738**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(167) Evidence.—Time and Method of Taking—Continued.**

Testimony quoting statements of the voter after election as to how he voted or as to this qualifications is inadmissible to prove illegality of a ballot, being hearsay. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Testimony as to what a voter said after election as to his vote is not admissible to prove for whom the vote was cast. Volume **I**, section **537**.

Evidence of declarations of voters after the election as to how they voted was rejected as hearsay. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Hearsay evidence as to declarations of voter as to how he had voted or would vote was held incompetent. Volume **I**, section **738**.

Evidence of hearsay declarations of the voter is receivable only when the fact that he voted is shown by evidence aliunde. Volume **II**, section **885**.

As to the testimony of third persons, objected to as hearsay, in cases of voters challenged for disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **842**.

Oral testimony as to the making of affidavits by rejected voters was accepted as evidence of the fact and not as hearsay. Volume **II**, section **900**.

Evidence of the unsworn declarations of voters as to their intimidation is hearsay and inadmissible. Volume **II**, section **943**.

Hearsay evidence rejected in an inquiry as to whether votes were actually cast as the polls. Volume **I**, section **795**.

As to the extent to which hearsay testimony is admissible to prove that a person recorded as voting was not within the precinct on election day. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

In proving the vote aliunde the Elections Committee rejected hearsay testimony and conjecture and required the evidence of the voter or the marker. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Where the ballot was secret testimony of an acquaintance as to voter's declaration before election was accepted as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

Votes may be proven aliunde by evidence of third persons as to how the voters cast their ballots. Volume **II**, section **882**.

As to hearsay evidence of persons participating in a fraudulent registration. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

(168) Evidence.—Burden of Proof.

Affirmation of the rule that the burden of proof in contested-election cases rests with the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

When under the forms of law the sitting Member has been duly certified as elected, the legal presumption is that the returns are correct, and the burden of proof to the contrary rests upon the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

The burden of proving error or falsity of election returns rests upon the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **124**.

Denial of charges of irregularity or fraud places the burden of proof of such charges on the proponents. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

A contestant must sustain by evidence his claim that he was elected. Volume **II**, section **1083**. Contestant was required to sustain charges against the correctness of the count by the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

A contestant must put in evidence the returns of the district as a basis for showing the effect of his charges. Volume **II**, section **1100**.

Where contestant's contention, even if substantiated, would not operate to change the return, the committee declined to order evidence. Volume **VI**, section **121**.

Contestant may not impeach the title of sitting Member by general averments of error, fraud, bribery, or coercion, but must specifically set forth in notice of contest the grounds upon which the contest is brought. Volume **VI**, section **102**.

A contestant is estopped from charging against the contestee irregularities which he himself practiced. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(168) Evidence.—Burden of Proof—Continued.**

Contestant failing to comply with rules adopted by committee and ignoring inquiries propounded by the committee, was held not to have sustained charges made in notice of contest. Volume **VI**, section **103**.

Contestant's evidence being too indefinite to establish his case the House confirmed the title of sitting Member, although irregularities in the election were evident. Volume **I**, section **651**.
The evidence failing to sustain allegations of fraud and intimidation, the title of sitting Member to the seat was confirmed. Volume **VI**, section **135**.

No evidence having been adduced to sustain any allegations of contestant, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, sections **131**, **161**.

In determining issues in a contested election all cases of doubt were resolved in favor of the incumbent, for the reason that he had received the certificate of election. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

It being determined that contestant has actually been entitled to the credentials, the burden of proof was shifted to the returned Member. Volume **II**, section **986**.

Opinion of the Elections Committee that prima facie right wrongfully conferred should not relieve returned Member of the burden of proof. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

Where a canvassing officer had without doubt wrongfully rejected a decisive return it was held that the burden of proof should be on the wrongfully returned Member. Volume **II**, section **883**.

Where contestant's case did not overcome returned Member's majority, the House did not consider the returned Member's counter charges. Volume **VII**, section **1084**.

Although glaring frauds and intimidation have existed, yet conceded fairness in a portion of the district and the legal presumption in favor of other portions have saved the seat to contestee. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

The contestant having conceded the election of the contestee, the House confirmed the title of the sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

Where no proof was adduced to support in any substantial way the allegations made in the notice of contest, the committee recommended confirmation of the right of the sitting Member to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **187**.

Although widespread frauds are shown in a district, yet contestant must show that they affect enough votes to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1040**.

Where it appeared that even if contestant's contentions were conceded the contestee would still have a majority of the votes cast, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

Where the examination so far as made showed fraud, but not sufficient to change the result, the House declined to presume fraud also as to other boxes which might change the result. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

Counsel for the contestant having conceded that a recount of the ballots was all that was relied on and that if a recount did not overcome the contestee's plurality the contest would be dismissed, the committee held it was not warranted on the pleading in recounting the ballots but permitted an amendment of pleading to justify recount. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

Failure to file a required certificate that an election officer took the oath is sufficient to throw the burden of proof on the party claiming the votes received by the officer. Volume **I**, section **782**.

As to the degree of testimony required to put the burden of proof on a Member whose status as a citizen was impeached. Volume **I**, section **427**.

The disqualification of certain voters being shown prima facie, the burden of proof was thrown on the party claiming the votes. Volume **I**, section **830**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(168) Evidence.—Burden of Proof—Continued.**

When a voter's qualifications are objected to, the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the computer and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Affidavits of nonregistered voters not being found in the depository specified by law; it was held that the burden of proof shifted to the party benefited by the votes. Volume **II** section **1041**.

Employment for the purpose of controlling a vote, such object being knowingly acquiesced in by the voter, throws on the party naturally profiting the onus of proving that the vote was not influenced. Volume **II** sections **917, 923**.

Where elections were viva voce the Elections Committee required contestant to prove the want of residence of such persons as he claimed voted illegally. Volume **II**, section **880**.

Where a voter's qualifications are objected to the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the competitor and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.

It not being shown that the ballots had been tampered with and State law requiring their preservation, secondary evidence of the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Although extensive frauds and irregularities were shown, the failure to show that the official return was overcome caused the House to confirm contestee's title. Volume **II**, section **1101**.

There being no time to collect the evidence needed to determine the right to a seat, the House on a showing unfavorable to sitting Delegate declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **773**.

Where a canvassing officer had without doubt wrongfully rejected a decisive return it was held that the burden of proof should be on the wrongfully returned Member. Volume **II**, section **883**.

An election officer being presumed to do his duty is presumed to have taken a required oath, and the burden of proving otherwise is on the objecting party. Volume **I**, section **782**. A vote received by election officers is prima facie good and the burden of proof should be on the party objecting thereto. Volume **I**, section **783**.

(169) Evidence.—Pertinency of.

The law relating to the pertinency of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **701**. A question as to the making of a motion to suppress affidavits in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

Incompetent testimony and long statements by counsel tending to present such evidence should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

A party to an election case may object to testimony as it is completed, although he may have appeared and cross-examined. Volume **II**, section **936**.

Hearsay evidence is inadmissible in contested election cases. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

The House decided that in an election case introduced by a petition the petitioner should not give evidence of any fact not alleged in the petition. Volume **I**, section **679**.

In an election case the Senate considered so far as applicable testimony taken by its committee in a former Congress in a matter to which neither contestant was a party. Volume **I**, section **348**.

Admission by contestant that his evidence is of doubtful sufficiency is held to amount to waiver of the allegation. Volume **I**, section **588**.

While notice of contest should state specifically the points on which testimony is adduced, yet the committee sometimes waives the strict requirement of the rule. Volume **I**, section **579**.

Where the notice of contest does not claim sufficient to change the return, the House did not think it necessary to examine the testimony. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(169) Evidence.—Pertinency of—Continued.**

Contestee having objected when certain evidence was taken that it was not covered by the notice, the Elections Committee sustained by the objection. Volume **II**, section **880**.

The committee considered an issue covered by testimony admitted without objection, although not specified in the pleadings. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Although there may be irregularities in pleadings and in taking testimony the committee sometimes examine an election case on the merits. Volume **I**, section **681**.

(170) Evidence.—The Officers Presiding at the Taking of.

As to authority of a mayor to administer oaths in taking testimony under the law of 1851. Volume **II**, section **857**.

Testimony taken before justices of the peace was admitted, although the sitting Delegate had protected that they were not legally authorized and had declined to attend. Volume **II**, section **852**.

Where a minor may not hold an office, may such minor as a notary take testimony in an election case? Volume **II**, section **1049**.

A question as to the validity in an election case of testimony taken before a notary public outside the county in which he was empowered to act. Volume **I**, section **720**.

A notary taking testimony in an election case under the Federal law has jurisdiction within the district, although State law may restrict his functions to a county. Volume **II**, section **1064**.

Testimony taken before a notary public, in disregard of the provisions of law, was criticized by the Elections Committee, but given weight. Volume **I**, section **326**.

Testimony in an election case being taken before a person who had ceased to be a notary, but none of the parties or witnesses being aware of this until nearly all the evidence was in, the House considered it. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

An officer legally designated to take testimony in a contested election case performs such duty as the representative of the Congress. Volume **VI**, section **186**.

Instance wherein the House dismissed an election case because the testimony was taken before an officer not specified by law. Volume **I**, section **719**.

Testimony taken before an officer other than the one named in the notice was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **831**.

The House in an election case received testimony taken before an informal commission, the individuals of which were competent, and due notice being given. Volume **I**, section **780**.

The officer presiding at the taking of testimony in an election case has the power to require the production of papers. Volume **I**, section **703**.

The ballots are among the papers of which the officer taking testimony in an election case may demand the production. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

May a notary, acting under the authority of law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State court? Volume **II**, section **1070**.

(171) Evidence.—Irregularly Taken.

Although service of notice of taking testimony may be irregular, if the party yet is informed and appears and cross-examines, the House may consider the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Testimony taken without the notice required by the law of 1851 was excluded. Volume **II**, section **860**.

A notice as to taking testimony having been delayed in a delivery, so that one of the parties could not attend, the committee ordered the testimony taken anew. Volume **I**, section **824**.

The House received but prevented the use of testimony taken in an election case in disregard of the law. Volume **I**, section **716**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(171) Evidence.—Irregularly Taken—Continued.**

Both parties having proceeded under misapprehension of the law, the evidence was admitted. Volume **II**, section **920**.

A joint committee having taken testimony which incidentally related to the right of a Member to his seat, the same was reported to the House. Volume **I**, section **607**.

In a report sustained by the House the Elections Committee declined to reject testimony not taken according to the practice established by State laws. Volume **I**, section **770**.

The House declined to receive a deposition taken in violation of the law of 1851, although bearing vitally on the turning point of the contest. Volume **II**, section **852**.

Discussion as to informalities in the preparation of depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **736**.

The name of a witness who swore to his own vote not being mentioned in the notice to take depositions as required by law, the vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

The House declined to assist sundry petitioners in a district to collect testimony in proof that the seat of a returned Member should be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Contestant having prevented the evidence by which contestee sought to answer contestant's charges the House declined to permit contestant to profit thereby. Volume **II**, section **940**.

(172) Evidence.—Taking of.—Time Allowed by Law.

Participating in a subsequent agreement as to evidence, the contestee was held to have waived his objections to the sufficiency of notice. Volume **II**, section **942**.

The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties, the House by resolution authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume **I**, section **687**.

(173) Evidence.—Taking of.—Procedure of the Parties.

A contestant having failed through a series of adverse incidents to produce testimony, the House on account of the lateness of the session gave him leave to withdraw and confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **752**.

Discussion as to the admissibility of testimony taken when one of the parties considered himself unable to attend. Volume **I**, section **785**.

A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excused him for neglecting to attend on taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **785**.

A contestant having procured no testimony in support of his petition the Elections Committee recommended his withdrawal. Volume **I**, section **749**.

An election contest does not necessarily abate by reason of the death of contestant during the taking of testimony. Volume **I**, section **738**.

(174) Evidence.—Taken After the Legal Time.

Testimony taken after the time allowed by law was rejected. Volume **II**, section **905**.

Testimony taken after the expiration of the legal time, and objected to at the time, was not admitted. Volume **II**, section **900**.

Testimony taken after the legal time, objections to which were part of the record, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **936**.

The limit on the time of taking testimony in an election case applies to witnesses and not to a certified copy of the returns. Volume **I**, section **839**.

Instance wherein the returned Member presented evidence taken after the time prescribed by law and asked the House to consider it. Volume **I**, section **716**.

Testimony of contestant being taken after the legal time and against contestee's protest the committee reported that it should not be considered and that sitting Member's title should be confirmed. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Contestant's testimony being delayed by dilatory action and intimidation, the House considered a portion taken after the legal limit. Volume **II**, section **977**.

Rule prescribed by the House for serving notice and taking testimony in a delayed election case. Volume **I**, section **686**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(174) Evidence.—Taken After the Legal Time—Continued.**

Testimony being taken after the legal time against returned Member's protest, but under color of a disputed oral agreement of counsel, the House declined to dismiss the contest. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

Where contestant had taken testimony irregularly, the House gave returned Member additional time to cross-examine witnesses who had already testified and to take rebuttal evidence. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

Evidence taken after the Committee on elections had reported was not formally considered by the House in deciding the contest. Volume **I**, section **786**.

A contestant having failed to take or file testimony within the time required by law, the House without further examination confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

Acts of Congress relating to the conduct of contested election cases are directory and not mandatory, and delay of contestant in forwarding testimony to the House within the time specified by law does not vitiate the proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

While constitutional provisions exempt the House from the operation of the law relating to the taking of testimony in election cases, such law is binding upon the parties thereto. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

(175) Evidence.—Taken by Authority of House Alone.

The House by resolution sometimes fixes the time of taking testimony, specifies the kind of testimony to be taken, and the places where it may be taken. Volume **I**, section **602**.

The House by resolution may delegate the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in an election case, and may prescribe the course of procedure of said commissioner. Volume **I**, section **598**.

Instance wherein witnesses in a contested-election case were to be summoned by subpoenas issued by the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **598**.

Instance wherein testimony in an election case was, in the absence of law or rule, taken by direction of the committee. Volume **I**, section **793**.

The evidence in an election case conducted according to law being insufficient, the House authorized its committee to take additional testimony. Volume **I**, section **711**.

Instance wherein the House authorized the Elections Committee to send for persons and papers in an election case already made up. Volume **I**, section **731**.

The House in a case wherein the terms of the law would prevent taking testimony in an election case in time for decision, provided a method by resolution. Volume **I**, section **713**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, on the strength of a memorial from contestant and general knowledge, recommended taking testimony more expeditiously than provided by law. Volume **I**, section **714**.

The House has issued a subpoena duces tecum in order to procure election returns to be used in determining election cases. Volume **I**, section **710**.

Instance wherein the House directed the issue of a subpoena duces tecum to procure the ballots for examination in an election case. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Form of resolution by which the House ordered the production of ballots as evidence in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Form of resolution authorizing the Elections Committee to procure ballots and other evidence. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Form of resolution returning to State authorities ballots that had been examined in an election case. Volume **I**, section **733**.

The House may give to its Elections Committee discretion to regulate the serving of notice and taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **599**.

The House declined to assist sundry petitioners in a district to collect testimony in proof that the seat of a returned Member should be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **763**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued**(175) Evidence.—Taken by Authority of House Alone—Continued.**

- Discussion as to the extent to which the House is bound by the technical law as to taking evidence in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1122**.
- The House may by resolution modify the legal requirements for taking testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **449**.
- The House by resolution may modify the law as to the times and places of taking testimony in contested election cases. Volume **I**, section **600**.
- Rule prescribed by the House for serving notice and taking testimony in a delayed election case. Volume **I**, section **686**.
- The House authorized its committee to take testimony in a case wherein the qualifications of a Member were impeached. Volume **I**, section **427**.
- The House authorized an investigating committee to take testimony in a district where in the contestant had been assassinated. Volume **II**, section **1018**.
- A notice as to taking testimony having been delayed in delivery as that one of the parties could not attend, the committee ordered the testimony taken anew. Volume **I**, section **824**.
- The parties complaining of an undue election failing to present evidence, the House did not pursue the inquiry. Volume **I**, section **808**.
- The House declined the petition of certain electors in a district asking leave to take testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **683**.
- Instance wherein by agreement of parties evidence in an election case was taken under a State law. Volume **I**, section **810**.
- Form of resolution used in 1833 to authorize the institution of a contest. Volume **I**, section **53**.
- Form of resolution providing for serving notice and taking testimony in an election case conducted in disregard of the terms of the law. Volume **I**, section **598**.
- Form of resolution authorizing notice of contest and taking of testimony in case of a claimant whose opponent had been eliminated by reason of disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **621**.

(176) Evidence.—Early Practice in Taking.

- There being no law of Congress to regulate election contests, proceedings taken according to State law were approved. Volume **I**, section **812**.
- In 1791 the House, by resolution, adopted a method of taking evidence in contested-election cases. Volume **I**, section **708**.
- In earlier times the taking of testimony in an election case was governed by a resolution of the House. Volume **I**, section **815**.
- Form of resolution by which the House, in 1848, provided for taking testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **814**.
- Before the enactment of a law the Elections Committee, having power to compel testimony, delegated the duty of taking depositions. Volume **I**, section **803**.
- Instance of the methods of taking testimony in election cases before the enactment of the law. Volume **I**, section **780**.
- In the first election case the Committee on Elections were directed to take proofs, but not to present any opinion thereon. Volume **I**, section **420**.
- Illustration of a rule prescribed by the House for taking testimony in an election case before the enactment of a law prescribing a method. Volume **I**, section **718**.
- The right of contested to cross-examine and present testimony was conceded in the first election case. Volume **I**, section **717**.
- Under the old practice of the House, testimony in election cases were taken according to State law. Volume **I**, section **785**.
- In 1858 a proposition that witnesses in an election case be examined at the bar of the House found no favor. Volume **I**, section **833**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(176) Evidence.—Early Practice in Taking—Continued.**

In 1791 the House admitted the contestant and his counsel to the bar to produce testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **709**.

(177) Evidence.—Taking of.—Production of Ballots.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee declined to order the production of ballots and decided the case as made up under the general law. Volume **I**, section **732**.

(178) Evidence.—Taking of.—Irregularities in General.

Where contestant offered evidence not specified in notice of contest and the answer was not served within the legal time the House still considered all the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

The notice of contest being served after expiration of the legal time and the testimony taken without regard to the statute, the committee did not examine the case. Volume **II**, section **901**.

Although there may be irregularities in pleadings and in taking testimony, the committee sometimes examines an election case on the merits. Volume **I**, section **681**.

A party to an election case may object to testimony as it is completed, although he may have appeared and cross-examined. Volume **II**, section **936**.

The friends of returned Member having prevented taking of testimony for contestant, the House did not require strict and technical proof of a vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

(179) Evidence.—Application for Extension of Time for Taking.

A contestant desiring additional time for taking testimony presents his application by memorial. Volume **II**, section **956**.

As to what contestant must show to cause the House to open an election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

When contestee submits an affidavit to justify his request that his election case be reopened, the affidavit must be definite and specific. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

An application for extension of time to take testimony in an election case should be accompanied by an affidavit specifying as to the testimony. Volume **I**, section **725**.

Instance wherein a returned Member presented as a question of privilege a proposition to reopen his election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

In asking for extension of time to take testimony in an election case affidavits should state facts showing that with proper diligence it has been impossible to take the testimony. Volume **I**, section **602**.

Affidavits filed with a request for time to take additional testimony in an election case must state and names of the witnesses and the particular facts to be proven by them. Volume **I**, section **602**.

A contestant having by affidavit given his reasons for asking further time to take testimony, the Elections Committee framed a resolution allowing the time. Volume **I**, section **752**.

Parties should be held to rigid rule of diligence under the law for taking testimony in election cases, and no extension of time should be granted where this rule is violated. Volume **I**, section **606**.

A contestant having failed to show reasonable diligence, the request for time to take further testimony was denied. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

Instance wherein the application of contestant for additional time in which to take testimony was refused. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

The contestant having failed to exercise due diligence in securing evidence within the time allotted, the committee overruled his application that the case be reopened to permit him to adduce further testimony. Volume **VI**, section **169**.

The sitting Member should be allowed additional time to take testimony only when the clearest evidence and strongest reasons justify the concession. Volume **I**, section **602**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(179) Evidence.—Application for Extension of Time for Taking—Continued.**

The House, overruling its committee, concluded to decide an election case as made up without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume **I**, section **767**.

The appeal of a contestant for extension of time to take testimony should show that all diligence has already been used in the quest. Volume **I**, section **725**.

To procure an extension of time for taking testimony a contestant should show that the testimony is newly discovered. Volume **I**, section **722**.

A contestant may not be granted more time to take testimony on the mere declaration, without proof, that he has been impeded by violence from procuring evidence. Volume **I**, section **722**.

Without very strong reasons showing the necessity, the Elections Committee does not extend the time of taking testimony. Volume **I**, section **785**.

Although the contestant delayed the filing of testimony and briefs beyond the statutory time, the House, in view of the seriousness of the charges, consented to hear the case. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

A resolution granting further time for taking testimony in an election case was admitted as privileged. Volume **II**, section **956**.

Review of the precedents governing the granting of extension of time to the parties to collect evidence in an election case. Volume **I**, section **725**.

Procedure to be followed where parties require time beyond that provided by law. Volume **VI**, section **164**.

While the statute limiting the time for taking testimony in a contested-election case has been held to be directory and is not binding on the House, if further time is required it must be granted by the House and will be granted only upon the showing of good and sufficient reason therefor. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

While the House may for cause extend the statutory time within which testimony may be taken, such extension will be made for good and sufficient reasons only. Volume **VI**, section **116**.

Acts of Congress relating to the conduct of contested election cases are directory and not mandatory, and delay of contestant in forwarding testimony to the House within the time specified by law does not vitiate the proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

(180) Evidence.—Extension of Time for Taking, Granted.

Instance wherein the House extended the time of taking testimony in an election case. Volume **II**, sections **869**, **1095**. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

Instance wherein in the time of taking testimony in an election case was twice extended. Volume **II**, section **890**.

Instance wherein leave was given to take further testimony and produce additional evidence after briefs had been filed and arguments heard. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

Sitting Member consenting to contestant's application for further time to take testimony, the House agreed thereto. Volume **II**, section **864**.

Instance wherein the House permitted the time for taking testimony in an election case to be lengthened, although one or both parties had been negligent. Volume **I**, section **834**.

In 1865, in a case wherein sitting Member had, by reason of absence on military duty, failed to receive notice of contest, the House gave further time for taking testimony. Volume **II**, section **855**.

In a case where sitting Member's counsel had surreptitiously suppressed his evidence the taking of further testimony was permitted. Volume **I**, section **505**.

A constant having by affidavit given his reasons for asking further time to take testimony, the Elections Committee framed a resolution allowing the time. Volume **I**, section **752**.

In a case wherein an unofficial and ex parte recount was relied on, because the ballots themselves could be reached officially, only by the House itself, the House reopened the case for examination of the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(180) Evidence.—Extension of Time for Taking, Granted—Continued.**

The evidence in an election case conducted according to law being insufficient, the House authorized its committee to take additional testimony. Volume **I**, section **711**.

Where the taking of testimony was suspended by contestant's death, the House itself took additional testimony, but considered the original case continued. Volume **II**, section **1018**.

Where contestant had taken testimony irregularly, the House gave returned Member additional time to cross-examine witnesses who had already testified, and to take rebuttal evidence. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

Instance wherein an extension of time was granted for taking rebutting evidence in an election case. Volume **I**, section **727**.

(181) Evidence.—Form of Resolution Extending Time of Taking.

Form of resolution extending the time for taking testimony in an election case. Volume **II**, section **875, 1095**. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

Form of resolution providing for taking additional testimony in a case wherein contestant alleged that with due diligence he could not complete the evidence within the legal time. Volume **II**, section **956**.

(182) Evidence.—Extension of Time of Taking, Refused.

No sufficient reasons being shown, the House declined to reopen an election case for the taking of further testimony. Volume **I**, section **724**.

The returned Member was denied an extension of time to take testimony, although he pleaded that he had been detained by his duties in the House. Volume **I**, section **726**.

The sitting Member having clearly neglected his opportunities, the Elections Committee decided against his request for additional time to take evidence. Volume **I**, section **837**.

Instance of refusal of sitting Member's request for further time to take testimony. Volume **II**, section **898**.

The House overruling its committee, concluded to decide an election case as made up, without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume **I**, section **767**.

The Elections Committee declined to recommend the reopening of a case for further testimony on facts not set forth in the notice or substantiated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

A contestant having failed to show reasonable diligence, his request for time to take further testimony was denied. Volume **II**, section **1100**. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

A contestant having neglected to take the strictly legal means provided for taking testimony, the House denied his application for new authority to compel testimony. Volume **I**, section **712**.

Contestant not having used due diligence in taking testimony, the House declined to extend the time therefor. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

A contestant having neglected to appear during the taking of testimony, the House declined to grant an extension of opportunity. Volume **I**, section **728**.

The House declined to reopen an election case to enable returned Member to prove his vote aliunde at several precincts whereof the returns had been rejected. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The contestant having failed to exercise due diligence in securing evidence within the time allotted, the committee overruled his application that the case be reopened to permit him to adduce further testimony. Volume **VI**, section **169**.

Specification of particulars wherein a petition for extension of time for taking testimony was deficient. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

Instance wherein the application of contestant for additional time in which to take testimony was refused. Volume **VI**, section **112**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(183) Evidence.—Taking, in Rebuttal.**

- Discussion as to what is valid testimony in rebuttal. Volume **II**, section **1113**.
- Discussion as to certain testimony alleged not to be strictly in rebuttal. Volume **II**, section **977**.
- Criticism of evidence introduced in rebuttal. Volume **II**, section **579**.
- In an election case the House disregards evidence in chief introduced during time for rebuttal testimony. Volume **II**, section **1012**.
- Direct testimony taken in time of rebuttal and objected to at the time was not considered by the House. Volume **II**, section **1029**.
- Evidence in chief taken in time of rebuttal evidence is not considered in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1116**.
- A question as to the introduction during an election case of evidence in chief during time of rebuttal. Volume **I**, and section **720**.
- Original testimony, taken on notices stating that witnesses were to be examined in rebuttal, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **905**.
- Instance wherein an extension of time was granted for taking rebutting evidence in an election case. Volume **I**, section **727**.
- A certified copy of a public record was admitted in an election case, although presented in the time for taking rebuttal testimony. Volume **II**, section **1122**.
- Where contestant had taken testimony irregularly the House gave returned Member additional time to cross-examine witnesses who had already testified and to take rebuttal evidence. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

(184) Evidence.—House reluctant to reopen case for further.

- As to what contestant must show to cause the House to reopen an election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1006**.
- The Elections Committee declined to recommend the reopening of a case for further testimony on facts not set forth in the notice or substantiated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1063**.
- When contestee submits an affidavit to justify his request that his election case be reopened the affidavit must be definite and specific. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- No sufficient reasons being shown, the House declined to reopen an election case for the taking of further testimony. Volume **I**, section **724**.
- The Elections Committee declined in 1882 to reopen a case to enable a contestant to correct his procedure. Volume **I**, section **725**.
- The House overruling its committee, concluded to decide an election case as made up without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume **I**, section **767**.
- Instance wherein the Elections Committee declined to order the production of ballots and decided the case as made up under the general law. Volume **I**, section **732**.
- In a case wherein an unofficial and ex parte recount was relied on, because the ballots themselves could be reached officially only by the House itself, the House reopened the case for examination of the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1070**.
- Instance wherein a returned Member presented as a question of privilege a proposition to reopen his election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- A former decision by the Senate on a contested election does not preclude reopening the case if additional evidence is discovered. Volume **VI**, section **107**.

(185) Evidence.—Integrity of, Questioned.

- Testimony in an election case being impeached by ex parte affidavits, the House gave the Elections Committee authority to send for persons and papers in order to investigate as to the integrity of the record. Volume **I**, section **715**.

(186) Evidence.—Objections to, and Motions to Suppress.

- A party to an election case may object to testimony as it is completed, although he may have appeared and cross-examined. Volume **II**, section **936**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(186) Evidence.—Objections to, and Motions to Suppress.—Continued**

Motions to suppress testimony in an election case already printed under the law were disregarded by the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **425**.

A question as to the making of a motion to suppress affidavits in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

(187) Evidence.—Transmittal to the House, Printing, etc.

The law for the transcribing the attestation of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **702**.

Form of motion to strike depositions from the record. Volume **VI**, section **162**.

A petition unsworn to and not offered as an exhibit to a deposition should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

The law prescribing the method of forwarding to the Clerk of the House the testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **705**.

The law governing the method of transmitting the testimony in an election case to the Clerk of the House was held to be directory merely. Volume **I**, section **736**.

The law requires the testimony taken in an election case to be transmitted to the Clerk of the House by the officer before when it was taken. Volume **I**, section **703**.

Law governing the duty of the Clerk of the House as to the printing of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **705**.

A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case are sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I**, section **704**.

The notice to take depositions and a copy of the subpoena are attached to the depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **704**.

Testimony in an election case under the earlier practice was sent to the Speaker and referred by the House. Volume **I**, section **815**.

The earlier regulations for taking testimony in an election case provided that the depositions should be forwarded to the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **814**.

Before the enactment of the law the Elections Committee directed testimony to be sealed and transmitted to its chairman. Volume **I**, section **803**.

In the "Broad Seal case" the Elections Committee delegated the arrangement of testimony to the parties. Volume **I**, section **795**.

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

Acts of Congress relating to the conduct of contested election cases are directory and not mandatory, and delay of contestant in forwarding testimony to the House within the time specified by law does not vitiate the proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

(188) Evidence.—Ex Parte not Generally Admitted.

Ex parte affidavits are not considered in an election case, although they would be decisive if admitted. Volume **II**, section **1039**. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Testimony taken ex parte is properly excluded in a contested election case. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

The Committee on Elections rejects testimony taken ex parte. Volume **I**, section **321**.

Ex parte and hearsay testimony is rejected by the Election Committee. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

Unsworn statements and ex parte affidavits are not admissible as evidence and will not be considered by the Committee on Elections in the adjudication of an election case. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

Ex parte evidence is not admissible in a contested-election case even where death of Member-elect prevents service of notice that testimony is to be taken. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

The Elections Committee declined to consider ex parte evidence in determining prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **794**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(188) Evidence.—Ex Parte not Generally Admitted—Continued.**

The Elections Committee in 1805 declined to examine a contention sought to be established by ex parte testimony. Volume **I**, section **637**.

Testimony having been taken ex parte, the Elections Committee concluded that it should not have weight and reported that sitting Member should not be disturbed therefor. Volume **I**, section **729**.

A notice as to taking testimony having been delayed in delivery, so that one of the parties could not attend, the committee ordered the testimony taken anew. Volume **I**, section **824**.

Ex parte affidavits were not admitted to impeach the legal record of canvassing officers in determining prima facie title. Volume **II**, section **927**.

Ex parte affidavits were not admitted, even to prove lost testimony valid in form. Volume **II**, section **930**.

An ex parte deposition tending to show that certain election officers had been sworn was not admitted. Volume **I**, section **843**.

In an election case testimony taken ex parte in another case involving only a portion of the district was not admitted. Volume **I**, section **685**.

Evidence taken ex parte is not considered when given by electors as to their votes. Volume **II**, section **872**.

The House, by reason of the ex parte nature of the evidence, declined to follow its committee in rejecting the poll where the conduct of election officers was irregular and apparently fraudulent. Volume **I**, section **834**.

An affidavit intended to explain a clerical error in returns was given little weight by the Elections Committee because of its ex parte character. Volume **I**, section **45**.

An affidavit taken without notice to opposing candidate and before the result had been determined was rejected as evidence. Volume **I**, section **618**.

Notices of taking testimony in an election case having specified such times and places as to make it impossible for the returned Member to attend, the Elections Committee held the testimony taken to be ex parte. Volume **I**, section **729**.

(189) Evidence.—Ex Parte Sometimes Admitted.

An instance of the admission of ex parte testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **422**.

The House, in an exceptional election case, admitted ex parte affidavits taken outside the district and State. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

Ex parte proof, while not admitted as competent proof of the facts therein recited, was given weight as raising a suspicion of frauds justifying an investigation. Volume **I**, section **625**.

Instance wherein ex parte affidavits were received as to a secondary question arising in an election case. Volume **I**, section **736**.

Contestant having presented ex parte affidavits in support of his motion for further time to take testimony, returned Member was permitted to rebut with ex parte affidavits also. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

One of the parties to an election case having failed to attend the taking of testimony after notification, the House considered the testimony, although ex parte. Volume **I**, section **646**.

The House has authorized a contestant to take ex parte evidence in case an indifferent opponent should neglect to answer notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

A certificate of a State officer with belated returns from election inspectors (whose authority to make such returns was doubtful) was admitted although procured ex parte. Volume **I**, section **812**.

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**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(189) Evidence.—Ex Parte Sometimes Admitted—Continued.**

Discussion as to the admissibility of testimony taken when one of the parties considered himself unable to attend. Volume **I**, section **785**.

A committee lacking the power of subpoena permitted the petitioner to present evidence ex parte in the form of affidavits. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excuse him for neglecting to attend on taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **785**.

The House authorized an investigating committee to take testimony in a district wherein the contestant had been assassinated. Volume **II**, section **1018**.

(190) Evidence.—As to Strictness of the Rules of.

The ordinary rules of evidence govern in election contests as in other cases. Volume **VI**, section **77**

The contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice. Volume **I**, section **640**.

Testimony taken in contravention of law can not legally be considered by the House. Volume **VI**, section **116**.

The common-law rules of evidence which govern in the courts of law obtain in the trial of election cases in the House. Volume **II**, section **1046**.

Hearsay evidence is rejected in considering an election contest. Volume **I**, section **804**, **860**. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

In extraordinary cases, and where it appears that in no other way can the will of the voter be ascertained, resort to methods not technically legal may be justifiable. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

Discussion as to the extent to which the House is bound by the technical law as to taking evidence in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1122**.

The question raised as to the right of the House to determine the rule as to evidence it will receive, even though State law and decisions are alleged to prescribe a rule. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

Neither the House nor the Elections Committee is bound by the technical rules of the courts as to the admission of evidence. Volume **II**, section **960**.

Argument that an election case is a public inquiry, which should proceed on more liberal principles than a private litigation. Volume **I**, section **836**.

The House has declared that an election committee should act as a judicial body, according to the rules of law. Volume **I**, section **635**.

As to the application of technical rules of evidence in an election case, which is a public inquiry. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Discussion of an election case as a public inquiry admitting a liberal rule of evidence. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Does the fact that an election case is instituted by a memorial instead of on pleading under the law justify a different rule of evidence? Volume **II**, section **988**.

Instance wherein the elections Committee waived the strict rules of law in receiving testimony. Volume **I**, section **780**.

The friends of returned Member having prevented taking of testimony for contestant the House did not require strict and technical proof in proving a vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

Evidence of the unsworn declarations of voters as to their intimidation is hearsay and inadmissible. Volume **II**, section **943**.

As to the extent to which hearsay testimony is admissible to prove that a person recorded as voting was not within the precinct on election day. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

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

An instance wherein an Elections Committee held certain testimony, which was not legal in form, as an offer of proof. Volume **I**, section **525**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(190) Evidence.—As to Strictness of the Rules of—Continued.**

Hearsay evidence rejected in an inquiry as to whether votes were actually cast at the polls. Volume **I**, Section **795**.

As to hearsay evidence of persons participating in a fraudulent registration. Volume **II**, Section **1123**.

Incompetent testimony and long statements by counsel tending to present such evidence should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, Section **1127**.

It not being shown that the ballots had been tampered with and State law requiring their preservation, secondary evidence of the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, Section **1065**.

Official copies of registration lists, such copies made in pursuance of law, were admitted as evidence of the registration by a divided committee. Volume **II**, Section **1128**.

(191) Evidence.—Sufficiency of Proof.

Admission by contestant that his evidence is of doubtful sufficiency is held to amount to waiver of the allegation. Volume **I**, Section **588**.

Contestant's evidence being too indefinite to establish his case, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member, although irregularities in the election were evident. Volume **I**, Section **651**.

Contestant was required to sustain charges against the correctness of the count by the ballots. Volume **II**, Section **1008**.

A contestant giving no notice of contest as required by law and taking no testimony, the House, without further examination, confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **II**, Section **1073**.

A clear preponderance of competent evidence is required to overthrow the prima facie legality of a ballot received by the election officers. Volume **I**, Section **585**.

The ballots are higher and better evidence of the result than the poll lists. Volume **II**, Section **1008**.

As to the extrinsic evidence which sustains the sufficiency of the designation of the office on a ballot. Volume **II**, Section **951**.

Returns having been lost or destroyed, testimony of election officers being conflicting, and the voters not having been called, the vote was not counted. Volume **II**, Section **914**.

Instance where in absence of certificate that election officers were sworn was deemed conclusive in absence of testimony to the contrary. Volume **I**, Section **831**.

Notices of election having failed to reach two towns in a district and no votes being cast in those towns, the House declined to affirm sitting Member's title without direct evidence as to the numbers of voters in the towns. Volume **I**, Section **761**.

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

Where poll lists were not preserved as a record parol proof was resorted to for showing that the vote was actually cast. Volume **I**, Section **795**.

The registration and poll books are the primary evidence of registration and fact of voting and when in existence should be produced. Volume **II**, Section **1048**.

Discussion as to the validity of the testimony of canvassers who have failed to find persons suspected of illegal registration. Volume **II**, Section **1052**.

Agents of contestee having intimidated contestant's witnesses, the House did not require the best evidence for proof aliunde of the vote. Volume **II**, Section **1024**.

The House declined to declare a seat vacant in a case wherein unsatisfactory proof of contestant's election was reinforced by bad conduct of election officers favorable to contestee. Volume **II**, Section **875**.

Two companies of soldiers having voted together where the law required a separate poll for each, the vote was counted on testimony showing honesty and fairness in the proceedings, the law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

Discussion as to what is valid testimony in rebuttal. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(192) Evidence.—Relevancy as related to the pleadings.**

Where the notice of contest does not claim sufficient to change the return, the House does not think it necessary to examine the testimony. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

The name of a witness who swore to his own vote not being mentioned in the notice to take depositions, as required by law, the vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

While notice of contest should state specifically the points on which testimony is adduced, yet the committee sometimes waives the strict requirement of the rule. Volume **I**, section **579**.

(193) Evidence.—Best Evidence Rule.

To reject votes cast by persons alleged not to have lived within the precinct, the best evidence regarding precinct lines should be produced. Volume **II**, section **989**.

The ballots are higher and better evidence of the result than the poll lists. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

In regard to convicts as voters, the record of conviction is the only evidence acceptable to the House unless the record has been destroyed. Volume **II**, section **963**.

On a question of residence qualification of voters, ward lines in cities should be shown by record evidence of boundaries. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Before resort can be had to ballots as evidence, absolute proof must be made that they are the identical ballots cast at the election; that they have been kept as required by law; that there has been no opportunity to tamper with them; and that they are in the same condition as when cast. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

Official papers and lists of voters are the best and only evidence of their contents, and statements of witnesses assuming to detail contents of such papers are not admissible. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

The ballots themselves constitute the best evidence and the count of election officials should not be set aside by testimony of a witness who merely looked at the ballots and testified to the results. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

The registration and poll books are the primary evidence of registration and fact of voting, and when in existence should be produced. Volume **II**, Section **1048**.

Under the Australian ballot, where an officer marks the ballot for an illiterate voter, is the ballot higher evidence than the testimony of the voter? Volume **II**, section **1050**.

Where a State law does not provide for reinspection of ballots may they be examined under authority of the law for taking testimony in election cases? Volume **II**, section **1062**.

It not being shown that the ballots had been tampered with and State law requiring their preservation, secondary evidence of the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, Section **1065**.

Discussion as to what is the best evidence when objection is made to the action of county canvassers in rejecting precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

(194) Evidence.—Official Certificates of Returns Admitted at Any Time.

The limit on the time of taking testimony in an election case applies to witnesses and not to a certified copy of the returns. Volume **I**, section **839**.

The official certificate of a State officer giving the returns may be introduced at any stage of the proof in an election case. Volume **I**, section **720**.

A contestant must put in evidence the returns of the district as a basis for showing the effect of his charges. Volume **II**, section **1100**.

A certificate of the returns, under seal of the State, was admitted as evidence in an election case without regard to the requirements of the law of 1851 as to testimony. Volume **I**, section **835**.

A certified copy of a public record was admitted in an election case, although presented in the time for taking rebuttal testimony. Volume **II**, section **1122**.

A certified copy of the official abstract of the vote is competent proof in an election case. Volume **I**, section **839**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(194) Evidence.—Official Certificates of Returns Admitted at Any Time.—Continued**

Records of returns only authenticated by seal are received as evidence in election cases after the time for taking testimony is closed. Volume **I**, section **472**.

A contestant neglecting to prove the vote of the district the Elections Committee had recourse to such official records as it deemed satisfactory. Volume **I**, section **326**.

Contestant producing no legal evidence as to the return and nothing to show that such return might not have been produced, parol evidence as to the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1013**.

A question as to whether certain copies of election papers certified to by public officers were actually evidence or not. Volume **I**, section **720**.

The House by resolution made certified transcripts of records evidence in an election case. Volume **I**, section **322**.

The House has issued a subpoena duces tecum in order to procure election returns to be used in determining election cases. Volume **I**, section **710**.

(195) Evidence.—Documents Embodying Testimony and Decisions on Related Questions.

In determining final right to a seat the House has considered as evidence testimony embodied in a Senate report of the preceding congress, relating generally to the election in question. Volume **I**, section **624**.

Instance wherein the House referred to an Election Committee considering a particular case a report of a joint committee incidentally referring to said case. Volume **I**, section **607**.

The Elections Committee declined to consider as evidence certain official documents of a State submitted without authority from the House and not decisions in a proceeding between the parties to the pending contest. Volume **I**, section **608**.

In an election case the decision of a State supreme court in a cause to which the contestants were not parties was not received as evidence. Volume **I**, section **608**.

The record of a trial in a State court as to a title to a State office is not competent evidence in an election case, although relating to the election in question. Volume **II**, section **913**.

The House declined to admit as evidence in an election case the decision of a State impeachment court on a related subject. Volume **I**, section **709**.

In an election case the Senate considered so far as applicable testimony taken by its committee, in a former Congress, in a matter to which neither contestant was a party. Volume **I**, section **348**.

In a Senate election case, by consent of the parties, testimony taken by Senate and House committees in proceedings to which neither contestant was a party, was admitted for what it was worth. Volume **I**, section **356**.

In determining an election case the Senate has taken notice of the journals of a State legislature. Volume **I**, section **353**.

Official papers and lists of voters are the best and only evidence of their contents, and statements of witnesses assuming to detail contents of such papers are not admissible. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

The law governing the filing of contestant's and contestee's briefs in an election case, and the printing thereof. Volume **I**, section **705**.

In 1791 the House declined to admit as evidence in an election case official State papers under seal. Volume **I**, section **709**.

(196) Evidence.—Historic and Judicial Knowledge in Lieu of.

In determining prima facie right, the House may take cognizance of public statutes, proclamations made by public officials under the law, and matters of history. Volume **I**, section **623**.

Instance wherein the House in an election case accepted its own historic knowledge in lieu of evidence. Volume **II**, section **924**.

A question as to whether or not the House, from historic knowledge merely, may decide that the result of an election has been invalidated by intimidation. Volume **I**, section **327**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(196) Evidence.—Historic and Judicial Knowledge in Lieu of—Continued.**

Reference to historical facts in determining prima facie effect of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **327**.

The House, going outside the allegations of the parties and ascertaining by historic knowledge disturbances causing 232 deaths, declared an election invalid. Volume **I**, section **329**.

A case in which the committee considered historic facts in judging validity of an election wherein appear many irregularities on the part of election officers. Volume **I**, section **328**.

In estimating harm done by fraud of officers, judicial cognizance was taken of the general prevalence of certain political sentiments. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

The Elections Committee knowing judicially that paupers could not, by reason of living in the country almshouse, have a residence in the precinct, and there being no proof that any did have a residence there, their votes were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

(197) Evidence.—Facts as to Race, Color, Previous Elections, etc., as Establishing Presumptions.

The color of the voter should be sustained by other conclusive evidence in order to establish a presumption as to how he voted. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

Instance wherein the color of the voters was taken into account as creating a presumption in relation to their votes. Volume **II**, sections **1065**, **1074**.

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

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

Instance wherein conditions of a district as to party and racial lines were considered in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

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

Instance wherein the general outlines and population of a district were considered as bearing on an election contest. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Instance wherein the history of previous elections in a district and common knowledge as to its political condition was held to raise a presumption against the returns. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

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

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

Instance wherein the Elections Committee considered as a suspicious circumstance a variation from the vote of the preceding election. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

An election may not be impeached by comparison with the result of another election in the same constituency. Volume **I**, section **804**.

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

A suspicious increase of votes as compared with the previous election was considered in an election case where fraud was alleged. Volume **I**, section **841**.

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

(198) Evidence.—As to Votes.—In Relation to the Qualifications of Voters.

Persons being denied the privilege of voting because of disqualification, their votes may not be counted by the House on general testimony as to their qualifications. Volume **II**, section **870**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(198) Evidence.—As to Votes.—In Relation to the Qualifications of Voters—Continued.**

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

Voting being *vivi voce*, the testimony of the voter was admitted to prove his qualifications. Volume **I**, section **780**.

The Elections Committee knowing judicially that paupers could not, by reason of living in the county almshouse, have a residence in the precinct, and there being no proof that any did have a residence there, their votes were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

A vote being received as sound, the mere fact that the voter is alien born does not compel the party claiming it to prove naturalization. Volume **I**, section **796**.

The presence of names on a list of foreign citizens enrolled under authority of treaty was held prima facie evidence of disqualification for voting. Volume **I**, section **830**.

The court record of naturalization may not be questioned collaterally by evidence impeaching the facts on which the certificate was issued. Volume **I**, section **472**.

The record of a court of naturalization sufficiently establishes citizenship, even though it be alleged that the certificate of the fact has not been issued regularly. Volume **I**, section **472**.

Entries on a registration list made by an officer not authorized by law to note the qualifications of voters thereon are not evidence as to qualifications of persons registered. Volume **II**, section **867**.

When the registration list was not conclusive as to the right to vote the House admitted parol evidence as to voter's qualification. Volume **II**, section **1098**.

(199) Evidence.—To Prove the Result of Voting.

A declaration of result in open ward meeting, under a State law, was held prima facie evidence of the result, but controllable by evidence. Volume **II**, section **849**.

The ballots are higher and better evidence of the result than the poll lists. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

Discussion as to the status of the ballots as evidence when the honesty of the election officers is impeached. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

The committee having found the sitting Member duly elected, deemed it unnecessary to consider claims that he was entitled to additional votes. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

(200) Evidence.—To Prove the Fact of Voting.

The registration and poll books are the primary evidence of registration and fact of voting, and when in existence should be produced. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

As to proving the act of voting by the elector or by another as well as by the poll books. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

Where poll lists were not preserved as a record parol proof was resorted to for showing that the vote was actually cast. Volume **I**, section **795**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to show that persons alleged to be disqualified actually voted. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

As to the extent to which hearsay testimony is admissible to prove that a person recorded as voting was not within the precinct on election day. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Hearsay evidence rejected in an inquiry as to whether votes were actually cast at the polls. Volume **I**, section **795**.

As to the extrinsic evidence which sustains the sufficiency of the designation of the office on a ballot. Volume **II**, section **951**.

(201) Evidence.—As to Intent of Voter.

The House may go behind the ballot to ascertain the intent of the voter, so as to explain what is ambiguous or doubtful. Volume **I**, sections **639**, **641**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(201) Evidence.—As to Intent of Voter.—Continued.**

The writing of the name of a candidate for a State office beneath the name of the candidate for Congress was held not to render uncertain the intent of the voter. Volume **II**, section **992**.
Although a sticker for one candidate left the name of the other exposed, the House considered the voter's intent evident and counted the sticker. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

A paster which did not cover the name of the rival candidate was yet held to make certain the intent of the voter. Volume **II**, section **998**.

In an election case an allegation that a certain number of votes were cast by proxy was conceded sufficiently certain without specification of the names. Volume **I**, section **763**.

(202) Evidence.—As to Returns.—In General.

The House, on the testimony of one witness, assumed that county canvassers had improperly included an uncertified return. Volume **II**, section **981**.

Election officers being required to file certain affidavits with a prothonotary, his certificate that this was not done was accepted as proof that the affidavits were not taken. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

(203) Evidence.—As to Returns.—Secondary.

Kind of proof accepted to prove votes additional to those returned for contestant at a precinct where his supporters were unable to read or write. Volume **II**, section **896**.

A declaration of result in open ward meeting, under a State law, was held prima facie evidence of the result, but controllable by evidence. Volume **II**, section **849**.

The original primary returns being inaccessible because of the contention or rival returning boards, the House gave credit to secondary evidence as to what they showed. Volume **I**, section **625**.

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list, supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.

The House deducted on account of an uncertified precinct return, although only the parol evidence of a single witness showed that it was included in the county canvas. Volume **II**, section **981**.

(204) Evidence.—As to Returns.—The Official Certificate of the Vote.

A contestant must put in evidence the returns of the district as a basis for showing the effect of his charges. Volume **II**, section **1100**.

The limit on the time of taking testimony in an election case applies to witnesses, and not to a certified copy of the returns. Volume **I**, section **839**.

(205) Evidence.—As to Votes.—To Prove the Nature of Such as are Illegal.

A vote being admitted should not be rejected on evidence that merely throws a doubt on it. Volume **II**, section **888**.

The voter not being compelled to testify for whom he voted, proof of general reputation as to political character and party preferences was accepted to determine the vote. Volume **I**, section **799**.

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the county. Volume **I**, section **55**.

A vote admitted without presentation of required evidence at the polls is not validated by production of the evidence during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **979**.

(206) Evidence.—To Prove How the Elector Votes When He Does Not Disclose His Vote.

Discussion as to the kind of evidence required to show how the elector votes when he declines to disclose his ballot. Volume **II**, section **865**.

When an illegal vote is cast by secret ballot the committee endeavor to ascertain, from circumstantial evidence, for who the vote was cast. Volume **II**, section **865**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(206) Evidence.—To Prove How the Elector Votes When He Does Not Disclose His Vote—**
Continued.

As to the degree of evidence required to prove the ballot of a disqualified voter who does not testify to his own vote. Volume **II**, section **929**.

Discussion of the evidence required to establish for whom a voter has cast his ballot. Volume **I**, section **814**.

The voter not being compelled to testify for whom he voted, proof of general reputation as to political character and party preferences was accepted to determine the vote. Volume **I**, section **799**.

Unidentified votes cast by disqualified persons were proven by testimony as to party affiliations of the persons and circumstances attending the voter. Volume **II**, section **957**.

In the absence of direct proof of how he voted, evidence as to the voter's party, his advocacy of candidates, or the friends who sustained his right to vote is admissible. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Testimony that a certain man belonged to a certain club and a certain party was held insufficient proof aliunde of his vote. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

Evidence as to the party affiliations of voters is inconclusive as proof of how they cast their ballots. Volume **I**, section **738**.

Instance wherein the vote of a disqualified voter was proven by the fact of his color. Volume **II**, section **985**.

Votes proven by merely showing the party affiliations of the voter have been counted by the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **580**.

In regard to minors and nonresidents as voters, the mere opinion of a witness who does not state facts to justify it is insufficient. Volume **II**, section **963**.

At a poll where votes were cast by disqualified persons the return was corrected on the testimony of persons who assumed to know how the disqualified persons voted. Volume **II**, section **875**.

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**.

(207) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove His Own Vote, Especially in Case of Disqualification.

The vote thrown by an alleged disqualified voter may be proven by his own testimony or that of friends who heard his declarations. Volume **I**, section **836**.

As to the competency of a voter as a witness to prove for whom he cast his ballot. Volume **II**, section **858**.

A theory that a voter, whose qualifications are challenged, is a party whose confession is proper evidence. Volume **I**, section **836**.

A voter's testimony under oath that he was disqualified and voted for a certain candidate was accepted as justification for rejecting the vote. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

One who has knowingly cast an illegal vote should not be relied on to prove how he voted, but it is otherwise in case of honest mistake. Volume **I**, section **585**.

The testimony of a voter as to what ballot he cast depends for its value on the intelligence of the witness. Volume **II**, section **932**.

Where ballots are numbered in connection with the voter's name, the ballots themselves are the best evidence and the testimony of the voter should not be taken. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

Evidence of voters as to their votes is of doubtful validity if taken several months after election. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

A voter may not by subsequent oral testimony contradict the plain expression of the ballot, although circumstances corroborate the testimony. Volume **II**, section **930**.

As to evidence on which votes may be proven aliunde when the ballot box has been taken by armed force and witnesses are intimidated. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(207) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove His Own Vote, Especially in Case of Disqualification—Continued.**

The returns being stolen after they were made out by the election officer, their contents were proven orally by one witness. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

The returns being destroyed by a tampering with the ballots after the count, contestant was permitted to prove his vote aliunde by testimony of persons who saw the votes cast and tallied or estimated it. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

After the election the testimony of the voter as to how he voted may not be received to impeach the ballot recorded as cast by him. Volume **I**, section **831**.

Evidence taken ex parte is not considered when given by electors as to their votes. Volume **II**, section **872**.

Ballots improperly rejected by election officers and them illegally destroyed were proven aliunde and counted. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

(208) Evidence.—Of the Declarations of Voter as to His Own Vote.

Declarations of the voter as to his vote must be clear and satisfactory and clearly proven. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Evidence of hearsay declarations of the voter is receivable only when the fact that he voted is shown by evidence aliunde. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Discussion of the value as evidence of a party's declaration as to his vote, whether a part of the res gestae or not. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Where the ballot was secret, testimony of an acquaintance as to voter's declaration before election was accepted as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

Evidence of declarations of voters after the election as to how they voted was rejected as hearsay. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Testimony quoting statements of the voter after election, as to how he voted or as to his qualifications, is inadmissible to prove illegality of a ballot, being hearsay. Volume **I**, section **585**.

Testimony as to what a voter said after election as to his vote is not admissible to prove for whom the vote was cast. Volume **I**, section **537**.

Testimony as to statement of a voter a considerable time after the act of voting was not admitted to prove how he voted. Volume **II**, section **861**.

Discussion as to whether or not the voters are parties to an election case in the sense that their declarations are admissible to prove their votes. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Hearsay evidence as to declarations of voter as to how he had voted or would vote was held incompetent. Volume **I**, section **738**.

As to the testimony of third persons objected to as hearsay in cases of voters challenged for disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **842**.

As to efficacy of voter's admissions to prove an illegal vote. Volume **II**, section **958**.

As to the admission of the declaration of voters challenged as to their qualifications. Volume **I**, section **842**.

The State law preventing voters from testifying as to the ballots cast by them, the Elections Committee did not admit declarations as next best evidence. Volume **I**, section **784**.

Discussion as to admissibility of oral evidence to contradict a ballot. Volume **II**, section **987**.

A voter may not by subsequent oral testimony contradict the plain expression of the ballot, although circumstances corroborate the testimony. Volume **II**, section **930**.

After the election the testimony of the voter as to how he voted may not be received to impeach the ballot recorded as cast by him. Volume **I**, section **831**.

Instance wherein evidence of declarations of voters and their affidavits as to their votes were not accepted as showing the state of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Discussion of the status of the voter as a party to the proceedings in a contested election case. Volume **II**, section **885**.

The electors are interested parties to a contest and may not be precluded by any laches of contestant or returned Member. Volume **II**, section **863**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(208) Evidence.—Of the Declarations of Voter as to His Own Vote—Continued.**

Distinction between a controversy at the polls as to a vote and a controversy before the Elections Committee where the voter is not a party. Volume **I**, section **796**.

The House, in 1817, held that it was competent to examine the qualifications of voters, although they had voted by a secret ballot and might be compelled to disclose their votes. Volume **I**, section **772**.

Where the election has been by ballot the Elections Committee declined to investigate qualifications of voters to the extent of violating the secrecy of the ballot. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Opinions of the Elections Committee as to investigating qualifications of voters who have voted by secret ballot. Volume **I**, section **775**.

It being impossible to prove how a disqualified voter cast his ballot the vote was not deducted. Volume **II**, section **929**.

As to the degree of evidence required to prove the ballot of a disqualified voter who does not testify to his own vote. Volume **II**, section **929**.

A voter's testimony under oath that he was disqualified and voted for a certain candidate was accepted as justification for rejecting the vote. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

In a sustained case the Elections Committee admitted as proof of his title to vote the voter's properly taken affidavit. Volume **I**, section **771**.

Voting being viva voce, the testimony of the voter was admitted to prove his qualifications. Volume **I**, section **780**.

A theory that a voter whose qualifications are challenged is a party whose confession is proper evidence. Volume **I**, section **836**.

The vote thrown by an alleged disqualified voter may be proven by his own testimony or that of friends who heard his declarations. Volume **I**, section **836**.

Electors having made affidavit of their qualifications and as to the ballots they intended to cast, and the same being corroborated orally, the House counted the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **978**.

(209) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove the Vote When Returns Have Been Rejected.

Returns being rejected and the boxes impeached, the vote was proven aliunde by calling the voters whose names appeared on the poll list. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

The returns being rejected the vote aliunde was proven entirely by the testimony of the voters. Volume **II**, section **964**.

The return being rejected votes were proven aliunde on testimony of the voters, corroborated by a witness who saw them vote. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Votes proven aliunde by persons swearing that they were qualified and that they voted for the contestee in the election in question. Volume **II**, section **882**.

Where votes are proven aliunde the voter is swearing to his vote need not identify the ballot. Volume **II**, section **882**.

In proving the vote aliunde the Elections Committee rejected hearsay testimony and conjecture, and required the evidence of the voter or the marker. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

In proving votes aliunde the testimony of the voters themselves was preferred to an unofficial tally. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

Where election officers are discredited by a falsified return their testimony as to their own votes is valueless as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

Returns being rejected the evidence of the voters as to how they voted is not always accepted in proving the vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **932**.

Instance wherein evidence of declarations of voters and their affidavits as to their votes were not accepted as showing the state of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Instance wherein depositions given by voters at the time of voting were admitted in proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

Discussion of the doctrine of res gestae as applied to certificates made by voters at the time of voting. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(209) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove the Vote When Returns Have Been Rejected—**

Continued.

A voter may not by subsequent oral testimony contradict the plain expression of the ballot, although circumstances corroborate the testimony. Volume **II**, section **930**.

The fact that votes proven to have been cast by testimony of the voters do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

After the election the testimony of the voter as to how he voted may not be received to impeach the ballot recorded as cast by him. Volume **I**, section **831**.

The committee in 1793 declined to permit a ballot to be impeached by the testimony of the voter after the act of voting. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Votes proven aliunde by persons swearing that they were qualified and that they voted for the contestee in the election in question. Volume **II**, section **882**.

In a sustained case the Elections Committee admitted as proof of his title to vote the voter's properly taken affidavit. Volume **I**, section **771**.

(210) Evidence.—General Testimony to Prove the Vote When Returns Have Been Rejected.

Discussion of the kind of evidence required to prove aliunde a vote at a precinct whereof the returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

The returns being destroyed by a tampering with the ballots after the count, contestant was permitted to prove his vote aliunde by testimony of persons who saw the votes cast and tallied or estimated them. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

Returns being rejected for fraud, the statement of a witness who saw a definite number of votes thrown for contestant, corroborated by general testimony, was received as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

Votes may be proven aliunde by evidence of third persons as to how the voters cast their ballots. Volume **II**, section **882**.

Certificates of canvassing officers, supplemented by certified transcript by a chancery clerk, were held prima facie evidence of the votes at a poll whereof the primary returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **960**.

Where returns are rejected the vote may not be proven aliunde by the opinion of a person who kept a tally sheet. Volume **II**, section **902**.

When the State law does not make it the duty of an officer to make a report of the votes cast, a report from that officer is not accepted as evidence of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

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

As to evidence on which votes may be proven aliunde when the ballot box has been taken by armed force and witnesses are intimidated. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

Votes may not be proven aliunde on mere estimates of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

Agents of contestee having intimidated contestant's witnesses, the House did not require the best evidence for proof aliunde of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

Where, by a conspiracy of officials, ignorant election officers were installed and then their imperfect returns rejected, contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspectors, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.

Returns being rejected for fraud by election officers, no act of the said officers may be admitted as proof aliunde of the vote. Volume **II**, section **932**.

Kind of proof accepted to prove votes additional to those returned for contestant at a precinct where his supporters were unable to read or write. Volume **II**, section **896**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe for the benefit of one party causes rejection of the returns, should the innocent opposing party be credited with his unimpeached vote? Volume **II**, section **1086**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(210) Evidence.—General Testimony to Prove the Vote When Returns Have Been Rejected—Continued.**

Certain votes in a county being evidently cast were counted according to the known opinions of the voters, although there was evidence generally of great frauds. Volume **I**, section **721**.

Returns having been lost or destroyed, testimony of election officers being conflicting and the voters not having been called, the vote was not counted. Volume **II**, section **914**.

Official ballots being destroyed in furtherance of a conspiracy of election officers, the House corrected the return on testimony of witnesses who estimated the amount of resulting injury. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

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

The friends of returned Member having prevented taking of testimony for contestant, the House did not require strict and technical proof in proving a vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

Testimony that a certain man belonged to a certain club and a certain party was held insufficient proof aliunde of his vote. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

The House counted votes rejected by election officers because the initials instead of the full name of the candidate were written thereon, there being no doubt of the voter's intent. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

(211) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove the Vote Which He Was Prevented From Casting.

Evidence to justify counting of rejected votes should be the best, i.e., of the voters themselves. Volume **II**, section **954**.

In order to justify counting votes of voters standing in line to vote, but not voting, each voter should be called as a witness. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

In proving votes not cast the House required that each elector should testify as to the facts which entitled him to vote and have his vote counted. Volume **II**, section **1098**.

Electors having made affidavit of their qualifications and as to the ballots they intended to cast, and the same being corroborated orally, the House counted the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **978**.

The House counted the votes of persons who swore that they intended and tried to vote for contestant, but were prevented because other persons had voted on their names. Volume **II**, section **1067**.

The House counts lists of wrongfully disfranchised qualified voters when sustained by other evidence that the voters were present near the polls to vote and would have voted for the party claiming had they not been prevented. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

Where electors were intimidated by local officers, the House counted votes thus prevented on testimony establishing a "strong probability" as to the number. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

An affidavit of a voter as to how he intended to vote, made at the time the vote was rejected, was accepted as a valid declaration and part of the res gestae. Volume **II**, section **900**.

Discussion of a signed statement of an elector whose vote has been refused in relation to the doctrine of res gestae. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

The House declined to count votes of persons whose right to vote was illegally nullified on the evidence of statements of fact signed by those persons. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

The House will not, on pretense that a class of voters are unconstitutionally prevented from voting, count the votes of persons not shown individually to have attempted or desired or been qualified to vote. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

Instance wherein the House took into account the votes of electors not actually at the polls. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

The House counted lawful ballots rejected by election officers on frivolous and technical challenges. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(211) Evidence.—Of the Voter to Prove the Vote Which He Was Prevented from Casting—**
Continued.

The House counted as if cast the votes of electors who, after using due diligence, were prevented from voting by the delays of election officers. Volume **II**, section **1098**.

Voters being prevented by no fault of their own from obtaining the registration certificates required for voting, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

Where an unauthorized but not fraudulent erasure of names occurred on a registration list the House counted votes of electors harmed by this erasure. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

The House declined to count the votes of witnesses who failed to show that they were illegally refused registration or that they had tried to vote. Volume **II**, section **1087**.

With no proof to show what the vote might have been the House did not attempt to rectify the wrong caused by failure of election officers to open polls. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

The Elections Committee declined to consider the failure of election officers to hold the elections in certain precincts when it was not shown that either party was deprived thereby of votes to which he was entitled. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

Where an election is not held, although there be no sufficient excuse for the failure, the House is reluctant to allow votes for either party. Volume **II**, section **1116**.

The House declined to count as cast the vote of a person kept from the polls by a bogus telegram sent by persons unknown. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

(212) Evidence.—As to Votes.—Of the Voter to Contradict the Ballot.

The House, in 1834, reversed the decision of its committee that recorded votes on the poll book could not be changed by oral testimony. Volume **I**, section **55**.

(213) Evidence.—General Testimony to Prove Rejected Votes.

Discussion as to the evidence required to justify taking into account ballots rejected wrongfully by election officers. Volume **II**, section **963**.

Votes improperly rejected were, in absence of direct testimony, counted on proof of the general political action of the voter. Volume **I**, section **799**.

The House added to contestant's return rejected lawful votes on the testimony of persons who saw the votes rejected and knew the political preferences of the electors. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

The House counts lists of wrongfully disfranchised qualified voters when sustained by other evidence that the voters were present near the polls to vote and would have voted for the party claiming had they not been prevented. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

The House will not count votes of persons alleged to have been illegally denied the right to vote on the strength of mere lists of such persons kept loosely and not authenticated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

Where electors were intimidated by local officers, the House counted votes thus prevented, on testimony establishing a "strong probability" as to the number. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

A question as to whether an estimate of persons kept from the polls by a conspiracy to intimidate should have weight in determining the result. Volume **I**, section **622**.

Oral testimony as to the making of affidavits by rejected voters was accepted as evidence of the fact and not as hearsay. Volume **II**, section **900**.

Persons being denied the privilege of voting because of disqualification, their votes may not be counted by the House of general testimony as to their qualifications. Volume **II**, section **870**.

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestee, and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(213) Evidence.—General Testimony to Prove Rejected Votes—Continued.**

Where many persons are disfranchised by an unconstitutional election law the House will not bring them into the account on the mere opinion of witnesses as to the number. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

The name of a candidate being written wrongly on a ballot, the House examined testimony as to the intent of the voter. Volume **I**, section **641**.

The House may go behind the ballot to ascertain the intent of the voter, so as to explain what is ambiguous or doubtful. Volume **I**, sections **639**, **641**.

An election officer having committed a fraudulent act in counting ballots, the return was rejected and only votes proven aliunde were allowed. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

Where returns are falsified by election officers they have no prima facie effect and the parties may be credited only with such votes as may be proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

The parties in proving fraud have proved the votes actually cast, the House corrected the poll instead of rejecting it. Volume **II**, section **866**.

The House, in judging the harm done by a fraudulent ballot, took account of the opinions of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

Official ballots being destroyed in furtherance of a conspiracy of election officers, the House corrected the return on testimony of witnesses who estimated the amount of resulting injury. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

Discussion as to what constitutes a tender or offer to vote. Volume **II**, section **1026**.

Discussion as to the act of tendering a vote under the old and new ballot laws. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

When by a conspiracy of officials ignorant election officers were installed and then their imperfect returns rejected contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspectors, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.

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**.

Votes may not be proven aliunde on mere estimates of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

Testimony that a certain man belonged to a certain club and a certain party was held insufficient proof aliunde of his vote. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

Votes proven by merely showing the party affiliations of the voter have been counted by the elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **580**.

The House declined to reopen an election case to enable returned Member to prove his vote aliunde at several precincts whereof the returns had been rejected. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The name of a candidate being written wrongly on a ballot, the House examined testimony as to the intent of the voter. Volume **I**, section **641**.

Contestant producing no legal evidence as to the return and nothing to show that such return might not have been produced, parol evidence as to the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1013**.

(214) Evidence.—Presumptions in favor of Acts of Officers.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, election officers are presumed to have fully discharged the duties devolving upon them as such. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the election officers performed their duties in every respect. Volume **VI**, sections **124**, **148**.

The presumption that election officers properly discharged their full duty must obtain until refuted by competent and convincing evidence. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(214) Evidence.—Presumptions in Favor of Acts of Officers—Continued.**

- Returns made by duly appointed officials are presumed to be correct until impeached by proof of such irregularity and fraud as to raise the presumption of incompetency or dishonesty, and the House will not constitute itself a mere board of recount. Volume **VI**, section **166**.
- The records and returns of election officers are presumed to be correct, and are to be set aside only on conclusive proof. Volume **I**, section **820**.
- The acts of proper officers, acting within the sphere of their duties, are presumed correct unless shown to be otherwise. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- It is a rule of law that public officers are supposed to do their duty, and this presumption becomes conclusive if not rebutted. Volume **II**, section **1046**.
- The presumption that sworn officers did their duty must obtain unless it is clearly shown that erasures from the ballot were made by them. Volume **II**, section **950**.
- Discussion of the weight of testimony of election officers as to their own acts when impeached by the evidence of illiterate voters. Volume **II**, section **1102**.
- Failure of an election officer to perform a certain duty does not establish the presumption that he has failed as to other duties. Volume **II**, section **940**.
- An election officer, being presumed to do his duty, is presumed to have taken a required oath, and the burden of proving otherwise is on the objecting party. Volume **I**, section **782**.
- Discussion of degree and kind of evidence required to rebut the presumption in favor of the acts of election officers. Volume **I**, section **820**.
- A return impeached by the evidence of an election officer is rejected as worthless and is not received for any purpose. Volume **II**, section **890**.
- The returns of the regularly constituted authorities will not be disturbed by presumptions raised by a census of voters by races. Volume **II**, section **966**.
- Instance wherein the census and returns of previous elections were referred to as creating a presumption against a return. Volume **II**, section **984**.
- Instant wherein returns of a former election were cited to corroborate proof of intimidation and fraud. Volume **II**, section **969**.
- The House declined to reject the poll of a precinct whereof the registration was impeached by a police census of doubtful weight. Volume **II**, section **1067**.
- No illegal vote being shown, the poll was not rejected because of presumptions created by a census and arithmetical calculations. Volume **I**, section **804**.
- Instance wherein the Elections Committee considered as a suspicious circumstance a variation from the vote of the preceding election. Volume **II**, section **1016**.
- Evidence showing that a county was divided politically on the color line, incompatibility between the returns and the census was admitted to impeach the election and the returns. Volume **II**, section **969**.
- A clear preponderance of competent evidence is required to overthrow the prima facie legality of a ballot received by the election officers. Volume **I**, section **585**.
- A person whose vote has been received by the officers of election is presumed to be qualified. Volume **I**, section **810**.
- In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the election officers are presumed to have acted correctly in denying the claims of certain persons who attempted to vote. Volume **II**, section **1055**.
- An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- A vote received by election officers is presumed to be legal, and is not to be impeached by a question of registration except on indubitable proof. Volume **II**, section **962**.
- Being unable to inspect a ballot the committee and House accepted the judgment of the election judges that it was intended for a blank. Volume **I**, section **776**.
- The election officers having received a made-up ballot of which voter had neglected to paste the two parts together, the House declined to overrule the action. Volume **II**, section **998**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(214) Evidence.—Presumptions in Favor of Acts of Officers—Continued.**

The House, in 1834, reversed the decision of its committee that recorded votes on the poll book could not be changed by oral testimony. Volume **I**, section **55**.

A person whose votes has been received by the officers of election is presumed to be qualified. Volume **I**, section **810**.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the election officers are presumed to have acted correctly in denying the claims of certain persons who attempted to vote. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Until the contrary is proven election officers are presumed to have tested the voter's qualifications by a required oath. Volume **II**, section **934**.

The disqualification of certain voters being shown prima facie, the burden of proof was thrown on the party claiming the votes. Volume **I**, section **830**.

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

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

Election officers should return all votes cast in the Congressional box, even though for persons not qualified. Volume **I**, section **779**.

The poll of a district in a prior year has been referred to in deciding upon the effect of a widespread system of intimidation. Volume **I**, section **331**.

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

Instance wherein the city directory and a canvas by means of registered letters was accepted to discredit a registration. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

It is not safe to assume voting by nonresidents on mere testimony as to migrations of large numbers of persons. Volume **II**, section **907**.

(215) Evidence.—Effect of the Presumptions as to Acts of Officers of the Status of the Vote.

A vote received by election officers is prima facie good, and the burden of proof should be on the party objecting thereto. Volume **I**, section **783**.

The Elections Committee, in a sustained case, ruled that all votes recorded on the poll lists should be presumed good unless impeached by evidence. Volume **I**, section **771**.

All votes recorded on the poll lists are good unless impeached by evidence. Volume **I**, section **793**.

In the examination incident to the "Broad Seal Case" the Elections Committee held votes received by authorized officers acting legally as prima facie good. Volume **I**, section **585**.

A clear preponderance of competent evidence is required to overthrow the prima facie legality of a ballot received by the election officers. Volume **I**, section **585**.

On so difficult a question as that of residence strong testimony is required to destroy the presumption that election officers have permitted none but qualified electors to vote. Volume **II**, section **935**.

A vote, being admitted, should not be rejected on evidence that merely throws a doubt on it. Volume **II**, section **888**.

The House will not overrule the decisions of honest election officers on conflicting testimony as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **971**.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary the election officers are presumed to have acted correctly in denying the claims of certain powers who attempted to vote. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to reject votes of alleged papers received and counted by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **909**.

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the country. Volume **I**, section **55**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(215) Evidence.—Effect of the Presumptions as to Acts of Officers on the Status of the Vote—Continued.**

It not being shown that the law required a record of the qualification of an election officer, the committee declined to assume, from absence of the record, that he was not qualified. Volume **I**, section **618**.

A slight technical error in a jurat, omitting that which may be made certain, should not cause rejection of a poll, even when the law makes rejection the penalty of improper certification of the oath. Volume **I**, section **583**.

When irregularity of a jurat works rejection of a poll, unless canvassing officers are satisfied that the oath was taken, the counting of the poll is conclusive offset to faculty jurat. Volume **I**, section **583**.

As ex parte deposition, tending to show that certain election officers had been sworn, was not admitted. Volume **I**, section **843**.

The fact that registration officers register the voter raises the presumption that the latter gave proper answers to questions necessary to the act. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

(216) Evidence.—Degree and Kind Required to Destroy Presumption in Favor of Officers.

Discussion of degree and kind of evidence required to rebut the presumption in favor of the acts of election officers. Volume **I**, section **820**.

As to the weight of testimony required to overturn the presumption that sworn agents of the law have acted rightly. Volume **II**, section **980**.

Clear and satisfactory proof of fraud or mistake is required to remove the legal presumption in favor of the correctness of the acts of sworn election officers. Volume **II**, section **906**.

The fact that fewer votes were returned for contestant than for the head of his party ticket was held not to justify a conclusion of fraud. Volume **I**, section **737**.

A succession of unexplained irregularities on the part of intelligent election officers destroys the presumption in favor of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

A presumption arising from the previous good character of election officers is destroyed by uncontradicted and positive testimony as to their fraudulent conduct at the election. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

The presumption in favor of the truthfulness of official returns disappears on proof that the election officers violated the law. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Distinction between proof required to set aside returns of sworn officers and that which will establish a vote aliunde when returns do not exist. Volume **II**, section **965**.

In order for a recount of votes to rebut the presumption in favor of the election officers it must be shown that the boxes are been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **847**.

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

The burden of proving error or falsity of election returns rests upon the contestant. Volume **VI**, section **124**.

Notwithstanding that the law requiring careful preservation of ballots may not have been complied with, and that opportunity to tamper with the ballots may be shown to have complied with, and that opportunity to tamper with the ballots may be shown to have existed, unless evidence is produced to prove such tampering the point will not be considered. Volume **I**, section **132**.

The House reviewed and reversed the decision of elections officers in admitting a ballot not conforming to the State law. Volume **I**, section **775**.

The election officers having received a made-up ballot of which voter had neglected to paste the two parts together, the House declined to overrule the action. Volume **II**, section **998**.

Votes received before the election board was legally organized were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(216) Evidence.—Degree and Kind Required to Destroy Presumption in Favor of Officers—**
Continued.

The acts of election officers being presumed to be correct, a vote should not be rejected unless it is positively proven that the voter was disqualified as to registration. Volume **II**, section **933**.
Where election officers received votes without the required evidence that a poll tax had been paid, the House rejected the votes, although the tax had in fact been paid. Volume **II**, section **1051**.
Being unable to inspect a ballot, the committee and House accepted the judgment of the election judges that it was intended for a blank. Volume **I**, section **776**.

(217) Evidence.—Presumption in Favor of Election Officers Destroyed by Testimony of Voters as to Their Votes.

Official returns may be impeached successfully by testimony of voters as to how they cast their ballots. Volume **II**, section **1094**.
An election board being unfairly constituted, the returns were successfully impeached by the testimony of individual voters as to their ballots and qualifications. Volume **II**, section **1033**.
Where election officers returned twelve votes for contestant and seventeen electors swore they voted for him, the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **1111**.
Returns impeached by the testimony of the voters themselves and by an unofficial tally were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1109**.
Certificates of voters stating how they had voted and given at the time of voting to a person who sustained them by testimony were admitted as evidence against the return. Volume **II**, section **1103**.
Where election markers fraudulently mark the ballots of illiterate voters, the returns may be impeached by the testimony of the voters as to the ballots they intended to vote. Volume **II**, section **1102**.
The honesty of election officers being impeached, the testimony of the voters as to their own votes was admitted to destroy the return and prove the vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **980**.
Where the law provided for identification of the ballot cast by a voter, and where sixty-two voters examined ballots credited to them and disowned them, the returns were rejected for fraud. Volume **II**, section **1019**.
The Committee in 1793 declined to permit a ballot to be impeached by the testimony of the voter after the act of voting. Volume **I**, section **759**.

(218) Evidence.—Effect of Testimony Other Than That of the Voters on the Returns of the Officers.

Evidence that persons whose names appeared on the poll books were no longer employed in the locality and presumably had left before election day was deemed inconclusive proof of illegal voting. Volume **VI**, section **123**.
Votes of persons listed as having been illegally denied the right to vote will not be counted on the strength of a mere certificate to that effect unauthenticated by other evidence. Volume **II**, section **128**.
The ballots themselves constitute the best evidence and the count of election officials should not be set aside by testimony of a witness who merely looked at the ballots and testified to the results. Volume **VI**, section **115**.
The House, overruling the committee, declined to find the return of the election officers fraudulent on the strength of an impeached recount of the votes. Volume **II**, section **847**.
The custody of the ballot boxes being suspicious, the House declined to set aside the returns on the strength of a recount. Volume **II**, section **848**.
General testimony that voters were deceived by false tickets, etc., does not, in the absence of specific proof, justify the rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **887**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(218) Evidence.—Effect of Testimony Other Than That of the Voters on the Returns of the Officers—Continued.**

The House declined to impeach a return on the testimony of a witness who distributed tickets and testified that he saw them voted in numbers greater than the returns credited. Volume **II**, section **1007**.

Oral testimony impeaching a return already counted by return judges was held not sufficient to cause rejection of the vote, actual return not being identified and offered. Volume **II**, section **558**.

The House did not permit the returns of election officers to be impeached by testimony of partisan workers who tallied the ballots cast. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

Both the returns and the vote were rejected in a case wherein contestee's proof aliunde gave him a greater vote than was returned by a dishonest election board favorable to him. Volume **II**, section **932**.

The House deducted on account of an uncertified precinct return, although only the parol evidence of a single witness showed that it was included in the county canvass. Volume **II**, section **981**.

There being evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud, the returns were satisfactorily impeached by evidence falling short of the best evidence, i.e., the testimony of the voters themselves. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Instance wherein returns were impeached on evidence of a person who saw and listed the ballot of each voter as he deposited it. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

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**.

Evidence of declarations of voters when they took their tickets and went to the box, availed to discredit returns of elections officers of doubtful honesty. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Discussion as to the sufficiency of tally lists kept by watchers at the polls, to impeach the returns of the officers. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

Discussion as to what is the best evidence when objection is made to the action of county canvassers in rejecting precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Where canvassing officers reject returns transmitted unsealed when the law requires them to be sealed, what evidence should the House require to overrule the canvassers? Volume **II**, section **1057**.

To vitiate the election of returned Member a general scheme of fraud must be proven both to have existed and to have been effective. Volume **II**, section **967**.

An election board being unfairly constituted, the returns were successfully impeached by the testimony of individual voters as to their ballots and qualifications. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

The honesty of election officers being impeached, the testimony of the voters as to their own votes was admitted to destroy the return and prove the vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **980**.

(219) Evidence.—Of the Qualifications of Voters.

Discussion of the nature of evidence required to prove the qualifications of voters. Volume **I**, section **842**.

In a sustained case, the Elections Committee admitted as proof of his title to vote the voter's properly taken affidavit. Volume **I**, section **771**.

Voting being via voce, the testimony of the voter was admitted to prove his qualifications. Volume **II**, section **780**.

The Elections Committee held copies of muster rolls of a regiment prima facie evidence of the age of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **851**.

Regular naturalization papers, attacked by parol proof that they were obtained by fraud, were held to justify the vote given by the bearer. Volume **II**, section **929**.

As to the sufficiency of certified copies of registration lists as evidence of the qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **934**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(219) Evidence.—Of the Qualifications of Voters—Continued.**

- The presumption arising from the fact of registration is not overthrown by the simple proof that the voters are students. Volume **II**, section **1080**.
- As to the degree of evidence required to justify rejection of a vote for disqualification on account of residence. Volume **II**, section **928**.
- To reject votes cast by persons alleged not to have lived within the precinct, the best evidence regarding precinct lines should be produced. Volume **II**, section **989**.
- In a controversy as to votes objected to because the voter is an alien, the party attacking the qualification may be required to prove a negative. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- As to the evidence which should be produced at the poll to justify rejection of a vote tendered by alleged convict. Volume **II**, section **978**.
- In regard to convicts as voters, the record of conviction is the only evidence acceptable to the House unless the record has been destroyed. Volume **II**, section **963**.
- A judgment of the court was held sufficient evidence that a person was disqualified as a voter by being a convict. Volume **II**, section **1009**.
- A vote admitted without presentation of required evidence at the polls is not validated by production of the evidence during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **979**.
- In a city precinct testimony that certain names on the poll lists are unknown to the witnesses, does not justify an assumption that the voters are disqualified. Volume **II**, section **1001**.
- Instance wherein the number of disqualified voters was fixed by testimony of a single witness as to his mere comparison of poll lists with delinquent tax list. Volume **II**, section **985**.
- It is not safe to assume voting by nonresidents on mere testimony as to migrations of large numbers of persons. Volume **II**, section **907**.
- In regard to minors and nonresidents as voters, the mere opinion of a witness, who does not state facts to justify it, is insufficient. Volume **II**, section **963**.
- The presence of names on a list of foreign citizens enrolled under authority of a treaty was held prima facie evidence of disqualification for voting. Volume **I**, section **830**.
- Nonprofessional evidence that a voter is an "idiot" may be given weight as a statement of fact rather than opinion. Volume **I**, section **586**.
- Nonprofessional testimony as to a voter's "unsound mind" should be accompanied by careful definition to be of weight. Volume **I**, section **586**.
- Until the contrary is proven, election officers are presumed to have tested the voter's qualifications by a required oath. Volume **II**, section **934**.
- At a poll where votes were cast by disqualified persons the return was corrected on the testimony of persons who assumed to know how the disqualified persons voted. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- A vote being received as sound, the mere fact that the voter is alien born does not compel the party claiming it to prove naturalization. Volume **I**, section **796**.
- When a voter's qualifications are objected to the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the competitor and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.
- The disqualification of certain voters being shown prima facie, the burden of proof was thrown on the party claiming the votes. Volume **I**, section **830**.
- The House declined to be bound by a decision of a State court on an analogous question, but not the identical question of qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **909**.
- Opinions of the Elections Committee as to investigating qualifications of voters who have voted by secret ballot. Volume **I**, section **775**.
- Where the election had been by ballot the Elections Committee declined to investigate qualifications of voters to the extent of violating the secrecy of the ballot. Volume **I**, section **777**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(219) Evidence.—Of the Qualifications of Voters—Continued.**

The House, in 1817, held that it was competent to examine the qualifications of voters, although they had voted by a secret ballot and might be compelled to disclose their votes. Volume **I**, section **772**.

Where elections are objected to for want of qualifications their names should be set forth in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **773**.

The notice of contest need not give the names of voters objected to for disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **830**.

In an election case where it is alleged that votes have been cast by persons not qualified the names of such persons should be given in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Instance wherein the vote of a disqualified voter was proven by the fact of his color. Volume **II**, section **985**.

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

The presence of names on a list of foreign citizens enrolled under authority of a treaty was held prima facie evidence of disqualification for voting. Volume **I**, section **830**.

A voter being qualified as to naturalization, his vote was not rejected because he did not produce his papers at the polls as required by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **933**.

On a question of residence qualification of voters ward lines in cities should be shown by record evidence of boundaries. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

On so difficult a question as that of residence strong testimony is required to destroy the presumption that election officers have permitted none but qualified electors to vote. Volume **II**, section **935**.

Where elections were viva voce the Elections Committee required contestant to prove the want of residence of such persons as he claimed voted illegally. Volume **II**, section **880**.

An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.

Where voters are disqualified for crime a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I**, section **537**.

(220) Evidence.—Of Bribery.

The allegation of mere rumors of bribery is not sufficient to cause the Senate to investigate the election of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **955**.

Discussion of the degree and kind of evidence necessary to prove bribery in an election case. Volume **II**, section **945**.

As to the evidence required to establish a charge of bribery. Volume **II**, sections **912**, **917**.

Discussion of the value in proving bribery of testimony as to statements of voters after they have voted. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

As to the evidence required to show a conspiracy to bribe. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

The House requires very plain evidence to presume such an interweaving of bribery in the votes as to justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

Testimony which merely raises a presumption that money was used for bribery is not sufficient to affect the determination of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

The House declined to reject a vote on charges of general bribery sustained by hearsay testimony. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

Discussion of the value in proving bribery of testimony as to statements of voters after they have voted. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

Hearsay evidence as to declarations of voters that they had been bribed is unsatisfactory and dangerous evidence. Volume **I**, section **738**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(220) Evidence.—Of Bribery—Continued.**

- Discussion of the evidence required to prove charges of bribery. Volume **II**, section **917**.
- Where a conspiracy to bribe is shown, and an indefinite number of tainted votes are cast, the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1086**.
- One of a series of ballots with similar distinguishing marks being shown to be corrupt, the House, overruling its committee, inferred corruption as to all. Volume **I**, section **576**.
- Payment of the expenses of a contestant by sitting Member, on condition of latter's withdrawal, was not held as a corrupt obtaining of the seat. Volume **II**, section **901**.
- Contestant may not impeach the title of sitting Member by general averments of error, fraud, bribery, or coercion, but must specifically set forth in notice of contest the grounds upon which the contest is brought. Volume **VI**, section **102**.
- Where a conspiracy to bribe for the benefit of one party causes rejection of the return, should the innocent opposing party be credited with his unimpeached vote? Volume **II**, section **1086**.
- Introduction under agreement with a civic organization of pension bill prior to election held not to constitute proof of bribery. Volume **VI**, section **81**.
- Expenditure of money for advertising space or editorial comment in newspapers or for the hiring of speakers or personal workers held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI**, section **84**.
- Contributions to party campaign committees held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI**, section **84**.
- Participation by an election judge in bribery did not justify rejection of the poll when the contaminated votes could be separated. Volume **II**, section **1068**.
- If an elector enters into an express or implied agreement as to his vote, the presumption is created that he votes in accordance with the agreement. Volume **II**, sections **917**, **923**.
- Employment for the purpose of controlling a vote, such object being known and acquiesced in by the voter, throws on the party naturally profiting the onus of proving that the vote was not influenced. Volume **II**, sections **917**, **923**.
- Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery, and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1754**.
- Argument that bribery on the part of a returned Member does not constitute a disqualification justifying his exclusion. Volume **II**, section **946**.

(221) Evidence.—Of Fraud Generally.

- Discussion as to appointment of election officers of one party only as prima facie evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **1104**.
- Where the examination so far as made showed fraud, but not sufficient to change the result, the House declined to presume fraud also as to other boxes which might change the result. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
- Fraud will not be presumed simply from an unusual ratio between votes and population. Volume **II**, section **892**.
- Persons intending to vote fraudulently must be shown to have done so at some poll to justify corrections on their account. Volume **II**, section **851**.
- General evidence that repeaters voted is not effective unless supplemented by specific evidence as to who they were and where and for whom they voted. Volume **II**, section **1055**.
- The House, in judging the harm done by a fraudulent ballot, took account of the opinions of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1095**.
- The House declined to declare a seat vacant on hearsay evidence as to general bribery and irregularities. Volume **II**, section **1001**.
- In the absence of law requiring ballots to be counted in the voting place in which they were cast, the removal of ballot boxes to another place for counting was held not to constitute evidence of fraud. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(222) Evidence.—Of Conspiracy to Defraud.**

Discussion as to the evidence required to prove a conspiracy to commit election frauds. Volume **II**, section **1052**. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

Discussion as to kind and quality of evidence needed to establish a general conspiracy against a ballot box in a district. Volume **II**, section **973**.

The kind and degree of evidence required to establish a conspiracy to defraud in a district. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

Forcible usurpation of county offices whereby the entire election machinery of the county was placed in the hands of one party in violation of law, with subsequent fraudulent acts, constituted evidence of a conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1022**.

Evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud may not be sustained by contradicted testimony of two or more persons who declare they saw more votes cast for contestant than were returned. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Failure to give party representation on election boards, when the same is required by law and practicable, is evidence of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Disregard of a law requiring party representation on election boards may contribute to establish conspiracy, but does not do so of itself. Volume **II**, section **974**.

A general plan of evasion of the law providing for boards of fair election officers, combined with attempts to prevent examination thereof, was considered proof of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Upon proof of a conspiracy to defraud, the returns from the part of the district involved were rejected. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

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

The degree and kind of testimony required to show a registration to be fraudulent, in connection with a conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

A fraudulent registration was held to justify a conclusion that a conspiracy existed to perpetrate fraud in the election. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

An illegal destruction of ballots, but apparently done in good faith, was not held as evidence contributing to a charge of conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Although there may be evidence establishing a conspiracy to defraud, it is still necessary to show effects in order to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Proof of a conspiracy to defraud may, but does not necessarily, require the returns to be rejected unless sustained by oral testimony. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Although widespread frauds are shown in a district, yet contestant must show that they affect enough votes to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1040**.

No fraud being shown, a poll is not rejected because the ballot box does not contain as many votes as we are proved by oath of voters. Volume **I**, section **801**.

The fact that fewer votes were returned for contestant than for the head of his party ticket was held not to justify a conclusion of fraud. Volume **I**, section **737**.

The Elections Committee corrected a return wherein testimony of bystanders showed that partisan election officers had acted unfairly in drawing from the box an excess of ballots. Volume **II**, section **970**.

An election officer being detected in fraudulent acts, a return in due form signed by him and two unimpeached associates was not accepted as evidence of the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **914**.

Discussion of the weight of testimony of election officers as to their own acts when impeached by the evidence of illiterate voters. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

Failure of registrar to appear when summoned to explain charges of illegal registration does not prove the charges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(223) Evidence.—Of Intimidation.**

To justify the rejection of a poll for intimidation the evidence should be specific, not general. Volume **II**, section **891**.

General intimidation may not be proven solely by hearsay and general reputation without specific testimony of the voters. Volume **II**, section **987**.

Evidence of the unsworn declarations of voters as to their intimidation is hearsay and inadmissible. Volume **II**, section **943**.

In absence of evidence for whom a man voted or that he was improperly influenced the House declined to reject the vote because of a suspicious remark of the voter. Volume **II**, section **949**.

Rumors that certain employees have been intimidated are not considered in an election contest. Volume **II**, section **943**.

Common rumor of an indefinite amount of intimidation of workingmen by employers was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **971**.

Argument that intimidation should be shown from testimony of persons affected thereby, and not from favoring conditions. Volume **II**, section **947**.

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

The poll of a district in a prior year has been referred to in deciding upon the effect of a widespread system of intimidation. Volume **I**, section **331**.

Instance wherein returns of a former election were cited to corroborate proof of intimidation and fraud. Volume **II**, section **969**.

A comparison of the votes cast with the population may be admitted as bearing on the question of intimidation. Volume **II**, section **887**.

Although a parish in a region wherein intimidation might be expected showed a marvelous unanimity in the vote, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Disturbance at the polls does not, in the absence of specific evidence as to the effect of intimidation, justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **891**.

Employment for the purpose of controlling a vote, such object being known and acquiesced in by the voter, throws on the party naturally profiting the onus of proving that the vote was not influenced. Volume **II**, section **917**.

A question as to whether or not the House, from historic knowledge merely, may decide that the result of an election has been invalidated by intimidation. Volume **I**, section **327**.

A question as to whether an estimate of persons kept from the polls by a conspiracy to intimidate should have weight in determining the result. Volume **I**, section **622**.

As to the force of admissions by counsel during argument of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Early instance wherein the Elections Committee heard arguments of the parties on the evidence. Volume **I**, section **782**.

The Elections Committee examined a question raised in the notice of contest, although it had not been insisted on in the arguments of contestant. Volume **II**, section **878**.

The Elections Committee at the outset of an investigation called on the claimants to state in writing the grounds of their respective claims. Volume **I**, section **792**.

Instance wherein leave was given to take further testimony and produce additional evidence after briefs had been filed and arguments heard. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

Having permitted without objection the reference of a contest to a committee of the House, and having taken testimony and presented argument on the merits of the contest, the sitting Member was held to have waived thereby any right to object to irregularities in the filing of the notice of contest. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

On a recount by the committee the question of rejecting ballots is properly passed when they are received in Washington and before recounting or at least when tabulated, and the motion comes too late after the record has been made and argument heard. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(224) Evidence.—In General.**

- Instance of refusal of sitting Member's request for leave to submit evidence. Volume **VI**, section **139**.
- The House declined to consider statements of persons alleging an illegal denial of the right to vote but failing to submit evidence. Volume **VI**, section **122**.
- A resolution directing county officials to produce election records, in effect a subpoena duces tecum, was accorded high privilege. Volume **VI**, section **181**.
- A resolution to procure testimony in a contested election case is privileged when reported by a committee on elections, and is in order on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII**, section **2276**.
- Instance wherein the Elections Committee declined to order the production of ballots and decided the case as made up under the general law. Volume **I**, section **732**.
- Instance wherein, by agreement of parties, evidence in an election case was taken under a State law. Volume **I**, section **810**.
- Instance wherein the returned Member in an election case took no testimony. Volume **II**, section **1072**.
- The law governing the service of notice by the party desiring to take a deposition in an election case. Volume **I**, section **697**.
- In a city precinct, testimony that certain names on the poll lists are unknown to the witnesses does not justify an assumption that the voters are disqualified. Volume **II**, section **1001**.
- The presumption arising from the fact of registration is not overthrown by the simple proof that the voters are students. Volume **II**, section **1080**.
- As to the extrinsic evidence which sustains the sufficiency of the designation of the office on a ballot. Volume **II**, section **951**.
- The name of a candidate being written wrongly on a ballot, the House examined testimony as to the intent of the voter. Volume **I**, section **641**.
- Discussion as to the status of the ballots as evidence when the honesty of the election officers is impeached. Volume **II**, section **1043**.
- Kind of proof accepted to prove votes additional to those returned for contestant at a precinct where his supporters were unable to read or write. Volume **II**, section **869**.
- A vote admitted without presentation of required evidence at the polls is not validated by production of the evidence during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **979**.
- Being unable to inspect a ballot the committee and House accepted the judgment of the election judges that it was intended for a blank. Volume **I**, section **776**.
- Reference to practice of agreeing to questions of fact in contested election cases as liable to abuse. Volume **I**, section **525**.
- The Elections Committee in determining prima facie right declined to open evidence relating to final right. Volume **I**, section **794**.
- The question raised as to the right of the House to determine the rule as to evidence it will receive, even though State law and decisions are alleged to prescribe a rule. Volume **II**, section **1121**.
- The Senate has decided that while discovery of new evidence might cause review of a decision in an election case, it should not for other reasons change a judgment once made. Volume **I**, section **564**.
- The House having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **765**.
- The House having corrected the returns by an ascertainment of the qualifications of certain voters seated the contestant in accordance with the findings. Volume **I**, section **767**.
- It not being shown for whom a few paupers voted, the Elections Committee did not give the charge consideration. Volume **II**, section **1085**.
- Instance of an election contest originated by sundry citizens. Volume **I**, section **555**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(224) Evidence.—In General—Continued.**

In extraordinary cases and where it appears that in no other way can the will of the voter be ascertained, resort to methods not technically legal may be justifiable. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

(225) Expenses of Contest.

Reference to the laws relating to payment of contestants and contestees in an election case. Volume **I**, section **676**.

The amount for which a party to an election case may be reimbursed for expenses is limited by law. Volume **I**, section **676**.

A party to an election case must file a detailed account and vouchers in support of this claim for expenses. Volume **I**, section **676**.

Payments for the expenses of either party to an election case may not be made by the House out of its contingent fund or otherwise. Volume **I**, section **677**.

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

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

The committee exercises its discretion as to the amount of fees allowed in contested-election cases. Volume **VI**, section **175**.

Allowance of contestant's attorney fees is not uniform, but each case is decided on its merits. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

No evidence having been produced to justify a contest, the committee recommended that no fees be allowed. Volume **VI**, section **101**.

The committee having reached the conclusion that the contestant was not acting in good faith in bringing the contest announced that it would decline to authorize payment of any expense incurred by the contestant therein. Volume **VI**, section **168**.

Early instance wherein compensation was voted to a contestant. Volume **I**, section **805**.

Appropriations for payment of expenses incurred in contested-election cases are in order on an appropriation bill when duly certified by Committee on Elections and not otherwise. Volume **VII**, section **1231**.

A proposition relating to the pay of a contestant for a seat is not a question of privilege. Volume **I**, sections **674**, **675**.

(226) Governor.—Questions of Prima Facie Title Arising From Credentials Issued by.

Instance wherein the House, disregarding the certificate of the governor, ascertained prima facie right on the returns of the local offices. Volume **I**, section **794**.

A governor empowered by law to issue credentials may certify to his own election to the House. Volume **I**, section **619**.

Instance wherein, during the reconstruction period, credentials were issued to Members-elect by a military commander. Volume **I**, section **388**.

Neither the Clerk nor the House honored credentials issued by a lieutenant-governor, in the temporary absence of the governor, revoking regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **59**.

In making up the roll the Clerk disregarded entirely credentials issued by a person claiming to be governor but who never exercised the functions of that office. Volume **I**, section **60**.

Credentials regular in form and issued in accordance with law were honored by the House, although it appeared that the governor issuing them might be merely a de facto officer. Volume **I**, section **623**.

The House declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials when historic facts impeached the authority of the governor and the legality of the election. Volume **I**, section **519**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(226) Governor.—Questions of Prima Facie Title Arising From Credentials Issued by—**
Continued.

A county court charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume **I**, section **581**.

The law requiring a return to “set forth in words at length” the number of votes, the governor, in awarding prima facie right, should construe an obscure word as a word in full, not an abbreviation. Volume **I**, section **582**.

A Delegate is elected by a plurality of votes and the governor is required to declare the election, in accordance with which a certificate is to be given. Volume **II**, section **1290**.

(227) Governor.—Issue of Writs of Election by, Especially to Fill Vacancies.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

An election to fill a vacancy, called by the governor in pursuance of constitutional authority, was held valid, although no State law prescribed time, place, or manner of such election. Volume **I**, section **517**.

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion as to the functions of a governor in calling an election to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation. Volume **I**, section **312**.

Examination of the term “vacancy” as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to unseat a returned Delegate because in calling the election the governor had exercised doubtful authority. Volume **I**, section **766**.

The seat of a Delegate being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of a Territory. Volume **I**, section **773**.

(228) Governor.—In General.

A Member having been inaugurated governor of his State was declared to have vacated his seat in the House coincident with his taking the oath as governor. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

Acceptance of the resignation of a Member of the House is unnecessary and the refusal of a governor to accept a resignation can not operate to continue membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

The resignation of a member may be addressed either to the House or to the Governor of the State from which returned. In which latter event the House is advised by the Member or the Governor. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

The Speaker having been elected Vice President and a Member of the succeeding Congress at the same election, transmitted to the governor of his State his resignation as a Member elect. Volume **VI**, section **230**.

Mr. Speaker Garner, having been elected simultaneously to the Vice Presidency and to Membership in the next Congress, transmitted to the Executive of his State his resignation as a Member elect of the Seventy-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **453**.

The resignation of a Member, whether presented to the governor of the State or to the Speaker of the House, becomes immediately effective and may not be withdrawn. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

The executive of a State sometimes informs the House that he has received the resignation of a Member. Volume **VI**, section **232**.

(229) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Opening and Closing Polls.

Votes received before the election board was legally organized were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

Votes taken before the legal hour for opening the polls by officers having fraudulent intent are valueless. Volume **II**, section **874**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(229) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Opening and Closing Polls—Continued.**

Votes cast before the hour provided by law for opening of polling places should not be counted.

Volume **VI**, section **113**.

An election being opened after the legal hour and evidence showing only half the registration as voting, the poll was rejected, although essential harm was not shown. Volume **II**, section **953**.

Polls being illegally closed, the House took into account the injury resulting to contestant thereby. Volume **II**, section **970**.

There being no evidence that either party had suffered especial harm, the House did not count votes excluded by closing the polls, although negligence of election officers was alleged. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

The Elections Committee declined to ratify the rejection of a poll because it had been closed too early, no injury being shown. Volume **II**, section **983**.

The State law requiring the polls to be open from “sunrise to sunset” and the polls being closed at sunset and then reopened, the votes cast after sunset were rejected. Volume **II**, section **872**.

Votes cast at an election adjourned beyond the time permitted by law were rejected. Volume **I**, section **783**.

A sheriff having adjourned an election for a reason not specified as a cause of adjournment, the Elections Committee rejected votes cast after such adjournment. Volume **I**, section **769**.

Although the State law forbade temporary closing of a poll on penalty of vitiating the election, yet the harmless act of suspending voting while the officers dined was overlooked. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Although the State law declares that no election shall be invalid by failure to have party representation on boards of election officers, the House will reject the returns where fraud accompanies the irregularity. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

No fraud being shown, the House sustained the election returns, although a de facto election officer of partisan bias and irregular conduct officiated a portion of the time. Volume **II**, section **878**.

An election officer appointed without authority of law was held not to be an officer de facto. Volume **II**, section **884**.

An election officer who was removed, but not notified of the fact, and whose successor failed to qualify, was a de facto officer, and returns signed by him were not properly rejected. Volume **I**, section **603**.

An election is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law that the ballots shall be returned within a given time. Volume **I**, section **781**.

The removal of the poll from the place prescribed by law was a violation of a mandatory provision, justifying its rejection. Volume **II**, section **926**.

It is a dangerous step to disfranchise a precinct because election officers have failed to take the required oath. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

No fraud or injury being alleged, the Elections Committee declined to reject a poll because of neglect of the election officers to take the required oath. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Failure of election officers to be sworn, no fraud damaging to the petitioner being shown, was apparently considered not sufficient to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Although only one of the three election officers was sworn, the House overruled the State canvassers and counted the vote as cast. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

Failure to swear the election officers, combined with other irregularities, was, by a divided committee, held not to require rejection of the poll, actual fraud not being shown. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The neglect of the officer conducting the poll to take the required oath is ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **I**, section **782**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(229) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Opening and Closing Polls—Continued.**

- It is presumed that election officers who are partisans of the objecting party have not intentionally erred against his interest. Volume **II**, section **922**.
- The Elections Committee felt bound to follow a State law as it stood, although inadequate to secure honesty from election officers. Volume **II**, section **967**.
- The admission to naturalization being the function of a judge, a performance of this function by a clerk is void. Volume **II**, section **992**.
- The record of a court of naturalization sufficiently establishes citizenship, even though it be alleged that the certificate of the fact has not been issued regularly. Volume **I**, section **472**.
- The House considered the constitution and laws of the State in which the election was held as affording the rule by which irregularities should be tested. Volume **I**, section **54**.
- An election officer having acted *colore officii* without objection from any claimant, the Elections Committee declined to inquire if he had been appointed properly. Volume **I**, section **782**.
- There being doubt as to the regularity of the appointment of an election judge, the committee rejected the votes cast while he officiated, but the House reversed the ruling. Volume **I**, section **55**.
- Although irregularly chosen, an election officer was regarded as a *de facto* officer whose acts were valid. Volume **II**, section **1014**.
- Although *de facto* officers presided and returns were transmitted unsealed by an unauthorized person the House did not reject the return. Volume **II**, section **912**.
- An investigation showing for sitting Member a majority, the House declined to vacate the seat because certain irregularities (not frauds) suggested that further inquiry might change the result. Volume **I**, section **783**.
- The House declined to reverse a return on the possibility but not the probability that the voters of two towns accidentally not included in the notice of election might have changed the result had they voted. Volume **I**, section **761**.
- A failure of the canvassing board to meet within the time required by law, being satisfactorily explained, was held by the House not to affect the Member's title. Volume **I**, section **764**.
- The House declined to declare a seat vacant in a case wherein unsatisfactory proof of contestant's election was reinforced by bad conduct of election officers favorable to contestee. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- The House declined to declare a seat vacant on hearsay evidence as to general bribery and irregularities. Volume **II**, section **1001**.
- Irregularities unaccompanied by fraud do not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **912**.
- Discussion of directory and mandatory laws as related to irregularities in conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- Irregularities, found to be infractions of directory provisions of law, do not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **925**.
- The major part of the votes in a district being honestly given and duly canvassed, the person having a plurality of such major part was held to be elected. Volume **I**, section **759**.
- In an early election case the House, having ascertained great irregularities, unseated the returned Member, but did not seat contestant. Volume **I**, section **709**.
- Improper acts by a candidate's friends, without his participation, are of effect only so far as they are shown to have actually affected the result. Volume **II**, section **944**.
- The fact that votes proven to have been cast by testimony of the voters do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably. Volume **II**, section **1110**.
- The mere existence of frauds and irregularities does not vitiate an election, if not shown to be sufficient to change the result. Volume **II**, sections **1118**, **1127**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(229) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Opening and Closing Polls—Continued.**

Although extensive frauds and irregularities were shown, the failure to show that the official return was overcome caused the House to confirm countestee's title. Volume **II**, section **1101**. The House does not change the returned result of an election because of frauds and irregularities unless they be sufficient to change the result. Volume **I**, section **643**.

Unfair conduct on the part of election officers and suspicious circumstances do not justify overturning a majority not destroyed by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1119**.

Contestant's evidence being too indefinite to establish his case, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member although irregularities in the election were evident. Volume **I**, section **651**. Only one legally appointed election officer presiding, and the voting being interrupted by disorder, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

An informal poll held by one election officer instead of three, and irregularly conducted, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

Voters may not be deprived of their ballots by the neglect of regularly qualified managers to qualify and act. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

The law requiring the presence of the sheriff at the voting, the committee rejected votes cast in his absence, but the House reversed this ruling. Volume **I**, section **54**.

Returns are not vitiated simply because election officers lack certain qualifications required by law. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

One of the election judges being disqualified by law to act as judge, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **866**.

When the law forbids a candidate to be an election officer, is a poll for Congressman void because a candidate for a local office is such officer? Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Shall the fact that judges of election are not freeholders, as required by law, impair their acts as de facto officers? Volume **II**, section **888**.

Participation of relatives of a contestant as election officers was not held fatal to the return, although the State constitution might seem to imply a prohibition of such participation. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Election officers who have not taken the required oath are still de facto officers and their acts are valid. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The House took into account the loss occasioned by failure of election officers to open a poll at a regular polling place. Volume **II**, section **970**.

Where a true expression of the intention of qualified voters is had at an improvised poll the votes will be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

Where no law requires the use of only one ballot box at a voting precinct the use of two does not justify rejection of the return. Volume **I**, section **681**.

The use of several ballot boxes, with alleged object of defeating the purpose of the Federal inspection law, did not cause rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **897**.

Although election officers left the ballot box unguarded while adjourned for dinner, the returns were not rejected in the absence of evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **912**.

(230) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Failure to Open Polls.

Where polls are not opened, even on frivolous excuses, it is difficult to correct the wrong. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

Where an election is not held, although there be no sufficient excuse for the failure, the House is reluctant to allow votes for either party. Volume **II**, section **1116**.

Judges of election not appearing and the voters neglecting to choose others, the House declined to take into account the preferences of the said voters. Volume **II**, section **938**.

With no proof of show what the vote might have been, the House did not attempt to rectify the wrong caused by failure of election officers to open polls. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(230) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Failure to Open Polls—Continued.**

The Elections Committee declined to consider the failure of election officers to hold the elections in certain precincts when it was not shown that either party was deprived thereby of votes to which he was entitled. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

The abolition of certain polling places, whereby it was rendered impossible for many voters to cast their ballots was held not to justify the addition of votes to the returns of the candidates injured thereby. Volume **I**, section **626**.

The House declined to order a new election because of a failure to open polls at a few places in a district, neither party being shown to be responsible therefor. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

The House took into account the loss occasioned by failure of election officers to open a poll at a regular polling place. Volume **II**, section **970**.

Failure to hold an election in two townships, no reason being ascertained for such failure, did not affect the general result. Volume **II**, section **937**.

The House declined to reverse a return on the possibility but not the probability that the voters of two towns accidentally not included in the notice of election might have changed the result had they voted. Volume **I**, section **761**.

Notices of election having failed to reach two towns in a district and no votes being cast in those towns, the House declined to affirm sitting Member's title without direct evidence as to the number of voters in the towns. Volume **I**, section **761**.

Where a voter offered his tickets in a bundle and lawfully requested that the election officers deposit them in the proper boxes, the House rejected the poll because the election officers declined so to do. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

Because the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots takes a narrow and technical view of his duties under the law does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Discussion as to counting votes which would have been cast had there not been a failure to open the polls. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

No legal notice of election at a certain precinct being given, the poll was rejected by the committee, although the day of election was fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **617**.

(231) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—Use of Ballot Boxes.

As to the use of tin buckets instead of the "ballot boxes" prescribed by law. Volume **II**, section **1090**.

No law preventing the use of more than one ballot box at a precinct, the use of three did not justify rejection of the poll in the absence of proof of harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

No law preventing the use of more than one ballot box at a precinct, the use of several did not justify rejection of the poll in the absence of proof of harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1096**.

A shifting of numerous ballot boxes, done to deceive the voter, was held to be unlawful though not forbidden by law. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

A mere technical violation of the law as to custody of the ballot box, no injury being shown to anyone, does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **584**.

(232) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—In General.

Irregularities in the conduct of an election do not in themselves justify rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **1081**.

Irregularities insufficient to change the result of the election do not justify a contest. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

The voters are not to be disfranchised by any neglect of the officers after the election if the correct vote can be ascertained. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

Voters who have performed fully their own duty as to registration are not to be disfranchised because of defects in the lists caused by establishment of new voting places. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(232) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—In General**—Continued.

An election is not vitiated by unavoidable delay beyond the legal limit in arranging voting districts. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

Where a true expression of the intention of qualified voters is had at an improvised poll the votes will be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

Where the voters of one party left the polls for no just cause, the House counted the returns of the election held by the other party. Volume **II**, section **1116**.

Two companies of soldiers having voted together, where the law required a separate poll for each, the vote was counted on testimony showing honesty and fairness in the proceedings, the law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

The premature opening of official ballots and failure to post cards of instruction at the polls do not vitiate an election held properly in other respects. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

A requirement of law that the number of votes given shall be “set down in writing” on the poll book is fulfilled by the use of numerals. Volume **I**, section **773**.

The House declined to overrule the election officers who counted votes of electors assisted in marking without taking the required preliminary oath. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

The State law requiring rejection of the vote in the case of voters assisted in marking ballots without making an affidavit of disability, the House overruled the election officers who counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

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

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person does not invalidate the poll in the absence of evidence showing harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Handling of the ballots by parties other than the officers does not necessarily cause rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

A small excess of votes in the box over names on the poll list does not justify rejection of a poll, no fraud being shown. Volume **II**, section **878**.

Votes cast at precincts established in violation of election laws are illegal and should be rejected. Volume **VI**, section **114**.

Although compilation of lists of registered voters was required by State law, the mere absence of names of voters from these lists was not considered sufficient grounds for holding such voters unqualified or their votes illegal. Volume **VI**, section **188b**.

Although the court refused to appoint challengers for both parties as required by law, and challengers attempting to serve were driven from the polls, the absence of challengers is not of itself sufficient to establish fraud. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

A penalty is provided against interference by military or naval force in the exercise of the right of suffrage and conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **514**.

A Federal law provides a penalty against armed interference of Federal troops at an election. Volume **I**, section **513**.

The House will not, on pretence that a class of voters are unconstitutionally prevented from voting, count the votes of persons not shown individually to have attempted or desired or been qualified to vote. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

No wrong or injury being shown, polling places established without entire adherence to the law were approved. Volume **II**, section **994**.

Instance wherein a law providing method of establishing polling places was construed as directory rather than mandatory. Volume **II**, section **994**.

An election district being established illegally, but all parties participating in the election in good faith is considered as having a de facto existence. Volume **II**, section **893**.

County commissioners having established election districts at a special meeting when the law specified a stated meeting, the action was void. Volume **II**, section **911**.

Returns from a precinct not by a law a part of the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(232) Irregularities in Holding Elections.—In General—Continued.**

- The State legislature in fixing the place of election may condition the place on the movements of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **856**.
- The charge that an election officer was not legally chosen not being fully established, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **800**.
- No fraud or injury being shown, the proper acts of an unqualified or unauthorized election officer do not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **811**.
- No legal notice of election at a certain precinct being given, the poll was rejected by the committee, although the day of election was fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **617**.
- Time and place of an election being fixed by law, the failure of officials to give a required notice was held not to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **966**.
- The House, overruling its committee, declined to unseat a returned Delegate because, in calling the election, the governor had exercised doubtful authority. Volume **I**, section **766**.

(233) Judging.—House's Prerogative of.

- The House is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members Volume **I**, section **634**.
- The jurisdiction of the House of Representatives over election matters is limited to the constitutional right to judge election returns and qualifications of its own Members, and does not extend to elections in general. Volume **VI**, section **136**.
- No statute can interfere with the provision of the Constitution making each House of Congress the judge of the qualification and election of its own Members. Volume **VI**, section **98**.
- In determining an election case the House is not limited to the powers of a court of law but possesses all the functions of a court of equity. Volume **VI**, section **94**.
- The authority of the House to judge the elections and qualifications of its Members is infinite and in no way circumscribed by State statutes or the decisions of State courts. Volume **VI**, section **143**.
- The power of the House to examine ballots and correct returns is inherent but should be exercised only after the official returns have been discredited. Volume **VI**, section **143**.
- The House has the same authority to determine the right of a Delegate to his seat that it has in the case of a Member. Volume **I**, sections **423**, **772**.
- An opinion of an elections Committee that the House may not delegate to another tribunal its constitutional duty of judging the elections of its own Members. Volume **I**, section **608**.
- Discussion of the distinction between the power to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Member, and the power to expel. Volume **I**, section **469**.
- Discussion of the powers of the Senate under the constitutional authority to judge the elections and returns of its Members. Volume **I**, section **352**.
- The House in the Fifty-eight Congress declined to investigate the election of a Delegate to the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **652**.
- Discussion as to the applicability of English decisions to American election cases. Volume **II**, section **988**.
- The courts of a State have nothing to do with judging the elections, qualifications, and returns of Representatives in Congress. Volume **II**, section **959**.
- A committee of the House in passing on an election contest expressed disapproval of the course of the contestant in applying to local courts when Congress was in session. Volume **VI**, section **187**.
- Instance wherein a Federal court issued a temporary restraining order enjoining contestant from further proceeding in an election case. Volume **VI**, section **100**.
- Instance wherein the House reversed the ruling of a United States Federal District Court. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(233) Judging.—House's Prerogative of—Continued.**

In the absence of fraud the failure of election officers to be sworn does not vitiate the return.

Volume I, sections **584, 770, 778, 807, 810**. Volume II, section **1014, 1036, 1049, 1058**.

Failure of the judges of an election to take the required oath was held to vitiate the return. Volume I, section **831**.

It not being shown that the law required a record of the qualification of an election officer, the committee declined to assume, from absence of the record, that he was not qualified. Volume I, section **618**.

In a case wherein a contestant appeared, after a determination of final right to a seat by the House, the sitting Member was unseated and a vacancy declared. Volume I, section **518**.

The Senate has decided that while discovery of new evidence might cause review of a decision in an election case, it should not for other reasons change a judgment once made. Volume I, section **564**.

Discussions and decisions of the Senate as to the doctrine of res adjudicata as applied to election cases. Volume I, sections **344, 357, 629**.

In 1791 the House declined to admit as evidence in an election case official State papers under seal. Volume I, section **709**.

The House has declared that an election committee should act as a judicial body according to the rules of law. Volume I, section **635**.

An early instance where partisan bias was charged against the elections committee. Volume I, section **795**.

Instance of the seating of a contestant belonging to the party in minority in the House. Volume II, section **891**.

Where the intent of the voter was not in doubt the House followed the rule of the Kentucky court and declined to reject a ballot because not marked strictly within the square required by the State ballot law. Volume II, section **1121**.

(234) Judging.—House not Bound by the Statute as to Contests.

The law of 1851, regulating the conduct of contests in election cases, is not of absolute binding force on the House, but rather a wholesome rule not to be departed from except for cause. Volume I, section **597**.

It was conceded in 1858 that the House was not necessarily bound by the law of 1851 in judging the elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members. Volume I, section **833**.

In 1856 the idea was advanced that the House was not bound to proceed in an election case according to the law of 1851. Volume I, section **825**.

Discussion of the principle that the House is not bound by any statute in exercising its prerogative of judging the elections of its Members. Volume I, section **713**.

A discussion as to the power of the House to disregard the provisions of the law governing election contests. Volume I, section **726**.

Discussion as to the extent to which the House is bound by the technical law as to taking evidence in an election case. Volume II, section **1122**.

While not bound by the laws governing procedure in election cases, the House does not unnecessarily disregard them. Volume I, section **719**.

The House by resolution may modify the law as to the times and places of taking testimony in contested election cases. Volume I, section **600**.

The House may by resolution modify the legal requirements for taking testimony in an election case. Volume I, section **449**.

The law governing the service of notice of contest may be departed from in a case where its observance is impracticable. Volume I, section **327**.

Instance wherein the House by resolution removed the contested election cases of a State from the operation of the law and prescribed a different procedure. Volume I, section **330**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(234) Judging.—House not Bound by the Statute as to Contests—Continued.**

In 1858 the House deemed insufficient reasons urged by a contestant for proceeding in a manner different from that prescribed by the law of 1851. Volume **I**, section **833**.

For exceptional reasons the House may authorize an election case to be made up as to notice and answer after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

Form of resolution providing for notice and answer in election case after expiration of time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

Form of resolution providing for serving notice and taking testimony in an election case conducted in disregard of the terms of the law. Volume **I**, section **598**.

Instance of an inquiry into a Member's title to his seat by the elections Committee under authority of general investigations. Volume **I**, section **764**.

Form of resolution instructing a committee to inquire either as to prima facie or final title to a seat. Volume **I**, section **523**.

(235) Judging.—House's Function as Related to State Law.

Discussion of the House's right to judge of the elections and returns of its Members, as related to State laws. Volume **I**, section **637**.

The House considered the constitution and laws of the State in which the election was held as affording the rule by which irregularities should be tested. Volume **I**, section **54**.

The House in judging on elections, returns, and qualifications should, by reason of the functions delegated to the States, be governed by certain State laws. Volume **I**, section **822**.

In construing State election laws not construed by the State courts the elections Committee should recommend such construction as to give full effect to the clear intent of the legislature. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

Is the House in its function of judging elections to be precluded by an arbitrary State law from determining the intent of the voter? Volume **II**, section **1078**.

Although the intent of the voter be entirely plain, the House will follow a State law, arbitrary but mandatory, which requires rejection of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **1078**.

The House in determining its election cases passes on the validity of State laws under State constitutions. Volume **II**, section **1011**.

The House decided that it might investigate all matters pertaining to the election of a Delegate, including the constitution of the legislature which provided for the election. Volume **I**, section **826**.

The Senate has entertained no doubt of its right to look behind the credentials given by a governor to the facts of the election. Volume **V**, section **5963**.

Having determined that a returned Member has subjected himself to the penalties of a State election law necessitating his ousting from office, the House held he was not entitled to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **80**.

The House in adjudicating contested-election cases is not bound by State statutes prescribing details of election procedure. Volume **VI**, section **177**.

Where acts violative of the provisions of a State constitution do not appear to have changed the result, the House is not justified in declaring the seat vacant. Volume **VI**, section **155**.

Failure to enforce the provisions of a State constitution, when acquiesced in by candidates and electors without heinous circumstances or injustice and without effect in altering the result, does not of itself suffice to vitiate the election. Volume **VI**, section **155**.

The election laws of a State are assumed to be valid and constitutional until tested and declared otherwise by a proper tribunal. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

The Supreme Court, and not Congress, is the proper tribunal to determine the constitutionality of a State's election system. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

It is not the policy of the House of Representatives to pass upon the validity of State election laws alleged to be in conflict with the State constitution. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(235) Judging.—House's Function as Related to State Law—Continued.**

- Where the State law specifically required rejection of a ballot whereof the scratching of a name failed to mark two-thirds thereof the House approved rejection. Volume **II**, section **1078**.
- The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1125**.
- Although the State law declares that no election shall be invalid by failure to have party representation on boards of election officers, the House will reject the returns where fraud accompanies the irregularity. Volume **II**, section **1099**.
- The House is not confined to the conclusions of returns made up in strict conformity to State law, but may examine the votes and correct the returns. Volume **I**, section **774**.
- The certificate of a State executive, issued in strict accordance with State law, does not prevent examination of the votes by the House and a reversal of the return. Volume **I**, section **637**.
- The House can not be precluded from going behind the returns by the fact that a State law gives canvassers the right to reject votes for fraud or illegality. Volume **II**, section **887**.
- Election officers having omitted the word "junior" in returning the vote of a candidate in two towns, the House seated the candidate on finding that the error had affected the result decisively. Volume **I**, section **648**.
- Votes of paupers were rejected, although the attorney-general of the state had given an opinion that they were legal voters therein. Volume **II**, section **876**.
- Where the State prescribes the manner of election may the House disregard an arbitrary State law which denies expression to the voter's intent? Volume **II**, section **1078**.
- A notary taking testimony in an election case under the Federal law has jurisdiction within the district, although State law may restrict his functions to a county. Volume **II**, section **1064**.
- The House may canvass the returns and declare the result, although the required State canvass may not have been made. Volume **II**, section **1087**.
- A question as to how far the House in counting votes is bound by the requirements of the State law. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- The House considered the constitution and laws of the State in which the election was held as affording the rule by which irregularities should be tested. Volume **I**, section **54**.
- The Elections Committee felt bound to follow a State law as it stood, although inadequate to secure honesty from election officers. Volume **II**, section **967**.
- No fraud being alleged, the House counted returns transmitted in an unsealed package, although the State law required the package to be sealed. Volume **I**, section **774**.
- Where the State law specifically required rejection of a ballot whereof the scratching of a name failed to mark two-thirds thereof the House approved rejection. Volume **II**, section **1078**.
- A mandatory State law providing in effect that the writing of the name of one candidate under the unscratched name of another should make the ballot void, the House did not count the vote. Volume **II**, section **1009**.
- The House reviewed and reversed the decision of election officers in admitting a ballot not conforming to the State law. Volume **I**, section **775**.
- The House followed a State law in rejecting ballots folded together, but considered evidence tending to show fraud before doing so. Volume **I**, section **776**.
- A question as to whether the House should reject votes for irregularities not sufficient to cause their rejection under State law. Volume **I**, section **759**.
- The House deducted an excess of ballots proportionately, although the State law did not justify bringing them into the count. Volume **II**, section **992**.
- The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(235) Judging.—House's Function as Related to State Law—Continued.**

Although the State law declares that no election shall be invalid by failure to have party representation on boards of election officers, the House will reject the returns where fraud accompanies the irregularity. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

(236) Judging.—House Ordinarily Defers to Construction of State Law by State Courts.

In judging elections, qualifications, and returns of Representatives in Congress, the House does not consider itself bound by constructions placed upon State laws by the Courts of the State. Volume **VI**, section **58**.

While the House has often signified willingness to recognize constructions placed upon State laws by State tribunals, the decisions of State courts are not necessarily binding upon the House and will be accepted only when commending themselves to favorable consideration. Volume **II**, section **143**.

The election laws of a State are followed by the House, which is influenced in its construction of such statutes by well-considered decisions of the State courts. Volume **VI**, section **79**.

Decision of highest court of a State on construction of a State statute should be binding on the House. Volume **I**, section **574**.

The House should be governed by the construction given to a State law by the supreme court of the State. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

After examination of precedents the Committee on Elections and the House followed the interpretation of a State law given by the highest court of the State. Volume **I**, section **645**.

Discussion as to the binding effect on the House of the decision of a State court as to a State law. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

As to the duty of the House in an election case to follow the judgment of a State court rather than their own precedents. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

Discussion of the doctrine that the House should follow decisions of the State courts construing the election laws of a State. Volume **I**, section **731**.

Discussion as to the nature of a judicial construction of a State law bearing on the duty of the House to accept it in an election case. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

In construing a State ballot law the House followed the principle enunciated by the State supreme court as to giving effect to the voter's intent. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

Ordinarily a decision of the State supreme court that the State election law is constitutional is held conclusive by the House. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

Extent to which the House in an election case should defer to decision of a State court that a State law is void. Volume **II**, section **856**.

The House of Representatives does not pass upon matters of policy in the conduct of elections or questions relating to the validity of State laws, and such questions should be addressed to the legislative department of the State government or adjudicated in the State courts respectively. Volume **VI**, section **150**.

In the absence of Federal legislation on the subject, the legality of State primaries is governed by the State statutes and general principles of law as declared in judicial decisions. Volume **VI**, section **188a**.

Following the supreme court of the State the House counted a ballot marked as to two party columns, one of which did not contain the name of a candidate for Congress. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

Where the intent of the voter was not in doubt the House followed the rule of the Kentucky court and declined to reject a ballot because not marked strictly within the square required by the State ballot law. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

The House will count the votes of electors denied their right of suffrage by a registration law which it deems unconstitutional and not passed on by the State courts. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

Instance wherein the House determined that a state registration law was obnoxious to the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(236) Judging.—House Ordinarily Defers to Construction of State Law by State Courts—**
Continued.

The House, overruling its committee, declared the seat vacant in a case wherein thousands of voters were kept from the polls by what it deemed an unconstitutional registration law. Volume **I**, section **1126**.

Where an unconstitutional State law disfranchises a large class the House prefers to measure the wrong rather than declare a vacancy. Volume **I**, section **1075**.

Although a State law prescribed a qualification obnoxious to the State constitution, the House held the law constitutional in deference to the decision of the State court. Volume **I**, section **1051**.
The courts of a State have nothing to do with judging the elections, qualifications, and returns of Representation in Congress. Volume **II**, section **959**.

A decision by a State court after the entitled that contestant name, which had appeared in the independent column, was entitled to place in the regular party column was held not to affect the election, nor deception of the voters having occurred. Volume **II**, section **1106**.

Although a State returning board had been declared the legal one by the State supreme court the House disregarded its canvass, the fact being notorious that it never had possession of the returns. Volume **I**, section **624**.

The House declined to be bound by a decision of a State court on an analogous question, but not the identical question of qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **909**.

In an election case the decision of a State supreme court in a cause to which the contestants were not parties was not received as evidence. Volume **I**, section **708**.

The House declined to admit as evidence in an election case the decision of a State impeachment court on a related subject. Volume **I**, section **609**.

May a notary, acting under the authority of the law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State court? Volume **II**, section **1070**.

(237) Judging.—Where House Does Not Defer to Decisions of State Courts.

Decisions of State tribunals are not binding on Congress for the reason that State election laws are made Federal laws by the Federal Constitution. Volume **I**, section **91**.

The House in deciding a Federal election case, acts in the capacity of a court and is not bound by decisions of State courts unless such decisions are founded upon sound principles and comport with reason and justice. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Neither Congress nor its committees is bound by act of a State judge in a contested election case. Volume **VI**, section **187**.

The authority of the House to judge the elections and qualifications of its Members is infinite and in no way circumscribed by State statutes or the decisions of State courts. Volume **VI**, section **143**.

The House does not consider itself necessarily bound by the construction which a State court puts on the State law regulating times, places, manner, etc. Volume **II**, section **959**.

In a contested election case involving alleged fraud by election judges the acquittal of those judges in the courts is not an adjudication binding on the House. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The question raised as to the right of the House to determine the rule as to evidence it will receive even though State law and decisions are alleged to prescribe a rule. Volume **II**, section **1121**.

Should the House defer to a decision of a State court applicable to the cause in issue as to its reasoning but analogous as to facts? Volume **II**, section **996**.

Discussion of the theory that State election laws are Federal laws for Congressional elections and that constructions by State courts must yield to the precedents of the House if there be conflict. Volume **II**, section **1105**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(237) Where House Does Not Defer to Decisions of State Courts—Continued.**

A committee denied the binding effect on the House of a decision of a Territorial court on a question of fact concerning the qualifications of a Delegate. Volume **I**, section **423**.

The House declined to be bound by a decision of a State court on an analogous question, but not the identical question of qualification of voters. Volume **I**, section **909**.

In an election case the decision of a State supreme court in a cause to which the contestants were not parties was not received as evidence. Volume **I**, section **608**.

(238) Judging.—Construction of State Law by State Officers.

An opinion that the House in construction of a State law should follow the construction given by the proper State officers. Volume **I**, section **521**.

In electing a Senator the State legislature acts under authority of the Federal Constitution, and a State constitution and laws conflicting therewith are void. Volume **I**, section **632**.

Discussion as to the retroactive effect of the schedule of a new State constitution whereby a date for election of Congressman was fixed. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard to reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

Discussion of the force to be given by the House to a construction by the proper State officials of a State law fixing the time for electing Congressmen. Volume **I**, section **525**.

A question as to the authority of a construction of law by State officials and people in a case relating to time of electing Congressmen. Volume **I**, section **524**.

(239) Notice of Contest.—Time of Serving.

A person proposing to contest the election of a Member serves notice within thirty days after determination of the result. Volume **I**, section **678**.

A question as to what constitutes a "determination of the result" of an election under the terms of the law of 1851 relating to notice of contest. Volume **I**, sections **597, 862, 884, 992**.

An Elections Committee has ruled that the determination of result contemplated by the law governing notice of contest is not reached until returns have been compared or certified as required by law. Volume **I**, section **425**.

A notice of contest served within thirty days of the issuance of the governor's proclamation was held sufficient, although the proclamation was not issued within the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **38**.

A contestant may serve more than one notice of contest, provided that each notice be served within the required time. Volume **I**, section **839**.

A second notice of contest served after the expiration of the time fixed by law was disregarded. Volume **II**, section **855**.

The service of notice of contest at the residence is sufficient compliance with the law. Volume **I**, section **337**.

The House sometimes authorizes a contestant to serve an amended or supplemental notice of contest after the expiration of the time fixed by law for the serving of the notice. Volume **I**, section **452**.

Contestant have sometimes served amended or supplemental notices of contest, trusting to the House to authorize the action later. Volume **I**, section **452**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, after ruling a notice of contest insufficient, permitted contestant to specify orally. Volume **II**, section **848**.

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

Where contestant had failed to serve notice on contestee within time required by law the House declined to extend time because of lack of diligence. Volume **VI**, section **99**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(239) Notice of Contest.—Time of Serving—Continued.**

The contestant having failed to serve notice of contest within the time required by law, the committee deemed it unnecessary to take action thereon. Volume **VI**, section **100**.

Contestant having failed to serve proper notice of contest upon contestee, the case was dismissed. Volume **II**, section **101**.

Contestant having failed to serve notice of contest within the prescribed time, the committee recommended that the case be dismissed. Volume **VI**, section **175**.

An amended notice of contest having been filed by contestant was answered by contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

Objections by contestee that notice of contest was insufficient were disregarded by the elections committee. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

By answering a notice of contest served before the declaration of the result the sitting Member was held to have waived the informality. Volume **II**, section **852**.

The notice of contest being served after expiration of the legal time and the testimony taken without regard to the statute, the committee did not examine the case. Volume **II**, section **901**.

A Senate committee concluded in the Pickering impeachment that respondent might answer in person, by attorney, or not at all. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

The Presiding Officer held that counsel of the son of Judge Pickering, admitted to show the insanity of the accused, might not offer a motion to the court. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

Mr. Justice Chase introduced his counsel at the time he gave in his answer. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

In the Chase impeachment the respondent introduced additional counsel during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

President Johnson entered his appearance by letter addressed to the chief Justice and naming the counsel to appear for him. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

Form of announcing the appearance of counsel in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2453**.

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

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person, or by writing, or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

In impeachment proceedings before the Senate counsel for the respondent is admitted and heard. Volume **III**, section **2130**.

The person accused in articles of impeachment may appear in person or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

After William Blount had failed to appear and answer counsel were admitted on his behalf. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

In the Blount impeachment a letter from respondent's attorneys announcing their readiness to attend was filed in the Senate before the day set for appearance. Volume **III**, section **2305**.

The Senate decided that the counsel for William Blount need not file any warrant of attorney or other written authority. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

In the Blount impeachment the rejoinder on behalf of respondent was signed by his attorneys. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

In the First Congress the House did not think it necessary to hear petitioners in an election case on the floor by counsel. Volume **I**, section **757**.

In 1791 the House admitted the contestant and his counsel to the bar to produce testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **709**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(239) Notice of Contest.—Time of Serving—Continued.**

The House in 1803 permitted a contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House (footnote). Volume **I**, section **765**.

In 1792, 1804, and 1841 the House permitted parties in election cases to be heard by attorneys at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, sections **657–659**.

In 1826 the House, after full discussion, declined to permit the contestant in an election case to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, section **660**.

The House in 1856 declined to permit a contestant who could not speak the English language to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. Volume **I**, section **661**.

The specifications of a notice of contest are required to give a reasonable degree of information but not to have the precision of pleadings in the courts. Volume **II**, section **1064**.

Instance wherein citizens of a district, in memorial, participated in an election contest. Volume **I**, section **803**.

Instance of an election instituted by a memorial from citizens of the district. Volume **I**, section **808**.

The law governing the serving of notice of contest may be departed from in a case where its observance is impracticable. Volume **I**, section **237**.

The House may give to its Elections Committee discretion to regulate the serving of notice and taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **599**.

The legal time for serving a notice of contest in an election case is extended by the House only for good reason and where there seems to be reasonable ground for a contest. Volume **I**, section **436**.

For exceptional reasons the House may authorize an election case to be made up as to notice and answer after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties the House by resolution authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume **I**, section **687**.

Rule prescribed by the House for serving notice and taking testimony in a delayed election case. Volume **I**, section **686**.

Form of resolution providing for notice and answer in election case after expiration of time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

Form of resolution providing for serving notice and taking testimony in an election case conducted in disregard of the terms of the law. Volume **I**, section **598**.

The House having of its own motion decided to examine an election a copy of the resolution was served on the parties. Volume **I**, section **791**.

The notice of contest being served after expiration of the legal time and the testimony taken without regard to the statute, the committee did not examine the case. Volume **II**, section **901**.

An instance wherein a Delegate gave notice of a contest by a telegram, which was submitted to the House by the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **467**.

As to what constitutes the determination of result on which the serving of a notice of contest is predicated. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Decision as to what is a determination of result within the meaning of the law providing for serving notice of contest. Volume **II**, sections **862, 884**.

The pleadings in an election case should be free from personalities. Volume **II**, section **938**.

Personalities and generally also digressions on local politics are irrelevant to the record of an election case. Volume **I**, section **425**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee condemned pleadings in notice and answer for irrelevant charges and insinuations. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The Elections Committee has no authority to alter or suppress improper pleadings in the notice and answer. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

In an election case allegations as to the means by which a person became a candidate are not properly considered. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(239) Notice of Contest.—Time of Serving—Continued.**

Instance wherein the Elections Committee examined a contest on the merits, although the pleadings were too imperfect to support a decision for contestant. Volume **II**, section **1107**. Contestant's notice not having specifically demanded the rejection of an entire precinct, the Committee on Elections corrected the poll, although rejection appeared justifiable. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Although contestant claimed in his notice that blurred ballots should not be counted for contestee and did not ask that they be counted for himself, the committee counted them for both. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

If the contestant shows a return illegal, does the burden fall on contestee to prove the vote when contestant has not attacked it in his notice? Volume **II**, section **948**.

When both sides have, without objection, investigated an alleged illegal vote, failure to specify it in notice of contest may not be urged. Volume **I**, section **588**.

A vote challenged in notice of contest by either party is a proper subject of investigation. Volume **I**, section **588**.

Instance wherein a return was rejected and count aliunde admitted without request for the same in contestant's notice. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Objection to the legality of the constitution of an election district, not raised in the notice of contest, was not considered. Volume **II**, section **893**.

Contestee having objected when certain evidence was taken that it was not covered by the notice, the Elections Committee sustained the objection. Volume **II**, section **880**.

Objection having been made by contestee to evidence on points not put in issue by contestant's notice, the evidence was rejected. Volume **II**, section **855**.

The House will not examine testimony as to a precinct not included in the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

The Elections Committee examined a question raised in the notice of contest, although it had not been insisted on in the argument of contestant. Volume **II**, section **878**.

An affidavit taken without notice to opposing candidate and before the result had been determined was rejected as evidence. Volume **I**, section **618**.

Testimony taken without the notice required by the law of 1851 was excluded. Volume **II**, section **860**.

The committee considered an issue covered by testimony admitted without objection, although not specified in the pleadings. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Does the fact that an election case is instituted by a memorial instead of on pleading under the law justify a different rule of evidence? Volume **II**, section **988**.

Where contestant offered evidence not specified in notice of contest and the answer was not served within the legal time the House still considered all the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

The Elections Committee declined to recommend the reopening of a case for further testimony on facts not set forth in the notice or substantiated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

The House was disinclined to extend the time of taking testimony in order to procure testimony on points not referred to in the original notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

The law governing the service of notice by the party desiring to take a deposition in an election case. Volume **I**, section **697**.

The notice to take depositions and a copy of the subpoena are attached to the depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **704**.

A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case are sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I**, section **704**.

A notice as to taking testimony having been delayed in delivery so that one of the parties could not attend, the committee ordered the testimony taken anew. Volume **I**, section **824**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(239) Notice of Contest.—Time of Serving—Continued.**

Notices of taking testimony in an election case having specified such times and places as to make it impossible for the returned Member to attend, the Elections Committee held the testimony taken to be *ex parte*. Volume **I**, section **729**.

Although service of notice of taking testimony may be irregular, if the party yet is informed and appears and cross-examines the House may consider the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1057**. The name of a witness who swore to his own vote not being mentioned in the notice to take depositions as required by law, the vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

In 1865, in a case wherein sitting Member had, by reason of absence on military duty, failed to receive notice of contest, the House gave further time for taking testimony. Volume **II**, section **855**.

Time and place of an election being fixed by law, the failure of officials to give a required notice was held not to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **966**.

No legal notice of election at a certain precinct being given, the poll was rejected by the committee although the day of election was fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **617**.

The House has authorized a contestant to take *ex parte* evidence in case an indifferent opponent should neglect to answer notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

In a case where neither claimant was seated on *prima facie* showing the House investigated and determined the contest, although one claimant defaulted in answering notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

Failure of returned Member to answer notice of contest may not be taken as a confession of the truth of the allegations. Volume **II**, section **863**.

Evidence is not admitted on a point as to which there was a total failure to plead in the answer. Volume **II**, section **934**.

Instance wherein an elections committee considered a question not raised in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **643**.

A recital of apparent facts in the notice of contestant, such as the figures of a returned vote, may not be construed as a concession of the truth thereof. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

A contestant giving no notice of contest as required by law and taking no testimony, the House, without further examination, confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **II**, section **1073**.

The parties to an election case may not, by mutual consent, waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

(240) Notice of Contest.—Manner of Serving.

It was held in 1886 that under the law of 1851 notice of contest must be served upon the returned Member personally. Volume **II**, section **862**.

The service of notice of notice of contest at the residence is sufficient compliance with the law. Volume **I**, section **337**.

As to what constitutes a sufficient service of notice of contest when the returned Member is absent from home. Volume **II**, section **984**.

An intelligible written notice of contest, in the hands of returned Member within the prescribed time, is sufficient, although served informally. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

It was held in 1866 that proof of notice of service of contest might not be by affidavit of the officer serving the notice. Volume **II**, section **862**.

An election case may be instituted by a contest filed in accordance with the law, by protest or memorial from an elector of the district, by protest or memorial filed by any other person, or on motion of a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **78**.

(241) Notice of Contest.—Specially Authorized by the House.

The law governing the serving of notice of contest may be departed from in a case where its observance is impracticable. Volume **I**, section **327**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(241) Notice of Contest.—Specially Authorized by the House—Continued.**

The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties, the House, by resolution, authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume **I**, section **687**.

Rule prescribed by the House for serving notice and taking testimony in a delayed election case. Volume **I**, section **686**.

The legal time for serving a notice of contest in an election case is extended by the House only for good reason and where there seems to be reasonable ground for a contest. Volume **I**, section **436**.

The House having of its own motion decided to examine an election, a copy of the resolution was served on the parties. Volume **I**, section **791**.

Form of resolution providing for notice and answer in election case after expiration of time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.

(242) Notice of Contest.—Early Use of Petitions.

In 1849 election contests were instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **815**.

An instance after the enactment of the law regulating election contests wherein a contest was instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **525**.

Instance in 1861 of an election contest instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **686**.

Instance of a House election contest instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **646**.

Instance of an election case instituted by memorial from sundry citizens and electors of the district. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Form of petition instituting an early election case. Volume **I**, section **708**.

An election inquiry instituted in the Senate by memorial. Volume **I**, sections **690, 692**.

(243) Notice of Contest.—Must Relate to Issues Sufficient to Change the Result.

Irregularities insufficient to change the result of the election do not justify a contest. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

Where the rejection of votes alleged to be illegal would not alter the result of the election it was not deemed necessary to consider the charge. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

Where allegations of fraud, even if sustained, would not affect sufficient votes to change the result, the House refused to entertain a proposed contest. Volume **VI**, section **99**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee condemned pleadings in notice and answer for irrelevant charges and insinuations. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

A recital of apparent facts in the notice of contestant, such as the figures of a returned vote, may not be construed as a concession of the truth thereof. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

While failure of a contestant to comply with statutory requirements in the filing of a notice of contest does not necessarily preclude consideration by the House, such contestant may not become the beneficiary of his own negligence by succeeding to the seat so vacated. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee examined a contest on the merits, although the pleadings were too imperfect to support a decision for contestant. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

The committee did not consider it necessary to pass on the form of a notice of contest which did not relate to issues sufficient to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

Where the notice of contest does not claim sufficient to change the return the House does not think it necessary to examine the testimony. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

Although insufficiency of the contestant's notice might preclude an award of the seat to him, it might not preclude declaration of a vacancy after examination of the testimony. Volume **II**, section **972**.

(244) Notice of Contest.—Must Present Particular Specifications.

Contestant may not impeach the title of sitting Member by general averments of error, fraud, bribery, or coercion, but must specifically set forth in notice of contest grounds upon which the contest is brought. Volume **VI**, section **102**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(244) Notice of Contest.—Must Present Particular Specifications—Continued.**

Both the notice of contest and answer are required to present particular specifications: Volume **I**, section **678**.

The House decided in 1806 that a petition instituting an election contest should state the grounds with reasonable certainty. Volume **I**, section **679**.

The notice of contest in an election case must be specific in its allegations. Volume **I**, section **682**. Construction of the provision of the law of 1851 requiring the notice of contest to “specify particularly.” Volume **I**, section **821**.

Opinion from a divided committee as to the degree of definiteness of specifications required in a notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **824**.

The specifications of a notice of contest are required to give a reasonable degree of information, but not to have the precision of pleadings in the courts. Volume **II**, section **1064**.

Specifications in the notice of contest being deemed sufficiently clear and direct to put the sitting Member on a proper defense and prevent surprise were upheld. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

A notice of contest drawn in general terms was held to cover sufficiently the various claims made upon the testimony and in the arguments. Volume **I**, section **337**.

Where the notice of contest was objected to as to specifications not relating to vital questions, the Elections Committee disregarded the objections. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

The notice of contest need not specify the names of voters objected to as not qualified. Volume **I**, sections **821**, **830**, **835**.

In an election case where it is alleged that votes have been cast by persons not qualified, the names of such persons should be given in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Where electors are objected to for want of qualifications, their names should be set forth in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **773**.

In an election case an allegation that a certain number of votes were cast by proxy was conceded sufficiently certain without specification of the names. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Objection to the legality of the constitution of an election district, not raised in the notice of contest, was not considered. Volume **II**, section **893**.

Omission to specify definitely in the notice of contest a district alleged to be illegally constituted was not held fatal. Volume **II**, section **859**.

A notice of contest being defective, but objections thereto not being pressed, the committee examined the case. Volume **II**, section **949**.

A specification in notice of contest defective in specifying the number of illegal votes and where they were cast was nevertheless regarded. Volume **II**, section **917**.

The pleadings in both the notice and answer being bad, the committee condemned them, but examined the case. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Although there may be irregularities in pleadings and in taking testimony, the committee sometimes examines an election case on the merits. Volume **I**, section **681**.

The notice of contest need not give the names of voters objected to for qualifications. Volume **I**, section **830**.

When electors are objected to for want of qualifications their names should be set forth in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **773**.

(245) Notice of Contest.—Defective in Specifications.

While notice of contest should state specifically the points on which testimony is adduced, yet the committee sometimes waives the strict requirement of the rule. Volume **I**, section **579**.

The Committee on Elections sometimes hears a contest on its merits, although the notice may fail in definiteness. Volume **I**, section **682**.

The specifications of the notice of contest should be sufficient merely to put the opposite party on his guard. Volume **II**, section **864**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(245) Notice of Contest.—Defective in Specifications—Continued.**

Discussion as to the sufficiency of a notice of contest which did not give particular specifications. Volume **I**, section **785**.

A Notice of contest being defective but objections thereto not being pressed, the committee examined the case. Volume **II**, section **949**.

The Elections Committee may consider a case although the pleadings do not all meet the requirements of the law as to specifications. Volume **II**, section **859**.

Although the allegations of the petitioner in an election case were vague and indefinite, the Elections Committee proceeded to examination. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Omission to specify definitely in the notice of contest a district alleged to be illegally constituted was not held fatal. Volume **II**, section **859**.

The allegation that “sundry” disqualified persons in the district voted for contestee was permitted in a notice of contest, although criticized. Volume **II**, section **859**.

A specification in notice of contest defective in specifying the number of illegal votes and where they were cast was nevertheless regarded. Volume **II**, section **917**.

The petition of a contestant was admitted although defective in its specification of particulars. Volume **I**, section **812**.

Example of a general specification in a notice of contest which does not meet the requirements of the law. Volume **II**, section **848**.

Specifying particulars in which notice of contest was deficient. Volume **VI**, section **97**.

Objections by contestee that notice of contest was insufficient were disregarded by the Elections Committee. Volume **VI**, section **163**.

The mere fact that candidates for other offices on the same ticket received large majorities while contestant received a minority of the votes cast, does not justify a contest. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

Illustration of specifications so vague as to destroy the validity of the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **972**.

Illustration of a vague and uncertain specification in a notice of contest, which was nevertheless considered. Volume **II**, section **909**.

Illustration of a notice of contest deficient in the particularity of its specifications. Volume **II**, section **942**.

Specifications in contestant’s notice of contest criticized as too general. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

Illustration of a specification in a notice of contest condemned as too general. Volume **II**, section **905**.

A notice of contest condemned in an election case as inadequate. Volume **I**, section **682**.

Form of a petition in an election case deemed too general and indefinite in its charges. Volume **I**, section **778**.

An instance wherein a Delegate gave notice of a contest by a telegram which was submitted to the House by the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **467**.

Although the notice of contest filed by contestant was defective, the House considered the merits of the case. Volume **VI**, section **150**.

The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties, the House by resolution authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume **I**, section **687**.

It is not necessary that the notice of contest specify the names of individual voters whose qualifications are challenged. Volume **I**, section **835**.

The House declined to receive a deposition taken in violation of the law of 1851, although bearing vitally on the turning point of the contest. Volume **II**, section **852**.

Although service of notice of taking testimony may be irregular, if the party yet is informed and appears and cross-examines, the House may consider the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Both parties having proceeded under misapprehension of the law the evidence was admitted. Volume **II**, section **920**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(245) Notice of Contest.—Defective in Specifications—Continued.**

Testimony of contestant being taken after the legal time and against contestee's protest the committee reported that it should not be considered and that sitting Member's title should be confirmed. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Testimony taken after the time allowed by law was rejected. Volume **II**, section **905**.

A condemnation by the Elections Committee of oral arrangements between parties to an election case for taking testimony out of time. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Contestant's testimony being delayed by dilatory action and intimidation the House considered a portion taken after the legal limit. Volume **II**, section **977**.

A notice of contest served within thirty days of the issuance of the governor's proclamation was held sufficient, although the proclamation was not issued within the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **38**.

The notice of contest being served after expiration of the legal time and the testimony taken without regard to the statute, the committee did not examine the case. Volume **II**, section **901**.

Specifications in the notice of contest being deemed sufficiently clear and direct to put the sitting Member on a proper defense and prevent surprise, were upheld. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

A notice of contest being defective, but objections thereto not being pressed, the committee examined the case. Volume **II**, section **949**.

Where contestant had taken testimony irregularly the House gave returned Member additional time to cross-examine witnesses who had already testified, and to take rebuttal evidence. Volume **II**, section **1003**.

Original testimony taken on notices stating that witnesses were to be examined in rebuttal was rejected. Volume **II**, section **905**.

In extraordinary cases, and where it appears that in no other way can the will of the voter be ascertained, resort to methods not technically legal may be justified. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

Testimony taken before an officer other than the one named in the notice was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **831**.

Testimony in an election case being taken before a person who had ceased to be a notary, but none of the parties or witnesses being aware of this until nearly all the evidence was in, the House considered it. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

Discussion as to informalities in the preparation of depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **736**.

(246) Notice of Contest—Waiver of Objections as to Specifications.

Sitting Member waived objection as to the specifications of the notice by not making it when the testimony was taken. Volume **II**, section **864**.

A contestee by answering without taking exceptions waives objections to the sufficiency of the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **855**.

Participating in a subsequent agreement as to evidence the contestee was held to have waived his objections to the sufficiency of notice. Volume **II**, section **942**.

Having permitted without objection the reference of a contest to a committee of the House, and having taken testimony and presented argument on the merits of the contest, the sitting Member was held to have waived thereby any right to object to irregularities in the filing of the notice of contest. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

The contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice. Volume **I**, section **640**. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

The House decided that in an election case introduced by a petitioner should not give evidence of any fact not alleged in the petition. Volume **I**, section **679**.

By answering a notice of contest served before the declaration of the result the sitting Member was held to have waived the informality. Volume **II**, section **852**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(247) Notice of Contest.—Amended and Supplemental.**

An amended notice of contest having been filed by contestant was answered by contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

A contestant may serve more than one notice of contest provided that each notice be served within the required time. Volume **I**, section **839**.

A second notice of contest served after the expiration of the time fixed by law was disregarded. Volume **II**, section **855**.

The House sometimes authorizes a contestant to serve an amended or supplemental notice of contest after the expiration of the time fixed by law for the serving of the notice. Volume **I**, section **452**.

The House, in case there shall be necessity, authorizes a contestant to serve as amended notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

Instances wherein the House permitted amended notices of contest to be filed, with right to file amended answers. Volume **I**, section **683**.

Contestants have sometimes served amended or supplemental notices of contest, trusting to the House to authorize the action later. Volume **I**, section **452**.

An instance wherein, after an amended notice of contest had been authorized, the House heard the election case as if it had actually been made. Volume **I**, section **684**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, after ruling a notice of contest insufficient, permitted contestant to specify orally. Volume **II**, section **848**.

Questions as to the serving of amended notices of contest in election cases. Volume **I**, section **685**.

In 1868 the House entertained a contest for the seat of a Delegate, although the first notice, of contest was irregular and the supplemental notice was not filed within the time required by law. Volume **I**, section **467**.

An amended notice of contest having been filed by contestant was answered by contestee. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

(248) Officers of.—De Jure and de Facto.

Distinction between election officers de jure and de facto and mere usurpers. Volume **II**, section **878**.

The returns of election officers de facto, acting in good faith, were counted by the House. Volume **I**, section **828**.

Was an official acting without authority of law on a canvassing board an intruder or a de facto officer? Volume **I**, section **948**.

Election officers fraudulently chosen and acting illegally were held to be intruders and not de facto officers. Volume **II**, section **902**.

An election officer appointed without authority of law was held not to be an officer de facto. Volume **II**, section **884**.

Although irregularly chosen, an election officer was regarded as a de facto officer whose acts were valid. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

An election officer having acted *colore officii* without objection from any claimant the Elections Committee declined to inquire if he had been appointed properly. Volume **I**, section **782**.

There being doubt as to the regularity of the appointment of an election judge, the committee rejected the votes cast while he officiated, but the House reversed the ruling. Volume **I**, section **55**.

An election officer who was removed but not notified of the fact, and whose successor failed to qualify, was a de facto officer, and returns signed by him were not properly rejected. Volume **I**, section **603**.

Election officers who have not taken required oath are still de facto officers and their acts are valid. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(248) Officers of.—De Jure de Facto—Continued.**

- In the absence of fraud, the failure of an election officer to be sworn does not destroy the effect of his acts as an officer de facto. Volume **II**, section **879**.
- Election judges and clerks sworn by one having no legal right to administer the oath were regarded by the House as de facto officers, and the returns were counted, the State law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **558**.
- A person not possessing the qualifications required for an officer de jure may not be an officer de facto. Volume **II**, section **881**.
- As to whether an unnaturalized foreigner may be a de facto election officer. Volume **II**, section **922**.
- Should the fact that judges of election are not freeholders as required by law impair their acts as de facto officers? Volume **II**, section **888**.
- The House held a duly appointed election judge to be an officer de facto, although not possessing a required qualification as to former loyalty. Volume **II**, section **879**.
- Election officers belonging to one political party only, in violation of the requirements of law, are nevertheless de facto officers. Volume **I**, section **1006**.
- Certain officers of election being held to be disqualified under State law, the House rejected the returns over which they had presided, declining to treat them as de facto officers. Volume **I**, section **451**.
- No fraud being shown the House sustained the election returns, although a de facto election officer of partisan bias and irregular conduct, officiated a portion of the time. Volume **II**, section **878**.
- An election board being unfairly constituted, the returns were successfully impeached by the testimony of individual voters as to their ballots and qualifications. Volume **II**, section **1033**.
- Discussion of the status of a governor de facto as distinguished from an usurper. Volume **I**, section **350**.
- Distinction between election officers de jure and de facto and mere usurpers. Volume **II**, section **878**.
- The Senate declined to seat the bearer of credentials signed by a person exercising the authority of governor, it being objected that the signer was an usurper and that there was no election by a valid legislature. Volume **I**, section **352**.
- Although usurpers had acted with the election officers and the ballots were stolen, the committee declined to reject the return on the ground that it would increase the harm to the injured party. Volume **II**, section **1053**.
- Forcible usurpation of county offices, whereby the entire election machinery of the county was placed in the hands of one party, in violation of law, with subsequent fraudulent acts, constituted evidence of a conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1022**.
- Returns of State officers are not binding on the House, which may go behind all returns in determining final right. Volume **I**, section **538**.
- Votes cast on a legal election day were held by the House, although the State official had withdrawn his proclamation calling the election for that day. Volume **I**, section **524**.
- 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**.
- As to proving a vote aliunde by testimony of a United States inspector who distributed tickets and saw them voted. Volume **II**, section **1038**.
- 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**.
- While conduct of election officers may justify their punishment for misdemeanor, it may not justify rejection of the returns made by them. Volume **II**, section **861**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(248) Officers of.—De Jure and de Facto—Continued.**

Where canvassing officers acted arbitrarily, although not fraudulently, the House corrected their result by the precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **899**.

Officers of election having wrongfully denied qualified voters the right to vote, the House counts the rejected votes. Volume **II**, section **975**.

Although many electors have suffered by arbitrary refusal of registration officers to do their duty, yet the House requires a contestant to show specifically the resulting harm. Volume **II**, section **974**.

The House declined to declare a seat vacant in a case wherein unsatisfactory proof of contestant's election was reinforced by bad conduct of election officers favorable to contestee. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Conduct of unauthorized challengers, supplemented by the acts of partisan election officers, may contribute to taint a return. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

Discussion as to appointment of election officers of one party only as prima facie evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

Where a particular election board denies representation to the opposing party the returns, being impeached by evidence, are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

A general plan of evasion of the law providing for boards of fair election officers, combined with attempts to prevent examination thereof, was considered proof of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Failure to give party representation on election boards, when the same is required by law and practicable, is evidence of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

As to the validity of a supplemental return proven by the election officers and not by the best evidence, i.e., the ballots themselves. Volume **II**, section **948**.

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list, supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.

Certificates of canvassing officers, supplemented by certified transcripts by a chancery clerk, were held prima facie evidence of the votes at a poll whereof the primary returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **960**.

Election officers being robbed of the ballot boxes and returns by unknown masked men, the general result was not affected thereby. Volume **II**, section **937**.

The existence of a corruption fund and the use of it, even by county officers, does not vitiate an election beyond the actual votes shown to be affected. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

The House declined to consider, in the assignment of prima facie title, a question of law as to rejection of votes by canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **328**.

An opinion that the House, in construction of a State law, should follow the construction given by the proper State officers. Volume **I**, section **521**.

When voters are disqualified for crime a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The failure of an election judge to detach a stub from a ballot, as he was required to do by law, did not justify the rejection of a ballot cast in good faith. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

An informal removal of a numbered stub by election officers from ballots erroneously cast with such illegal distinguishing mark did not save the ballots from rejection by the House. Volume **I**, section **527**.

The numbering of ballots through an honest blunder of election officers does not cause their rejection in absence of evidence of intimidation. Volume **II**, section **952**.

Discussion as to whether a voter should be disfranchised for failure of election officers to obey a law requiring indorsement and numbering of the ballot. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

The state law requiring rejection of ballots not marked with initials of election officers, the House overruled the election officers who had counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(248) Officers of.—De Jure and de Facto—Continued.**

- An illegal destruction of ballots, but apparently done in good faith, was not held as evidence contributing to a charge of conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1079**.
- Discussion as to counting votes cast at an election adjourned by the officers for fear outrage from the legal place to another. Volume **II**, section **1038**.
- Votes cast at an election adjourned beyond the times permitted by law were rejected. Volume **I**, section **783**.
- Discussion as to the disposition of rival polls caused by a division among election officers. Volume **II**, section **1105**.
- Failure of county officers to verify formally a registration list did not invalidate the election, no voter being deprived of any right. Volume **II**, section **1084**.
- Participation of a United States marshal in the duties of election officers, no harm being shown, did not justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1058**.
- A succession of unexplained irregularities on the part of intelligent election officers destroys the presumption in favor of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1032**.
- Unfair conduct on the part of election officers and suspicious circumstances do not justify overturning a majority not destroyed by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1119**.
- Temporary absence of the election judges, the voting being left under charge of honest election clerks, did not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1027**.
- Only preponderating testimony that there was no fraud saved from rejection a poll whereat the election officers adjourned for dinner and removed the ballot box illegally. Volume **II**, section **1027**.
- Evidence of declarations of voters when they took their tickets and went to the box availed to discredit returns of election officers of doubtful honesty. Volume **II**, section **1030**.
- A case in which the committee considered historic facts in judging validity of an election wherein appeared many irregularities on the part of election officers. Volume **I**, section **338**.
- Where election officers returned 12 votes for contestant and 17 electors swore they voted for him, the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **1111**.
- Although the law requires ballots to be counted only after close of the voting, partial count earlier does not necessarily vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.
- Handling of the ballots by parties other than the officers does not necessarily cause rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.
- No fraud being alleged, absence of election officers from the poll for dinner or other reason does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.
- Temporary absence of election officers from the poll does not invalidate the vote, no harm resulting therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.
- Temporary absence of a portion of the election officers for purpose of dining was not considered ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **II**, section **866**.
- Although the State law forbade temporary closing of a poll on penalty of vitiating the election, yet the harmless act of suspending voting while the officers dined was overlooked. Volume **II**, section **866**.
- A poll unauthorized by law, taken at a place different from the legally appointed place under control of partisan officers, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **924**.
- A sheriff having adjourned an election for a reason not specified as a cause of adjournment, the Elections Committee rejected votes cast after such adjournment. Volume **I**, section **769**.
- Polls being illegally closed, the House took into account the injury resulting to contestant thereby. Volume **II**, section **970**.
- There being no evidence that either party had suffered especial harm the House did not count votes excluded by closing the polls, although negligence of election officers was alleged. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(248) Officers of.—De Jure and de Facto—Continued.**

- Returns being rejected for fraud by election officers, no act of the said officers may be admitted as proof aliunde of the vote. Volume **II**, section **932**.
- Where election officers are discredited by a falsified return their testimony as to their own votes is valueless as proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1050**.
- The honesty of election officers being impeached, the testimony of the voters as to their own votes was admitted to destroy the return and prove the vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **980**.
- In estimating harm done by fraud of officers judicial cognizance was taken of the general prevalence of certain political sentiment. Volume **II**, section **1095**.
- A presumptive arising from the previous good character of election officers is destroyed by uncontradicted and positive testimony as to their fraudulent conduct at the election. Volume **II**, section **1089**.
- Discussion as to the status of the ballots as evidence when the honesty of the election officers is impeached. Volume **II**, section **1043**.
- There being evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud, the returns were satisfactorily impeached by evidence falling short of the best evidence, i.e., the testimony of the voters themselves. Volume **II**, section **1030**.
- The House declined to overrule the election officers who counted votes of electors assisted in marking without taking the required preliminary oath. Volume **II**, section **1070**.
- In order for a recount of votes to rebut the presumption in favor of the election officers, it must be shown that the boxes have been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **847**.
- The presumption in favor of the truthfulness of official returns disappears on proof that the election officers violated the law. Volume **II**, section **1065**.
- Election officers being required to file certain affidavits with a prothonotary, his certificate that this was not done was accepted as proof that the affidavits were not taken. Volume **II**, section **1130**.
- The required return of the oaths of election officers not being made the burden of proving the oath is thrown on the party claiming benefit from the votes. Volume **I**, section **841**.
- The House declined to reverse the action of election officers who had returned for "Jonathan H. Wallace" votes cast for "J. Wales" and "Jonathan H. Walser." Volume **II**, section **987**.
- Distinction between proof required to set aside returns of sworn officers and that which will establish a vote aliunde when returns do not exist. Volume **II**, section **965**.
- The records and returns of election officers are presumed to be correct, and are to be set aside only on conclusive proof. Volume **I**, section **820**.
- A county canvassing board having ministerial duties only are presumed to act correctly, but this presumption may be rebutted at any time by reference to precinct returns. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- Discussion as to the sufficiency of tally lists kept by watchers at the polls to impeach the returns of the officers. Volume **II**, section **1104**.
- As to the sufficiency of a recount which justifies a disregard of the returns of the sworn election officers. Volume **II**, section **997**.
- A registration office who could not properly take the oath he did take as such officer was held a good de facto officer. Volume **II**, section **870**.
- In making up the roll the Clerk disregarded entirely credentials issued by a person claiming to be governor but who never exercised the functions of that office. Volume **I**, section **60**.
- Instance of returns of an election made by military officers under authority of reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **326**.
- Disorder before the opening of the polls and for the purpose of affecting the choice of election officers, and not affecting the poll itself, was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(248) Officers of.—De Jure and de Facto—Continued.**

- Votes from a county illegally organized, whose election officers were improperly commissioned, and where there was some fraud, were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.
- When by a conspiracy of officials ignorant election officers were installed, and then their imperfect returns rejected, contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspectors, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.
- As to what constitutes a majority of election officers competent to hold a valid election. Volume **II**, section **954**.
- There being only two inspectors of election where the law required three, the returns were rejected. Volume **I**, section **838**.
- The law requiring two officers to officiate at a poll, votes were taken by one officer acting in the capacity of the two requiring were rejected. Volume **I**, section **782**.
- An informal poll, held by one election officer instead of three and irregularly conducted, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.
- The law requiring the presence of the sheriff at the voting, the committee rejected votes cast in his absence, but the House reversed this ruling. Volume **I**, section **54**.
- Only one legally appointed election officer presiding, and the voting being interrupted by disorder, the poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.
- The canvassing of votes by an illegal board, while important to returning officers, does not prevent the House ascertaining the result from precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.
- The returns being rendered untrustworthy by action of acting judges chosen in places of judges kept from the polls by intimidation, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.
- The election officers being irregularly chosen and of suspicious conduct, an excess of ballots over the poll list was held to justify rejection of the box. Volume **II**, section **1032**.
- Where the tally list was kept by an unsworn person not an election officer and the poll list and the testimony as to the tally list showed discrepancies, the return was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1090**.
- There being evidence of both fraud and intimidation, the failure of election officers to be sworn vitiated the returns. Volume **II**, section **884**.
- Riots at the polls, even involving election officers, were not given weight except where contributing to impeach the integrity of unsworn election officers. Volume **I**, section **843**.
- No fraud or injury being alleged, the Elections Committee declined to reject a poll because of neglect of the election officers to take the required oath. Volume **I**, section **770**.

(249) Officers of.—Qualifications.

- Returns are not vitiated simply because election officers lack certain qualifications required by law. Volume **II**, section **1085**.
- No fraud or injury being shown, the proper acts of an unqualified or unauthorized election officer do not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **811**.
- Although a portion of the election officers were disqualified persons corruptly appointed, the Elections Committee did not reject the poll but corrected the return by a recount. Volume **II**, section **1016**.
- Election officers not being residents of the precinct as required by law, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **881**.
- One of the election judges being disqualified by law to act as judge, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **866**.
- When the law forbids a candidate to be an election officer, is a poll for Congressman void because a candidate for a local office is such officer? Volume **II**, section **1049**.
- A State law forbidding a candidate to act as an election officer, participation of contestee as an acting officer was occasion of a division of opinion in the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **954**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(249) Officers of.—Qualifications—Continued.**

Participation of relatives of a contestant as election officers was not held fatal to the return, although the State constitution might seem to imply a prohibition of such participation. Volume **I**, section **778**.

It not being shown that the law required a record of the qualification of an election officer, the committee declined to assume from absence of the record that he was not qualified. Volume **I**, section **618**.

Effect of violation of State law forbidding a candidate to be an election officer. Volume **II**, sections **954**, **1049**.

The fact that an election officer, before he became such, had made a bet from which he withdrew before acting, did not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

(250) Officers of.—Mere Failure to be Sworn Not Fatal to Acts of.

In the absence of fraud the failure of election officers to be sworn should not vitiate a poll. Volume **I**, section **807**.

No fraud or injury being alleged the Elections Committee declined to reject a poll because of neglect of the election officers to take the required oath. Volume **I**, section **770**.

No fraud being shown, and no specific fraudulent act being alleged, the House declined to reject a poll because unsworn persons assisted in the count. Volume **I**, section **584**.

A poll fairly conducted should not be set aside because an election officer had not been sworn. Volume **I**, section **810**.

Failure of election officers to be sworn, no fraud damaging to the petitioner being shown, was apparently considered not sufficient to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Although only one of the three election officers was sworn, the House overruled the State canvassers and counted the vote as cast. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

Mere failure of election officers to take the oath prescribed by law does not vitiate the returns. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

The sole objection that election officers are not sworn does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

It is a dangerous step to disfranchise a precinct because elections officers have failed to take the required oath. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

(251) Officers of.—Failure to be Sworn Accompanied by Fraud.

There being evidence of both fraud and intimidation the failure of election officers to be sworn vitiated the returns. Volume **II**, section **884**.

It not being shown that election officers were sworn and fraud appearing, the House declined to admit the usual presumption in favor of de facto officers. Volume **I**, section **841**.

Election officers being sworn by an unauthorized sheriff who was an officious intruder, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **954**.

Election officers who have not taken the required oath are still de facto officers and their acts are valid. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

Although only one of the three election officers was sworn, the House overruled the State canvassers and counted the vote as cast. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

(252) Officers of.—Returns Rejected for Failure to be Sworn.

Early instance of the rejection of the returns because election officers did not take the required oath. Volume **I**, section **321**.

A minority argument that a poll should be rejected for failure of an election officer to be sworn. Volume **I**, section **807**.

Failure of the judges of an election to take the required oath was held to vitiate the return. Volume **I**, section **831**.

The neglect of the officer conducting the poll to take the required oath is ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **I**, section **782**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(252) Officers of.—Returns Rejected for Failure to be Sworn—Continued.**

Participation of an unsworn person in the count may be held a contributory irregularity justifying rejection of a poll. Volume I, section 560.

(253) Officers of.—Proof of the Oath.

An election officer being presumed to do his duty is presumed to have taken a required oath, and the burden of proving otherwise is on the objecting party. Volume I, section 782.

Failure to file a required certificate that an election officer took the oath is sufficient to throw the burden of proof on the party claiming the votes received by the officer. Volume I, section 782.

Instance wherein absence of certificate that election officers were sworn was deemed conclusive in absence of testimony to the contrary. Volume I, section 831.

The required return of the oaths of election officers not being made, the burden of proving the oath is thrown on the party claiming benefit from the votes. Volume I, section 841.

(254) Officers of.—Questions as to Appointment of.

The charge that an election officer was not legally chosen not being fully established, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume I, section 800.

The mere delay in the appointment of election officers does not vitiate an election held by them. Volume II, section 1110.

As to effect on the return of participation by an illegally appointed election officer. Volume II, section 1112.

Failure to transmit to a county clerk certificate of the choice of an election officer is not a reason for rejecting the pool. Volume I, section 800.

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

(255) Officers of.—The Majority Competent to Act.

As to what constitutes a majority of election officers competent to hold a valid election. Volume II, section 954.

There being only two inspectors of election when the law required three, the returns were rejected. Volume I, section 838.

An election being properly conducted, the House counted a return made by a portion of the election officers, the others having declined to act. Volume II, section 895.

The law requiring two officers to officiate at a poll, votes taken by one officer acting in the capacity of the two required were rejected. Volume I, section 782.

An informal poll, held by one election officer instead of three and irregularly conducted, was rejected. Volume II, section 1015.

(256) Officers of.—Absence of, Required Party Representation.

The State law providing, with affixed penalty, that both political parties should be represented on boards of election officers, the House declined to reject the returns of noncompliance with this law. Volume II, section 879.

Disregard of a law requiring party representation of election boards may contribute to establish conspiracy, but does not do so of itself. Volume II, section 974.

Friends of contestant not being represented on an election board, and there being evidence of fraud in the registration and voting, the poll was rejected. Volume II, section 1068.

A general disregard of a directory law as to party representation among election officers was held to constitute a reason for rejection of a series of polls. Volume II, section 1072.

Although the boards of election officers may be constituted unfairly, the House will yet give full effect to legal votes. Volume II, section 1068.

The mere fact that election officers are not divided as to party is not of itself proof that the law requiring such division has been violated. Volume II, section 1006.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(256) Officers of.—Absence of, Required Party Representation—Continued.**

An election board being unfairly constituted, the returns were successfully impeached by the testimony of individual voters as to their ballots and qualifications. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Contestant having prevented the evidence by which contestee sought to answer contestant's charges the House declined to permit contestant to profit thereby. Volume **II**, section **940**.

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

The House, having historic knowledge of an election contest, referred the subject to the committee with instructions, although neither party was petitioning. Volume **I**, section **791**.

The law providing for representation of both parties on the board of election officers being violated, and the vote being impeached, the House rejected the return. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Election officers belonging to one political party only, in violation of the requirements of law, are nevertheless de facto officers. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

Discussion as to appointment of election officers of one party only as prima facie evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

Voters may not be deprived of their ballots by the neglect of regularly qualified managers to qualify and act. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

An election being properly conducted, the House counted a return made by a portion of the election officers, the others having declined to act. Volume **II**, section **895**.

Failure to give party representation on election boards when the same is required by law and practicable is evidence of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

A general plan of evasion of the law providing for boards of fair election officers combined with attempts to prevent examination thereof was considered proof of conspiracy to defraud. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Forcible usurpation of county offices whereby the entire election machinery of the county was placed in the hands of one party, in violation of law, with subsequent fraudulent acts, constituted evidence of a conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1022**.

It is presumed that election officers who are partisans of the objecting party have not intentionally erred against his interest. Volume **II**, section **922**.

Although the State law declares that no election shall be invalid by failure to have party representation on boards of election officers, the House will reject the returns where fraud accompanies the irregularity. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

Where a particular election board denies representation to the opposing party the returns, being impeached by evidence, are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

The law providing for representation of both parties on the board of election officers being violated, and the vote being impeached, the House rejected the return. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Failure to give one party lawful representation among election officers, accompanied by proof of fraud, justifies rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1116**.

(257) Officers of.—Absence From the Polls.

Temporary absence of the election judges, the voting being left under charge of honest election clerks, did not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

Temporary absence of election officers from the poll does not invalidate the vote, no harm resulting therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Temporary absence of a portion of the election officers for purpose of dining was not considered ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **II**, section **866**.

No fraud being alleged, absence of election officers from the poll for dinner or other reason does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(257) Officers of.—Absence From the Polls.—Continued.**

Only preponderating testimony that there was no fraud saved from rejection a poll whereat the election officers adjourned for dinner and removed the ballot box illegally. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

The law requiring the presence of the sheriff at the voting, the committee rejected votes cast in his absence, but the House reversed this ruling. Volume **I**, section **54**.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption of law is that election officials have complied with the law, and persons refused the privilege of registering or voting were disqualified under the law. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

(258) Officers of.—General Irregularities by.

Voters may not be deprived of their ballots by the neglect of regularly qualified managers to qualify and act. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

In the absence of fraud or injustice irregular action by election officers does not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **804**.

In the absence of fraud on the part of the voters, whose choice was in doubt, the House over-looked irregularities on the part of the election officers. Volume **I**, section **823**.

The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.

Discussion as to what constitutes a fatal irregularity in the conduct of election officers. Volume **I**, section **822**.

Misconduct of the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots justifies correction but not rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

An election officer being shown guilty of fraud at one ballot box, no confidence was placed in another to which he had access at the same election. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, in passing on the intent of election officers accused of fraud, took into account the conduct of those officers at a subsequent election. Volume **II**, section **874**.

It is presumed that election officers who are partisans of the objecting party have not intentionally erred against his interest. Volume **II**, section **922**.

The fact that an election officer, before he became such, had made a bet from which he withdrew before acting, did not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

Election officers being required to file certain affidavits with a prothonotary, his certificate that this was not done was accepted as proof that the affidavits were not taken. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Votes fairly and honestly given should not be set aside for the omission or error of the returning officer. Volume **I**, section **638**.

In the absence of fraud the voter can not be deprived of his vote by the omission of election officers to perform duties imposed upon them by law. Volume **VI**, sections **81**, **154**.

A lawful vote, honestly cast, may not be rejected because of irregularity in the conduct of an election officer. Volume **VI**, sections **124**, **147**.

The vote of a qualified elector prevented from voting through error or misconduct of election officials will be counted upon presentation of proof. Volume **VI**, section **113**.

Adjournment of election officials contrary to provision of law before completion of the count, where untainted with fraud or misconduct does not warrant rejection of the pool. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Mistakes of election officials, neither operating to change the result nor accompanied by fraud do not warrant rejection of the poll. Volume **VI**, section **92**.

Error of election officer in removing initials properly affixed as required by law does not invalidate ballot. Volume **VI**, section **92**.

Where irregularities occur in isolated instances and the illegal votes are capable of identification those votes only will be rejected, but where disregard of the law by election officials has been so flagrant as to render their returns unreliable the entire vote of the precinct will be rejected. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(258) Officers of.—General Irregularities by—Continued.**

When performance of a statutory duty is within the discretion of an election official and its performance is accompanied by no denial of right, such performance may not be impeached on the score of partiality. Volume **VI**, section **154**.

While the failure to observe statutes merely directory is not necessarily fatal, it is the duty of election officers to observe rigidly the directory as well as the mandatory requirements of the election laws. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

The alphabetical arrangement of names in the poll books constitute evidence of collusion and fraud on the part of election officials. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

Where the soliciting of votes by election officials continued during the whole day the entire poll should be rejected, but where solicitation is shown to have applied to a limited number of votes those votes only should be deducted from the poll. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Voters complying with all other requirements of the law should not be disfranchised by the neglect of public officials to register them. Volume **II**, section **1037**.

Where the electors comply with the statutes the House should not reject their votes because returning officers have not been equally careful. Volume **I**, section **778**.

The voters are not to be disfranchised by a neglect of the officers after the election if the correct vote can be ascertained. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

A shifting of numerous ballot boxes, done to deceive the voter, was held to be unlawful, though not forbidden by law. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

An election district being established illegally, but all parties participating in the election in good faith, is considered as having a de facto existence. Volume **II**, section **893**.

Returns made by volunteer officers at "outside polls" of votes cast by persons of unknown qualifications were rejected. Volume **II**, section **894**.

In a simple case of discrepancy between the vote returned and the vote proven by testimony of voters, the return was corrected, not rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

Participation by an election judge in bribery did not justify rejection of the poll when the contaminated votes could be separated. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

Abandonment of the polls by intimidated judges was not of itself considered sufficient to invalidate the poll. Volume **II**, section **937**.

The returns being rendered untrustworthy by action of acting judges chosen in places of judges kept from the polls by intimidation, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.

The judges of an election having joined in partisan and irregular conduct, and testimony showing evidence of extensive fraud, the entire return was rejected. Volume **II**, section **850**.

The House, being of opinion that votes were cast as returned, declined to reject the return because not signed by the election judge as required by law. Volume **II**, section **847**.

(259) Pleadings.—Informal, Irrelevant, and Improper.

The pleadings in an election case should be free from personalities. Volume **II**, section **938**.

Personalities, and generally also digressions on local politics, are irrelevant to the record of an election case. Volume **I**, section **425**.

Incompetent testimony and long statements by counsel tending to present such evidence should not be included in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

In an election case allegations as to the means by which a person became a candidate are not properly considered. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

In the record of an election case allegations and testimony relating to nominations are out of order. Volume **I**, section **425**.

The majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained case, concluded that the House was not concerned about undue influence used in the nomination of a candidate. Volume **I**, section **46**.

The Elections Committee has no authority to alter or suppress improper pleadings in the notice and answer. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(259) Pleadings.—Informal, Irrelevant, and Improper—Continued.**

- Instance wherein the Elections Committee condemned pleadings in notice and answer for irrelevant charges and insinuations. Volume **II**, section **1125**.
- The pleadings in both the notice and answer being bad, the committee condemned them, but examined the case. Volume **II**, section **850**.
- Instance wherein the Elections Committee examined a contest on the merits, although the pleadings were too imperfect to support a decision for contestant. Volume **II**, section **1107**.
- Although there may be irregularities in pleadings and in taking testimony, the committee sometimes examines an election case on the merits. Volume **I**, section **681**.
- The Elections Committee declined in 1882 to reopen a case to enable a contestant to correct his procedure. Volume **I**, section **725**.
- An instance wherein after an amended notice of contest had been authorized the House heard the election case as if it had actually been made. Volume **I**, section **684**.
- When both sides have, without objection, investigated an alleged illegal vote, failure to specify it in notice of contest may not be urged. Volume **I**, section **588**.
- An instance wherein irregularity of pleading as to time of filing was waived by consent of other party. Volume **VI**, section **177**.
- The law governing the filing of contestant's and contestee's briefs in an election case and the printing thereof. Volume **I**, section **705**.
- A contestant having failed to file the brief required by law, the Elections Committee notified him to appear and show cause why his case should not be dismissed. Volume **I**, section **751**.
- The contestant failing to file a brief within the time required by the rules of the House, the committee construed the laches as an abandonment of the contest. Volume **VI**, section **168**.
- Although the contestant delayed the filing of testimony and briefs beyond the statutory time, the House, in view of the seriousness of the charges, consented to hear the case. Volume **VI**, section **111**.
- Admissions in the brief of a party to a contest are of force if not contrary to proven facts. Volume **II**, section **1130**.
- The returns being rejected, the House counted for sitting Member, apparently somewhat as a matter of grace, the votes conceded to him by contestant's brief. Volume **II**, section **1034**.
- Instance wherein leave as given to take further testimony and produce additional evidence after briefs had been filed and arguments heard. Volume **VI**, section **134**.
- A person proposing to contest the election of a Member serves notice within thirty days after determination of the result. Volume **I**, section **678**.
- Decision as to what is a determination of result within the meaning of the law providing for serving notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **862**.
- A contestant may serve more than one notice of contest, provided that each notice be served within the required time. Volume **I**, section **839**.
- As to validity of an answer with no proof of service except an ex parte affidavit. Volume **II**, section **957**.
- The House having, of its own motion, decided to examine an election, a copy of the resolution was served on the parties. Volume **I**, section **791**.
- An intelligible written notice of contest in the hands of a returned Member within the prescribed time is sufficient, although served informally. Volume **II**, section **1075**.
- The notice of contest in an election case must be specific in its allegations. Volume **I**, section **682**.
- Both the notice of contest and answer are required to present particular specifications. Volume **I**, section **678**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(259) Pleadings.—Informal, Irrelevant, and Improper—Continued.**

- Construction of the provision of the law of 1851 requiring the notice of contest to “specify particularly.” Volume **I**, section **821**.
- Opinion from a divided committee as to the degree of definiteness of specifications required in a notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **824**.
- The House decided in 1806 that a petition instituting an election contest should state the grounds with reasonable certainty. Volume **I**, section **679**.
- The specifications of a notice of contest are required to give a reasonable degree of information but not to have the precision of pleadings in the courts. Volume **II**, section **1064**.
- Specifications in the notice of contest being deemed sufficiently clear and direct to put the sitting Member on a proper defense and prevent surprise were upheld. Volume **II**, section **1074**.
- Where the notice of contest was objected to as to specifications not relating to vital questions the Elections Committee disregarded the objections. Volume **II**, section **1126**.
- Specifications in contestant’s notice of contest criticized as too general. Volume **II**, section **1107**.
- The allegation that “sundry” disqualified persons in the district voted for contestee was permitted in a notice of contest, although criticised. Volume **II**, section **859**.
- The notice of contest need not specify the names of voters objected to as not qualified. Volume **I**, sections **830**, **835**.
- The Elections Committee may consider a case, although the pleadings do not all meet the requirements of the law as to specifications. Volume **II**, section **859**.
- The petition of a contestant was admitted, although defective in its specification of particulars. Volume **I**, section **812**.
- The Committee on Elections sometimes hears a contest on its merits, although the notice may fail in definiteness. Volume **I**, section **682**.
- Discussion as to the sufficiency of a notice of contest which did not give particular specifications. Volume **I**, section **785**.
- Although the allegations of the petitioner in an election case were vague and indefinite, the Elections Committee proceeded to examination. Volume **I**, section **778**.
- Although insufficiency of the contestant’s notice might preclude an award of the seat to him, it might not preclude declaration of a vacancy after examination of the testimony. Volume **II**, section **972**.
- A notice of contest being defective, but objections thereto not being pressed, the committee examined the case. Volume **II**, section **949**.
- The contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice. Volume **I**, section **640**.
- Contestant’s case should be limited to the allegations of his notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1107**.
- Evidence is not admitted on a point as to which there was a total failure to plead in the answer. Volume **II**, section **934**.
- Contestee having objected when certain evidence was taken that it was not covered by the notice, the Elections Committee sustained the objection. Volume **II**, section **880**.
- Objection to the legality of the constitution of an election district, not raised in the notice of contest, was not considered. Volume **II**, section **893**.
- Objection having been made by contestee to evidence on points not put in issue by contestant’s notice, the evidence was rejected. Volume **II**, section **855**.
- The House decided that in an election case introduced by a petition that petitioner should not give evidence of any fact not alleged in the petition. Volume **I**, section **679**.
- Although an uncertified return was rejected by the State canvassers, the House counted it, sitting Member not having denied in his answer that the vote was cast as claimed by contestant. Volume **II**, section **960**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(259) Pleadings.—Informal, Irrelevant, and Improper—Continued.**

The House will not examine testimony as to a precinct not included in the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

A contestant having conceded certain votes on a construction of law at variance with the committee's, the votes were left to his credit. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

A recital of apparent facts in the notice of contestant, such as the figures of a returned vote, may not be construed as a concession of the truth thereof. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

The House is disinclined to give force to point raised in debate, but overlooked both in the report and views of the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **958**.

A copy of the notice of contest and the answer in an election case are sent to the Clerk of the House with the testimony. Volume **I**, section **704**.

Testimony taken without the notice required by the law of 1851 as excluded. Volume **II**, section **860**.

A Member on whom has been served a notice of contest shall answer within thirty days of such service. Volume **I**, section **678**.

Failure of returned Member to answer notice of contest may not be taken as a confession of the truth of the allegations. Volume **II**, section **863**.

The Committee did not consider it necessary to pass on the form of a notice of contest which did not relate to issues sufficient to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

Where the notice of contest does not claim sufficient to change the return the House does not think it necessary to examine the testimony. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

A contestant giving no notice of contest, as required by law, and taking no testimony, the House, without further examination, confirmed returned Member's title. Volume **II**, section **1073**.

The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.

The Elections Committee at the outset of an investigation called on the claimants to state in writing the grounds of their respective claims. Volume **I**, section **792**.

Although contestant claimed in his notice that blurred ballots should not be counted for contestee, and did not ask that they be counted for himself, the committee counted them for both. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

Instances wherein the House permitted amended notices of contest to be filed, with right to file amended answers. Volume **I**, section **683**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee after ruling a notice of contest insufficient permitted contestant to specify orally. Volume **II**, section **848**.

A second notice of contest, served after the expiration of the time fixed by law, was disregarded. Volume **II**, section **855**.

In an election case when it is alleged that votes have been cast by persons not qualified the names of such persons should be given in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Where electors are objected to for want of qualifications their names should be set forth in the notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **773**.

In an election case an allegation that a certain number of votes were cast by proxy was conceded sufficiently certain without specification of the names. Volume **I**, section **763**.

A contestee by answering without taking exceptions waives objections to the sufficiency of the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **855**.

By answering a notice of contest served before the declaration of the result the sitting Member was held to have waived the informality. Volume **II**, section **852**.

Participating in a subsequent agreement as to evidence, the contestee was held to have waived his objections to the sufficiency of notice. Volume **II**, section **942**.

Sitting Member waived objection as to the specifications of the notice by not making it when the testimony was taken. Volume **II**, section **864**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(259) Pleadings.—Informal, Irrelevant, and Improper—Continued.**

- Where contestant offered evidence not specified in notice of contest and the answer was not served within the legal time the House still considered all the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1052**.
- Instance wherein a return was rejected and count aliunde admitted without request for the same in contestant's notice. Volume **II**, section **964**.
- Instance wherein an Elections Committee considered a question not raised in the notice contest. Volume **I**, section **643**.
- The committee considered an issue covered by testimony admitted without objection, although not specified in the pleadings. Volume **II**, section **850**.
- If the contestant shows a return illegal, does the burden fall on contestee to prove the vote when contestant has not attacked it in his notice? Volume **II**, section **948**.
- Form of resolution providing for notice and answer in election case after expiration of time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.
- The Elections Committee examined a question raised in the notice of contest, although it had not been insisted on in the argument of contestant. Volume **II**, section **878**.
- Contestant's notice having specifically demanded the rejection of an entire precinct, the Committee on Elections corrected the poll, although rejection appeared justifiable. Volume **II**, section **875**.
- For exceptional reasons the House may authorize an election case to be made up as to notice and answer after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **680**.
- Does the fact that an election case is instituted by a memorial instead of on pleading under the law justify a different rule of evidence? Volume **II**, section **988**.
- The pleadings in both the notice and answer being bad, the committee condemned them, but examined the case. Volume **II**, section **850**.
- Illustration of specifications so vague as to destroy the validity of the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **972**.
- Illustration of a notice of contest deficient in the particularity of its specifications. Volume **II**, section **942**.
- Illustration of a vague and uncertain specification in a notice of contest, which was nevertheless considered. Volume **II**, section **909**.
- Example of a general specification in a notice of contest which does not meet the requirements of the law. Volume **II**, section **848**.
- Illustration of a specification in a notice of contest condemned as too general. Volume **II**, section **905**.
- A notice of contest condemned in an election case as inadequate. Volume **I**, section **682**.
- Form of a petition in an election case deemed too general and indefinite in its charges. Volume **I**, section **778**.
- The House was disinclined to extend the time of taking testimony in order to procure testimony on points not referred to in the original notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1006**.
- The Elections Committee declined to recommend the reopening of a case for further testimony on facts not set forth in the notice or substantiated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1063**.
- A vote challenged in notice of contest by either party is a proper subject of investigation. Volume **I**, section **588**.

(260) Pleadings.—Waivers, Admissions, etc.

- The parties to an election case may not by mutual consent waive the requirements that an issue shall be made up by the pleadings of notice and answer. Volume **I**, section **680**.
- Admission by contestant that his evidence is of doubtful sufficiency is held to amount to waiver of the allegation. Volume **II**, section **588**.
- A contestant having conceded certain votes on a construction of law at variance with the committee's, the votes were left to his credit. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(260) Pleadings.—Waivers, Admissions, etc.—Continued.**

A recital of apparent facts in the notice of contestant, such as the figures of a returned vote, may not be construed as a concession of the truth thereof. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

As to the force of admissions by counsel during argument of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Admissions in the brief of a party to a contest are of force if not contrary to proven facts. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Counsel for contestee having admitted the justice of contestant's contention that certain returns ought to be excluded on account of fraud, it was held that the vote from those precincts should not be counted for either contestant or contestee. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

Contestant having agreed to abide by decision of election commissioners is precluded from disputing the result of their count. Volume **VI**, section **117**.

It being admitted that the contestee had a majority of the votes cast, the committee declined to pass on disputed ballots submitted for their consideration. Volume **VI**, section **169**.

(261) Pleadings.—Evidence to be Confided Within the Allegations of.

Contestant's case should be limited to the allegations of his notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

The contestant in an election case must confine his proof to the allegations of his notice. Volume **I**, section **640**.

The House decided that in an election case introduced by a petition the petitioner should not give evidence of any fact not alleged in the petition. Volume **I**, section **679**.

The House will not examine testimony as to a precinct not included in the notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

Objection having been made by contestee to evidence on points not put in issue by contestant's notice, the evidence was rejected. Volume **II**, section **855**.

Evidence is not admitted on a point as to which there was a total failure to plead in the answer. Volume **II**, section **934**.

The Elections Committee examined a question raised in the notice of contest, although it had not been insisted on in the argument of contestant. Volume **II**, section **878**.

A vote challenged in notice of contest by either party is a proper subject of investigation. Volume **I**, section **588**.

Although contestant claimed in his notice that blurred ballots should not be counted for contestee, and did not ask that they be counted for himself, the committee counted them for both. Volume **II**, section **1077**.

Contestant's notice not having specifically demanded the rejection of an entire precinct, the Committee on Elections corrected the poll, although rejection appeared justifiable. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Where contestant's case did not overcome returned Member's majority, the House did not consider the returned Member's countercharges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

A contestant must put in evidence the returns of the district as a basis for showing the effect of his charges. Volume **II**, section **1100**.

While not obliged to consider any issue not specifically raised in the pleadings, the House may do so if the integrity of the election appears thereby to be conserved. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

In submitting evidence of illegal voting, parties to a contested proceedings are confined to the names of alleged illegal voters set forth in the pleadings. Volume **VI**, section **159**.

Counsel for the contestant having conceded that a recount of the ballots was all that was relied on and that if a recount did not overcome the contestee's plurality the contest would be dismissed, the committee held it was not warranted on the pleadings in recounting the ballots but permitted an amendment of pleadings to justify recount. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(262) Pleadings.—Treatment of Questions Not Included in.**

Instance wherein an Elections Committee considered a question not raised in the notice of contest.

Volume **I**, section **643**.

When both sides have, without objection, investigated an alleged illegal vote, failure to specify it in notice of contest may not be urged. Volume **I**, section **588**.

The committee considered an issue covered by testimony admitted without objection, although not specified in the pleadings. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Instance wherein a return was rejected and count aliunde admitted without request for the same in contestant's notice. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Objection to the legality of the constitution of an election district, not raised in the notice of contest, was not considered. Volume **II**, section **893**.

Contestee having objected when certain evidence was taken that it was not covered by the notice, the Elections Committee sustained the objection. Volume **II**, section **880**.

The House was disinclined to extend the time of taking testimony in order to procure testimony on points not referred to in the original notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

Where contestant offered evidence not specified in notice of contest, and the answer was not served within the legal time, the House still considered all the evidence. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

If the contestant shows a return illegal, does the burden fall on contestee to prove the vote when contestant has not attacked it in his notice? Volume **II**, section **948**.

An instance wherein the committee, overruling a demurrer conceded to be well taken, elected to decide the case on the pleadings, affidavits, exhibits, and statements of counsel and parties. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

(263) Privilege of Questions Relating to.—Vacancies, Exclusion, etc.

A question relating to the existence of a vacancy in the membership of the House was held to be of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2588**.

A resolution notifying the governor of a State of a vacancy in the representation of a district is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2589**.

A resolution proposing the exclusion of a delegate from his seat presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2594**.

(264) Privilege of Questions Relating to.—Matters not Within.

No question of privilege is involved in the claim of a person to a seat in pursuance of the demand of a State for a representation greater than that allowed by law. Volume **III**, section **2592**.

A Member having resigned, a question as to his right to his seat was not entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2590**.

A resolution directing the Elections Committee to report an election case may not have precedence as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2584**.

The House declined to consider as privileged a resolution that a former Member be permitted to withdraw his letter announcing his resignation and resume his seat. Volume **II**, section **1213**.

A proposition relating to the pay of a contestant for a seat is not a question of privilege. Volume **I**, sections **674**, **675**.

A proposition relating to the admission of a Delegate from an unorganized Territory was held not to be a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **411**.

A paper in the nature of a memorial condemning the decision of the House in an election case was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2591**.

(265) Privilege of Questions Relating to.—In General.

The consideration of an election case is a matter of the highest privilege. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(265) Privilege of Questions Relating to.—In General—Continued.**

- Consideration of a contested-election case presents a question of high privilege which takes precedence of a question involving the privilege of the House generally. Volume **VI**, section **572**.
- A resolution relating to the right a member has to his seat was entertained as a question of privilege although the organization of the House had not been completed. Volume **VI**, section **86**.
- The right of a Member to his seat presents a question of privilege, and takes precedence of other business. Volume **III**, sections **2579, 2580**.
- Overruling the Speaker, the House in 1840 decided to receive as a matter of privilege a report in an election case (footnote). Volume **I**, section **794**.
- A resolution providing for an investigation of the election of a Member presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2586**.
- A claimant to a seat, with papers indicating his election, is entitled to have them presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2587**.
- The claim of a person to a seat may be presented as a question of privilege, although the Clerk may have enrolled another person as entitled to the seat. Volume **III**, section **2593**.
- A resolution for the investigation of the right of a claimant to a seat presents a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **328**.
- The latest ruling establishes the principle that a proposition relating to the right of a Member to his seat may be acted on at once without reference to a committee. Volume **III**, sections **2582, 2583**.
- The right of a Member to his seat may come up at any time as a question of privilege, even though the subject may have been referred to a committee. Volume **III**, section **2584**. Volume **VIII**, section **2307**.
- Resolutions to seat a contestant are privileged, even though the case may still be pending in committee. Volume **I**, section **742**.
- A motion to discharge a committee from the considerations of a contested election case presents a question of the highest privilege. Volume **III**, section **2585**.
- A resolution providing for the prosecution of an election case is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **I**, section **322**. Volume **II**, section **1018**.
- Instance wherein a returned Member presented as a question of privilege a proposition to reopen his election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- A resolution for the employment of a hand-writing expert in an election case was admitted as privileged. Volume **I**, section **673**.
- 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**.
- It has been held that an election case may not supersede the consideration of a proposition of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2581**.
- The question of consideration may be demanded against a question of the highest privilege, such as the right of a Member to his seat. Volume **V**, section **4941**.
- The oath having been administered to other Members-elect, a resolution relating to the election of a Member elect temporarily denied administration of the oath was entertained as a matter of the highest privilege. Volume **VI**, section **174**.
- A resolution granting further time for taking testimony in an election case was admitted as privileged. Volume **II**, section **956**.
- The call of committees takes precedence of a contested-election case called up on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **903**.
- A contested-election case may not supplant the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **988**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(266) Prima Facie Title.—Effect and Significance of Credentials.**

The certificate of the governor of a State as to the election of a Member is only prima facie evidence of the fact. Volume **I**, section **637**.

Discussion of the elements of a prima facie case as made out by the credentials of a Member-elect. Volume **I**, section **552**.

Reference to historical facts in determining prima facie effect of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **327**.

Discussion of the judicial knowledge which must exist to justify giving prima facie effect to credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

In determining prima facie right the majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained report, declined to consider papers other than those coming legally from the proper certifying officers of the district. Volume **I**, section **556**.

Credentials in due form issued by an officer intrusted by law with that function were held to establish prima facie right against the certificate of another officer showing the actual state of the vote. Volume **I**, section **619**.

Discussion as to whether or not credentials which required reference to State law to make certain their import should be given prima facie effect. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The action of the Clerk in enrolling a Member-elect does not prevent the House from questioning the prima facie force of the credentials. Volume **I**, section **592**.

Positions of the claimants relating to prima facie right in the "broad seal case." Volume **I**, section **792**.

The Senate does not consider questions arising on the credentials until the beginning of the term to which they refer (footnote). Volume **I**, section **652**.

The right of a Member-elect to take the oath being challenged, the Speaker directed him to stand aside temporarily. Volume **VI**, section **174**.

In the "broad seal case" the Elections Committee, while admitting the prima facie effect of regular credentials, at first decided to investigate only final right. Volume **I**, section **793**.

A claimant to a seat with papers indicating his election is entitled to have them presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2587**.

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege, although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume **I**, section **361**.

An instance wherein the Elections Committee reported on both prima facie and final right after one of the parties to the contest had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **538**.

In its early years the House referred credentials for examination of prima facie right after the bearer had been seated. Volume **I**, sections **565**, **566**.

The House has examined validity of election and qualifications of a claimant when determining prima facie title, leaving final right for later inquiry. Volume **I**, section **328**.

The Senate seated a Senator-elect on prima facie showing of his election by a legislature, although his election for a prior term had been found by a committee invalid because of bribery. Volume **I**, section **695**.

The House admits on his prima facie showing and without regard to final right, a Member-elect from a recognized constituency, whose credentials are in due form and whose qualifications are unquestioned. Volume **I**, sections **528–534**.

The House should not disturb the prima facie title of a Member already seated on credentials in due form and unimpeached by anything properly presented to the House. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The House having passed on the prima facie title to the seat, the Elections Committee declined to reopen that question. Volume **II**, section **847**.

In 1839 at the organization of the House the Members-elect did not permit five persons bearing regular credentials to participate in the organization. Volume **I**, section **103**.

A contention that the admissions of a claimant might not waive a prima facie title in which the people of the district were interested. Volume **I**, section **45**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(266) Prima Facie Title.—Effect and Significance of Credentials.—Continued.**

Although apparently satisfied as to prima facie right, the House did not seat an indifferent claimant who had also filed credentials as a Senator-elect. Volume I, section 623.

A Senate committee's discussion of the functions of credentials in the organization of a legislature. Volume I, section 631.

The House having passed on the prima facie right, declined, pending decisions as to final right, to reconsider the action, although examination had shown the credentials to be irregular. Volume I, section 615.

In determining prima facie right the House may take cognizance of public statutes, proclamations made by public officials under the law, and matters of history. Volume I, section 623.

Credentials issued in violation of law, to reverse the facts of the canvass of votes, do not give prima facie right, although issued by the lawful officer. Volume I, section 599.

A Senate committee's discussion of the functions of credentials in the organization of a legislature. Volume I, section 631.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Illinois until the State had been formally admitted to the Union. Volume I, section 396.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan, except as a spectator, until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume I, section 397.

The House has sworn in on a prima facie showing Members-elect chosen at an election, the day, etc., of which was fixed by the schedule of a constitution adopted on that election day. Volume I, section 520.

The Senate declined to admit the persons bearing credentials as Senators-elect from Tennessee until that State had been admitted to the Union. Volume I, section 398.

The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission had been passed by Congress. Volume I, section 399.

(267) Prima Facie Title.—Relations of Credentials to Returns.

Credentials should be based on the face of the returns and not on an examination of the votes. Volume I, section 541.

Credentials issued in violation of law to reverse the facts of the canvass of votes do not give prima facie right, although issued by the lawful officer. Volume I, section 599.

The House very reluctantly gave prima facie effect to a certified abstract of returns by law. Volume I, section 37.

In determining prima facie right the House went behind a certificate in due form, the bearer of which waived his prima facie right, and consulted the returns. Volume I, section 45.

Instance wherein the House, disregarding the certificate of the governor, ascertained prima facie right on the returns of the local officers. Volume I, section 794.

In a case where there were no credentials, the House, in examining as to prima facie right, declined to permit the election returns to be considered by the committee. Volume I, section 559.

In ordering an investigation as to prima facie right the House referred with the credentials documents showing the state of the returns. Volume I, section 44.

The House declined to give prima facie title to a contestant on the strength of the returns, although the bearer of the credentials waived his prima facie right. Volume I, section 45.

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

The law requiring a return to "set forth in words at length" the number of votes, the governor in awarding prima facie right should construe an obscure word as a word in full, not an abbreviation. Volume I, section 582.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(267) Prima Prima Facie Title.—Relations of Credentials to Returns—Continued.**

Criticism of a governor who issued a certificate on a canvass omitting decisive county returns because of legal proceedings to secure a recount. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

The law requiring a formal proclamation of the governor, the House declined to give prima facie effect to an informal executive communication, especially as the House had the returns. Volume, **I**, section **559**.

The House, acting on a divided report, determined the prima facie right by the returns of the district certifying officers, although they were impeached by accompanying papers. Volume **I**, section **556**.

State canvassers being a court of record, their signed record, approved by the State courts, give prima facie title, although at variance with their formal proceedings. Volume **II**, section **927**.

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

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

A divided committee once held that canvassers, not having judicial authority, should count votes returned under variations of name in determining prima facie right. Volume **II**, section **986**.

The House declined to consider, in the assignment of prima facie title, a question of law as to rejection of votes by canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **328**.

Although a Member stated that credentials were based on forged returns, the House seated the bearer, there being no conflicting credentials. Volume **I**, section **539**.

Proceedings at organization of the House in the New Jersey or "broad seal" contest of 1839. Volume **I**, section **103**.

A precinct return defective because the certificate of oaths of election officers was wanting, but supplemented by a paper containing the required certificate, was accepted by the House, the State law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

The person elected dying before credentials are issued, the minority candidate may not receive the credentials. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The House declined to honor credentials regular in form but issued in disregard of a State law requiring them to be issued after and not before the canvassing officers had made returns. Volume **I**, section **623**.

While the Clerk may not give prima facie effect to credentials not explicitly showing the bearers to be duly elected, the House has done so after examining the returns. Volume **I**, section **328**.

In determining prima facie right the majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained report, declined to consider papers other than those coming legally from the proper certifying officers of the district. Volume **I**, section **556**.

Where the State law does not make it the duty of an officer to make a report of the votes cast, a report from the officer is not accepted as evidence of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

A State court decision that the formal returns of election officers should prevail over accompanying memoranda on sample ballots transmitted in accordance with law. Volume **I**, section **574**.

Election officers should return all votes cast in the Congressional box, even though for persons not qualified. Volume **I**, section **779**.

A recount, although authorized by law, does not avail to overthrow the count of the election officers unless the ballots are affirmatively shown to have been kept inviolate. Volume **II**, section **1020**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(267) Prima Facie Title—Relations of Credentials to Returns—Continued.**

Where election officers did not follow State law and draw out an excess of ballots the Elections Committee deducted proportionately. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The House rejected a vote found by the judges in an irregular place and counted in spite of the fact that it caused an excess in the poll. Volume **I**, section **562**.

Election officers are justified in refusing to count for a candidate for Congress ballots cast in a box other than the Congressional box. Volume **I**, section **779**.

(268) Prima Facie Title.—Where Credentials in Substance Form Raise a Question.

Credentials which, on their face, implied that the one having prima facie right did not have the final right were not honored either by the Clerk or the House. Volume **I**, section **609**.

A person bearing credentials which, on their face, showed that the governor issuing them was doubtful as to who was actually elected was seated by the House, there being provisions of law to justify the governor's act. Volume **I**, section **601**.

Credentials issued by a governor raising a doubt as to election, the Clerk and the House declined to allow to them prima facie effect, although positive credentials authorized by the State legislature accompanied. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The House has declined to admit on prima facie showing persons whose elections and credentials appeared defective. Volume **I**, section **589**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials perfect in form but referring to an election on a day of doubtful legality. Volume **I**, section **523**.

The House honored credentials regular in form but impeached by a document alleging that the election was not held on the day provided by law. Volume **I**, section **540**.

An instance wherein the House gave prima facie effect to papers not in form of credentials and which raised a technical question as to the election. Volume **I**, section **590**.

Two claimants appearing with conflicting credentials at the time of organization, the Members-elect examined and determined which should vote. Volume **I**, section **803**.

Credentials being impeached by a paper from a Territorial officer, the House declined to permit the oath to be administered until the prima facie right had been examined. Volume **I**, section **541**.

In 1859 the Clerk enrolled a Member-elect who had no regular certificate, but who presented an official statement from the State authorities showing his election. Volume **I**, section **597**.

The House has declined to permit the oath to be taken by persons whose credentials had procured their enrollment by the Clerk. Volume **I**, section **589**.

In the Senate, where credentials have on their face raised a question as to the constitutionality of the appointment, the bearer has not been seated on prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **611**.

A Senator, having resigned apparently to escape being unseated for bribery, was not readmitted on credentials showing appointment by an acting governor. Volume **I**, section **694**.

Member-elect from Tennessee were seated in 1871 on prima facie showing, although there was a question as to whether or not the day of their election was the legal day. Volume **I**, section **521**.

The House has sworn in on a prima facie showing Members-elect chosen at an election the day, etc., of which was fixed by the schedule of a constitution adopted on that election day. Volume **I**, section **520**.

There being conflicting credentials arising from a question as to the legality of election and an allegation of disqualification, the Senate determined final right before either claimant was seated. Volume **I**, section **632**.

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who has not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, section **649**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(268) Prima Facie Title.—Where Credentials in Substance or Form Raise a Question—**
Continued.

The House has given to a committee the right to decide on either the prima facie or final right to a seat before authorizing the oath to be administered to a Delegate. Volume **I**, section **471**.
 Credentials issued in violation of law to reverse the facts of the canvass of votes do not give prima facie right, although issued by the lawful officer. Volume **I**, section **599**.

The Senate decided that a person presenting credentials in due form should be sworn in, although a question had been raised as to his election. Volume **I**, section **545**.

(269) Prima Facie Title.—Questions as to, and Their Relations to Final Right.

Instance wherein the House ordered its committee to report on prima facie right before ascertaining final right. Volume **I**, section **794**.

Instance wherein questionable prima facie right was not disturbed pending decision as to final right. Volume **I**, section **812**.

The Elections Committee in determining prima facie right declined to open evidence relating to final right. Volume **I**, section **794**.

In 1833 the House declined to seat either claimant to a seat until the final right should be determined. Volume **I**, section **53**.

In 1882 the House declined to permit the oath to be administered to either of two contesting Delegates until the papers in relation to the prima facie right had been examined by a committee. Volume **I**, section **471**.

An instance wherein the House seated neither of two claimants on prima facie showing, deferring the administration of the oath until the ascertainment of final right. Volume **I**, section **45**.

Instance wherein credentials were referred to a committee with instructions to inquire either as to prima facie or final right. Volume **I**, section **523**.

In the case of Brigham H. Roberts the committee reported at one and the same time on both the prima facie and final right. Volume **I**, section **474**.

A governor having declined to issue credentials because of doubt as to the election the House, in 1796, determined the final right before seating the one surviving claimant. Volume **I**, section **554**.

The Elections Committee declined to favor giving a petitioner prima facie title to a seat because a partial investigation showed a majority for him. Volume **I**, section **772**.

A person having been seated on credentials regular in form but improperly issued, the Elections Committee in a sustained case ascertained prima facie right in favor of contestant. Volume **I**, section **582**.

An instance wherein an elections committee in a sustained case ascertained prima facie title after the sitting Member had taken the seat. Volume **I**, section **578**.

In the Kentucky cases in 1868 a contest was presented and sustained against a person whom the House had refused the oath on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **450**.

In 1839 certain persons whose titles as Members-elect were contested assumed to participate in the organization, but the meeting passed on the vote of each after it had been given. Volume **I**, section **103**.

An instance wherein at the organization of the House, before the enactment of the law as to the Clerk's roll, two claimants to a seat were present and participated in the proceedings. Volume **I**, section **53**.

In a case wherein a governor declined to sign the credentials of a Senator-elect the Senate admitted the claimant after examination of final right. Volume **I**, section **353**.

Instances wherein the persons seated after examination of prima facie right were unseated after examination of final right. Volume **I**, sections **37**, **542**, **558**, **604**.

An instance wherein the Elections Committee reported on both prima facie and final right after one of the parties to the contest had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **538**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(269) Prima Facie Title.—Questions as to, and Their Relations to Final Right—Contd.**

- An instance wherein the House authorized an investigation of the credentials and election of persons already seated on prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **547**.
- The Senate decided that a person presenting credentials in due form should be sworn in, although a question had been raised as to his election. Volume **I**, section **545**.
- Proceedings at organization of the House in the New Jersey or "Broad Seal" contest of 1839. Volume **I**, section **103**.
- Positions of the claimants relating to prima facie right in the "Broad Seal case." Volume **I**, section **792**.
- The House has examined validity of elections and qualifications of a claimant when determining prima facie title, leaving final right for later inquiry. Volume **I**, section **328**.
- The House has given to a committee the right to decide on either the prima facie or final right to a seat before authorizing the oath to be administered to a Delegate. Volume **I**, section **471**.
- Form of resolution instituting a contest in a case wherein neither claimant is seated on prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **559**.
- In the Kentucky cases in 1868 a contest was presented and sustained against a person to whom the House had refused the oath on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **452**.

(270) Prima Facie Title.—Unquestioned, and Relation to Final Right Thereto.

- The House sometimes seats members-elect on their prima facie showing, stipulating that this shall not preclude examination as to the final right. Volume **I**, section **519**.
- Form of resolutions for seating a claimant on prima facie showing and for the institution of a contest on the merits. Volume **I**, section **556**.
- The House gave prima facie effect to the credentials of certain Members, although the legality of the manner of their election was questioned. Volume **I**, section **309**.
- The House assigned prima facie title to a claimant, although papers accompanying the credentials raised a question as to the final right. Volume **I**, section **328**.
- The House gave prima facie effect to credentials, although there appeared a question as to the regularity of the writs of election. Volume **I**, section **518**.
- There being a question as to a Member's election, he was sworn in and his credentials were referred to a committee with instructions. Volume **I**, section **544**.
- A vacancy in a contested seat being filled by a special election, the House seated the new Member on his credentials, but held that his final right must depend on the issue of the contest. Volume **I**, section **735**.
- The House gave prima facie effect to regular credentials, although a contestant claimed the seat made vacant by death of the bearer's predecessor. Volume **I**, section **571**.
- Neither claimant to a seat having credentials, the House referred the papers with instructions that the prima facie right be determined without prejudice to a later contest on the merits. Volume **I**, section **556**.
- Form of resolution seating a person on prima facie showing, without prejudice to the rights of a contestant. Volume **I**, section **601**.
- The House having passed on the prima facie right declined, pending decision as to final right, to reconsider the action, although examination had shown the credentials to be irregular. Volume **I**, section **615**.
- An instance wherein the House, at the time of organization, declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in due form, but impeached by documents relating to the fact of election. Volume **I**, section **791**.
- An instance wherein the claimant seated on prima facie showing was unseated after examination of final right. Volume **I**, sections **37**, **542**, **558**, **604**, .
- The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials, although a memorial impeached the regularity and legality of the election. Volume **I**, section **551**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(270) Prima Facie Title.—Unquestioned, and Relation of Final Right Thereto—Contd.**

- In the Senate, in 1857, credentials regular in form were honored, although a memorial from the State legislature impeached the election of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **543**.
- A Senator-elect took the oath on his prima facie right without challenge, although charges of bribery in his election were presented immediately thereafter. Volume **I**, section **692**.
- The Senate seated a Senator-elect on prima facie showing of his election by a legislature, although his election for a prior term had been found by a committee invalid because of bribery. Volume **I**, section **695**.
- The certificate of a State executive, issued in strict accordance with State law, does not prevent examination of the votes by the House and a reversal of the return. Volume **I**, section **637**.
- Instance wherein, after a delayed decision as to the prima facie right, the House itself fixed the time for instituting proceedings to contest. Volume **II**, section **1042**.
- The revocation of credentials having reversed the position of the parties, the House, by resolution, authorized investigation without regard to notice. Volume **I**, section **687**.
- The credentials of a Member-elect having been challenged, the Speaker submitted the question to the House. Volume **VI**, section **89**.
- Instance wherein the Senate, overruling the recommendation of its committee, seated a Senator designate whose credentials the committee had reported to be invalid. Volume **VI**, section **173**.
- The Senate has entertained no doubt of its right to look behind the credentials given by a governor to the facts of the election. Volume **V**, section **5963**.

(271) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Apportionment.

- The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, relating to a seat in addition to those to which the State was entitled. Volume **I**, section **318**.
- The House gave prima facie effect to the perfect credentials of a State delegation, declining at that time to inquire whether or not the election was invalidated by choice of three persons for two seats. Volume **I**, section **519**.

(272) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Question of Vacancy.

- The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but relating to seats already occupied. Volume **I**, section **518**.
- A claimant presenting credentials for a seat occupied by a Member already sworn in, they were referred to a committee but were not acted on. Volume **I**, section **570**.
- A person appearing with credentials intended to entitle him to a seat already occupied, the House declined to seat him at once and referred the credentials. Volume **I**, section **569**.
- Although the claimant for a seat presented unimpeachable credentials, the House declined to seat him until it had determined that the seat was actually vacant. Volume **I**, section **322**.
- The House declined to seat a person bearing credentials regular in form until it had ascertained whether or not the seat was vacant. Volume **I**, sections **565, 567**.
- A seat having been adjudged vacant, the House yet declined to admit a claimant whose final right was then under examination. Volume **I**, section **327**.
- The House seated a person bearing regular credentials on ascertaining that his predecessor in the same Congress had accepted a military office. Volume **I**, section **572**.
- There being a question as to a vacancy to be filled, the Senate examined the case before administering the oath to a bearer of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **573**.
- The Senate has admitted a person elected while the case of another claimant to the seat was yet pending. Volume **I**, section **353**.
- A Member-elect producing credentials showing his election to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of his predecessor is sworn in at once, although no other notice of the decease may have been given to the House. Volume **I**, section **568**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(272) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Question of Vacancy—Continued.**

A Member whose seat had been contested dying, the House did not admit a claimant with credentials until contestant's claim was settled. Volume I, section 326.

The House gave prima facie effect to regular credentials, although a contestant claimed the seat made vacant by death of the bearer's predecessor. Volume I, section 571.

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

The credentials of a Member-elect indicating that he had been elected before the resignation of his predecessor took effect, objection was made and the oath was not administered until new credentials were produced. Volume I, section 596.

A State executive having issued credentials in due form on the assumption that a Senator had vacated his seat by accepting an Army office, the credentials were referred and the bearer was not seated. Volume I, section 491.

A vacancy in a contested seat being filled by a special election, the House seated the new Member on his credentials, but held that his final right must depend on the issue of the contest. Volume I, section 735.

The Clerk declined to enroll claimants bearing credentials referring to an election by virtue of which the said claimants had already held seats in the preceding Congress. Volume I, section 388.

(273) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to General Status of Constituency.—House Precedents.

The House admits, on his prima facie showing and without regard to final right, a Member-elect from a recognized constituency whose credentials are in due form and whose qualifications are unquestioned. Volume I, sections 528–534.

Discussion of the form of credentials and the competency of the electing and certifying authorities behind them as elements in their efficacy. Volume I, section 350.

The holder of credentials in due form, whose prima facie title is not contested, may not take the seat if a question exists as to the competency of the constituency. Volume I, section 375.

In 1867 the Elections Committee took the view that charges of the disloyalty of a constituency should not prevent a person holding a regular certificate from taking a seat on his prima facie right. Volume I, section 448.

Credentials being in regular form and unimpeached, the House honors them, although there may be a question as to the proper limits of the constituency. Volume I, section 535.

The House declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials when historic facts impeached the authority of the governor and the legality of the election. Volume I, section 519.

The Clerk having honored credentials from a de facto governor, the House confirmed the prima facie title, although there was a conflicting certificate from an alleged de jure governor. Volume I, section 614.

Discussion of the status of a governor de facto as distinguished from an usurper. Volume I, section 350.

(274) Prima Facie Title.—New States.

Persons bearing credentials from newly organized States have not been admitted to membership until the admission of the States to the Union. Volume I, sections 396–399.

The Speaker asked the decision of the House when a Member-elect from a State not yet admitted to the Union presented himself to be sworn. Volume I, section 396.

(275) Prima Facie Title.—Unorganized Territories.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials from a Territory not yet organized. Volume I, section 410.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(275) Prima Facie Title.—Unorganized Territories—Continued.**

The House declined to give prima facie effect to the credentials of a Delegate elected by a convention in an unorganized Territory. Volume **I**, section **405**.

After the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Wyoming, but before the actual organization, the House declined to admit a Delegate elected before the passage of the act. Volume **I**, section **410**.

(276) Prima Facie Title.—Constituency Incapacitated by Insurrection.

The House declined to honor credentials regular in form but referring to a constituency notoriously incapacitated by civil war. Volume **I**, sections **362, 364, 371**.

The House declined to give prima facie title to the bearer of informal credentials referring to a constituency notoriously paralyzed by civil war. Volume **I**, sections **363, 365, 369**.

The House declined to seat on prima facie showing a claimant declared elected by the governor's proclamation, the district referred to being notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **368**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in the form prescribed by a government already suspended and referring to a district distracted by war. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The House denied prima facie title to a person enrolled by the Clerk on credentials signed by a mere claimant to the governorship in a State disrupted by civil war. Volume **I**, section **376**.

The House as a matter of course declined to give prima facie effect to credentials emanating from the loyal provisional government of a State lately in secession. Volume **I**, section **380**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials signed by the military governor of a State lately in secession. Volume **I**, section **379**.

The House did not permit prima facie effect to credentials coming from a State lately in insurrection and from a government of doubtful standing. Volume **I**, section **381**.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State known to be kept from the duress of an armed foe only by a partial military protection. Volume **I**, section **382**.

Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials from a de facto government in a State disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **383**.

The two Houses of Congress having by law declared the State of Louisiana in a state of insurrection, the Senate in 1864 did not admit persons bearing credentials therefrom. Volume **I**, section **385**.

Credentials regular in form have been presented as a matter of privilege although the status of the constituency was, by reason of civil war, in doubt. Volume **I**, section **361**.

Person bearing credentials regular in form, but coming from communities disorganized by civil war, have been excluded until Congress should determine the status of the constituencies. Volume **I**, section **361**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to irregular credentials, referring to a district notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **369**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to regular credentials, having historic knowledge that the district was incapacitated, by civil war, from holding a regular election. Volume **I**, section **364**.

The House adjudged valid, for prima facie title, an election wherein parishes casting 14,346 out of 27,055 votes in the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **328**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but referring to a district notoriously under duress of civil war. Volume **I**, section **371**.

The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election informally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I**, sections **363, 367, 368**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued**(277) Prima Facie Title.—Constituency in Reconstruction.**

In the Fortieth Congress Members-elect from States lately in secession were not admitted until a Committee had examined their credentials, qualifications, and the status of their constituencies. Volume **I**, section **386**.

After reconstruction the credentials of all the Virginia delegation were referred before the bearers were admitted. Volume **I**, section **318**.

In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.

Instance wherein immediate prima facie effect was given to credentials of a Senator-elect from a reconstructed State. Volume **I**, section **390**.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials impeached by charges that a State was not fulfilling in good faith the conditions of reconstruction. Volume **I**, section **391**.

In 1870 no one of the Members-elect from Virginia was seated until the credentials were reported on by a committee and the House had acted. Volume **I**, section **461**.

In reconstruction days the Senate deemed valid credentials signed by a provisional military governor. Volume **I**, section **430**.

The Senate declined to admit to a seat a person bearing uncontested credentials of election by a legislature representing a small fraction of the people in a seceding State. Volume **I**, section **384**.

In 1869 the House provided by resolution that the credentials of persons claiming seats from certain States should be examined by a committee before the oath should be administered. Volume **I**, section **387**.

(278) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Qualifications.

The House decided a Member-elect entitled to a seat on his prima facie right, although knowing that his qualifications were under examination. Volume **I**, section **420**.

In 1873 the House seated Delegate George Q. Cannon on the strength of his unimpeached credentials, although it was objected that he was disqualified. Volume **I**, section **468**.

In 1870 the House declined to exclude John C. Connor, who possessed the constitutional qualifications and satisfactory credentials but whose moral character was impeached. Volume **I**, section **465**.

A question being raised as to the loyalty of a member-elect, the house has exercised its discretion about permitting him to take the oath at once. Volume **I**, sections **444–446**, **449**, **451**, **455**.

The House declined to permit the oath to be administered to Brigham H. Roberts pending an examination of his qualifications by a committee. Volume **I**, section **474**.

The House has examined validity of elections and qualifications of a claimant when determining prima facie title, leaving final right for later inquiry. Volume **I**, section **328**.

Although it was understood that objection was made to a Senator-elect on the question of qualification, yet the oath was administered on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **481**.

In 1862, before the enactment of the test oath for loyalty, the Senate, after mature consideration, declined to exclude for alleged disloyalty Benjamin Stark, whose credentials were unimpeached. Volume **I**, section **443**.

The credentials of a Senator-elect being regular and unimpeached and the election having been by the one legally organized legislature, the Senate seated the bearer at once, although charges were filed against him personally. Volume **I**, section **552**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials, impeached by a memorial alleging irregularities in constitution of the State legislature and suggesting personal disqualifications of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **393**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(278) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Qualifications—Continued.**

- There being conflicting credentials arising from a question as to the legality of election, and an allegation of disqualification, the Senate determined final right before either claimant was seated. Volume **I**, section **632**.
- The Senate investigated the sanity of a Senator-elect before allowing him to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **441**.
- A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.
- A Member-elect whose loyalty was impeached was permitted to take the oath, and after that the House was reluctant to take action in his case. Volume **I**, section **461**.
- In 1856 the Senate considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **416**.
- In 1829 the House refused to direct the Speaker to administer the oath to certain persons bearing regular credentials as Members-elect, and as organ of the House he declined to administer the oath. Volume **I**, section **140**.
- The Members-elect having denied to certain of their number a right to participate in the organization, the Speaker declined, without instruction of the House, to administer the oath to those thus debarred, although they presented certificates in proper form. Volume **I**, section **140**.
- If a Member object the Speaker does not administer the oath to a Member-elect without the direction of the House even though the credentials be regular in form. Volume **I**, sections **135–138**.
- A Member-elect, enrolled by the Clerk on his regular credentials, did not vote until his disqualifications had been removed and he had been permitted by the House to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **456**.
- Members-elect challenged for alleged disqualifications have in several cases been sworn in at once, the question of their qualifications in some cases being referred to a committee for examination. Volume **I**, sections **156–159**.
- As to whether or not a disqualified Member who has taken the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **420**.
- May a returned Member, already sworn but found disqualified, be excluded by majority vote? Volume **II**, section **946**.
- Contention that a Senator may be excluded for disqualification by majority vote, even though he may have been sworn in. Volume **I**, section **481**.
- A question as to whether or not a Member who is disqualified but has been permitted to take the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **461**.
- In 1856 the House considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **415**.
- In 1869 the Elections Committee proposed to exclude for disloyalty one who had already been sworn in and, although the committee were reversed on the facts, the propriety of the proceeding was not questioned. Volume **I**, section **460**.
- The House considered a protest as to the qualifications of a Member after he had taken the oath without objection. Volume **I**, section **426**.
- Instance wherein the question of qualification was passed on after a Member-elect had been sworn in on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **432**.
- The Senate by majority vote unseated Albert Gallatin for disqualification after he had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **428**.
- In 1870 the House voted to administer the oath to a Member-elect on his correct prima facie showing, although a question as to his qualifications was pending before the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **462**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(278) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Qualifications—Continued.**

Charges that a Senator-elect was disqualified did not avail to prevent his being sworn in by virtue of his prima facie right. Volume I, section 429.

In the Senate, in 1856, a Senator-elect was sworn on his prima facie right, although his qualifications were questioned. Volume I, section 416.

In 1870 a question was raised as to the citizenship of Senator-elect H. R. Revels, but he was seated, the Senate declining to postpone the administration of the oath in order to investigate the case. Volume I, section 430.

(279) Prima Facie Title.—Examination and Decision as to.

In determining prima facie right the House may take cognizance of public statues, proclamations made by public officials under the law, and matters of history. Volume I, section 623.

Certain instances wherein the House has referred credentials to the Elections Committee, the oath not being administered to the bearers. Volume I, section 548.

In 1899 the House referred the case of Brigham H. Roberts to a committee with directions to report on both the prima facie and final right. Volume I, section 474.

Form of resolution instructing a Committee to inquire either as to prima facie or final title to a seat. Volume I, section 523.

The Speaker declined to administer the oath to a person whose prima facie right was under investigation by the House. Volume I, section 550.

Although apparently satisfied as to prima facie right, the House did not seat an indifferent claimant who had also filed credentials as a Senator-elect. Volume I, section 623.

A refusal of the House to strike a Member-elect's name from the Clerk's roll and a decision to administer the oath to him was held to be a final decision of prima facie right. Volume I, section 615.

An instance wherein the House authorized an investigation of the credentials and election of persons already seated on prima facie showing. Volume I, section 547.

In its early years the House referred credentials for examination of prima facie right after the bearer had been seated. Volume I, sections 565, 566.

An instance wherein the Elections Committee reported on both prima facie and final right after one of the parties to the contest had taken the oath. Volume I, section 538.

The House should not disturb the prima facie title of a Member already seated on credentials in due form and unimpeached by anything properly presented to the House. Volume I, section 537.

The House having passed on the prima facie title to the seat, the Elections Committee declined to reopen that question. Volume II, section 847.

Instance wherein credentials were referred to a committee with instructions to inquire either as to prima facie or final right. Volume I, section 523.

A question arising as to the sufficiency of papers purporting to be credentials, the House had the papers examined by a committee before permitting the Member-elect to be sworn. Volume I, section 600.

In the early practice it was the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report on the credentials of all the Members (footnote). Volume I, section 568.

In the early years of the House the credentials were examined by the Committee on Elections, but this practice fell into disuse. Volume I, sections 16, 18.

The credentials of Member-elect who appear after the organization are presented, but are not examined by a committee before the oath is administered unless there be objection. Volume I, section 387.

(280) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Burden of Proof in a Contest.

It being determined that contestant had actually been entitled to the credentials, the burden of proof was shifted to the returned Member. Volume II, section 986.

The contestant must overcome contestee's prima facie right, invalidate the latter's title, and show himself entitled to the seat. Volume II, section 855.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(280) Prima Facie Title.—As Related to Burden of Proof in a Contest—Continued.**

The Elections Committee having ascertained that prima facie title should have been awarded to contestant, the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **578**.

The Elections Committee having ascertained that contestant rightfully was entitled to prima facie title, the burden of proof was shifted to sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **574**.

The Elections Committee, in a sustained case, shifted the burden of proof to sitting Member on ascertaining that contestant had been entitled to the credentials. Volume **I**, section **582**.

As to whether a correction of the returns changing the result may throw the burden of establishing his title on the returned Member. Volume **II**, section **1020**.

Opinion of the Elections Committee that prima facie right wrongfully conferred should not relieve returned Member of the burden of proof. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

The showing prima facie by contestant of enough illegal votes to change the result does not shift the burden of proof to contestee. Volume **II**, section **940**.

(281) Prima Facie Title.—In General.

A contention that the admissions of a claimant might not waive a prima facie title in which the people of the district were interested. Volume **I**, section **45**.

The death of the person elected creates a vacancy, although no certificate may have been awarded. Volume **I**, section **323**.

Before its committee had reported on conflicting credentials the Senate took one set of credentials from the committee and seated a claimant whose prima facie and final right and personal conduct were assailed. Volume **I**, section **628**.

A claimant to a seat in the Senate, in a case where there was no contestant and no credentials, petitioned for the seat, exhibiting evidence in support of his claim. Volume **I**, section **563**.

A legislative body, recognized by the State executive and having an elected but not certified quorum, was once preferred to a rival body having a certified but not elected quorum. Volume **I**, section **343**.

In the Kentucky cases in 1868 a contest was presented and sustained against a person to whom the House had refused the oath on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **452**.

In a case where neither claimant was seated on prima facie showing the House investigated and determined the contest, although one claimant defaulted in answering notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **624**.

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution.

The Constitution provides that a Member shall fulfill certain conditions as to age, citizenship, and inhabitancy. Volume **I**, section **413**.

The House is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members. Volume **I**, section **634**.

Discussion of the distinction between the power to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Members and the Members and the power to expel. Volume **I**, section **469**.

A majority of the Senate committee considered Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that countenanced and encouraged polygamy a reason for removing him from the Senate. Volume **I**, section **482**.

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

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV**, section **4076**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution—Continued.**

- The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualification of polygamists as Representatives. Volume **VI**, section **4300**.
- In 1868 the House declined to pass on the title to a seat of William H. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, who was alleged to have been elected by undue influence of an alleged disloyal organization. Volume **I**, section **467**.
- By the fourteenth amendment one who, having previously taken an oath as an officer of Government to support the Constitution, has engaged in rebellion, is disqualified as a Member until the disability be removed. Volume **I**, section **454**.
- A Member-elect who had not been disloyal, but who could not truthfully take the oath of July 2, 1862, was not sworn until he had been relieved of his disability by law. Volume **I**, section **455**.
- A bill removing the disabilities of a Member-elect and modifying the test oath for his benefit was passed by a two-thirds vote. Volume **I**, section **455**.
- For persons whose disabilities had been moved, the oath of July 2, 1862, was modified by the act of July 11, 1868. Volume **I**, section **455**.
- Form of resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member-elect who has accepted an incompatible office. Volume **I**, sections **488, 490, 492**.
- A resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member who has accepted an incompatible office may be agreed to by a majority vote. Volume **I**, sections **490, 504**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress, the attendance of Members, and their appointment to incompatible offices. Volume **IV**, section **4077**.
- Discussion as to whether or not a Member is an officer of the Government. Volume **I**, section **417**.
- Senators can not properly be said to hold their places "under the Government of the United States." Volume **II**, section **1282**.
- In 1900, in a sustained report, the majority of the committee held that a Member of Congress was an officer, subject to statutory disqualifications as such. Volume **I**, section **478**.
- In 1901, in a divided report, the Judiciary Committee discussed the status of the Member-elect, the major opinion being that he was as much an officer of the Government before taking the oath as afterwards. Volume **I**, section **185**.
- Elaborate argument of the question whether or not a Senator is a civil officer within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2316**.
- Although a Member had resigned the House proceeded to inquire whether or not his acceptance of an incompatible office had vacated his title to the seat. Volume **III**, section **2590**.
- Reference to an early discussion of the appointment of Members of the House to executive offices. Volume **I**, section **495**.
- The House, after debate, called to the President for a list of appointments of Members of Congress to offices (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1864**.
- Summary of instances wherein Members of the House and Senate have been appointed by the Executive to commissions (footnote). Volume **I**, section **493**.
- Members-elect challenged for alleged disqualifications have in several cases been sworn in at once, the question of their qualifications in some cases being referred to a committee for examination. Volume **I**, sections **156–159**.
- The House considered a protest as to the qualifications of a Member after he had taken the oath without objection. Volume **I**, section **426**.
- In 1856 the House considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **415**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution—Continued.**

- The House decided a Member-elect entitled to a seat on his prima facie right, although knowing that his qualifications were under examination. Volume I, section 420.
- A question as to whether or not a Member who is disqualified, but has been permitted to take the oath, may be excluded by majority vote. Volume I, section 461.
- In 1869 the Elections Committee proposed to exclude for disloyalty one who had already been sworn in, and, although the committee were reversed on the facts, the propriety of the proceeding was not questioned. Volume I, section 460.
- A Member-elect whose loyalty was impeached was permitted to take the oath, and after that the House was reluctant to take action in his case. Volume I, section 461.
- In 1870 the House voted to administer the oath to a Member-elect on his correct prima facie showing, although a question as to his qualifications was pending before the Elections Committee. Volume I, section 462.
- In 1869 John M. Rice, challenged on account of alleged disloyalty, was permitted by the House to take the oath pending examination of the charges. Volume I, section 460.
- The Senate by majority vote unseated Albert Gallatin for disqualification after he had taken the oath. Volume I, section 428.
- A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume I, section 429.
- In the Senate, in 1856, a Senator-elect was sworn on his prima facie right, although his qualifications were questioned. Volume I, section 416.
- In 1856 the Senate considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who has already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume I, section 416.
- Although it was understood that objection was made to a Senator-elect on the question of qualification, yet the oath was administered on his prima facie showing. Volume I, section 481.
- The credentials of a Senator-elect being regular and unimpeached and the election having been by the one legally organized legislature, the Senate seated the bearer at once, although charges were filed against him personally. Volume I, section 552.
- The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by a memorial alleging irregularities in constitution of the State legislature and suggesting personal disqualifications of the bearer. Volume I, section 393.
- Credentials in due form issued by an officer intrusted by law with that function were held to establish prima facie right against the certificate of another officer showing the actual state of the vote. Volume I, section 619.
- A memorial alleging that credentials were not in accordance with law did not prevent the House from honoring them immediately. Volume I, section 591.
- The House honored credentials regular in form but impeached by a document alleging that the election was not held on the day provided by law. Volume I, section 540.
- Credentials being impeached by a paper from a Territorial officer, the House declined to permit to oath to be administered until the prima facie right had been examined. Volume I, section 541.
- The House assigned prima facie title to a claimant, although papers accompanying the credentials raised a question as to the final right. Volume I, section 328.
- An instance wherein the House at the time of organization declined to give prima facie effect to credentials in due form, but impeached by documents relating to the fact of election. Volume I, section 791.
- The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but impeached by a memorial and historical facts relating to rival legislatures. Volume I, section 342.
- In the Senate, in 1857, credentials regular in form were honored, although a memorial from the State legislature impeached the election of the bearer. Volume I, section 543.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution—Continued.**

Parties should be held to a rigid rule of diligence under the law for taking testimony in election cases, and no extension of time should be granted where this rule is violated. Volume **I**, section **606**.

The returned Member was denied an extension of time to take testimony, although he pleaded that he had been detained by his duties in the House. Volume **I**, section **726**.

The House by resolution may delegate the appointment of a commissioner to take testimony in an election case, and may prescribe the course of procedure of said commissioner. Volume **I**, section **598**.

A joint committee having taken testimony which incidentally related to the right of a Member to his seat, the same was reported to the House. Volume **I**, section **607**.

A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excuse him for neglecting to attend on taking of testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **785**.

The law allowing the parties in an election case, by consent in writing, to waive certain formalities in taking testimony. Volume **I**, section **699**.

Credentials bearing on their face evidence that they were not issued in accordance with the requirements of law, the Clerk declined to enroll the bearer. Volume **I**, section **605**.

The House sometimes gives prima facie effect to credentials which are so far impeached on their face that the Clerk does not feel authorized under the law governing his action to enroll the bearer. Volume **I**, section **605**.

Credentials which on their face implied that the one having prima facie right did not have the final right were not honored either by the Clerk or the House. Volume **I**, section **609**.

An instance wherein the House gave prima facie effect to papers not in form of credentials and which raised a technical question as to the election. Volume **I**, section **590**.

A person bearing credentials which on their face showed that the governor issuing them was doubtful as to who was actually elected was seated by the House, their being provisions of law to justify the governor's act. Volume **I**, section **601**.

In 1868 the House denied the oath to two persons who appeared with conflicting credentials which cast doubt on the right of either to the seat. Volume **I**, section **459**.

In 1868 the House entertained a contest for the seat of a Delegate, although the first notice of contest was irregular and the supplemental notice was not filed within the time required by law. Volume **I**, section **467**.

In the Kentucky cases in 1868 a contest was presented and sustained against a person to whom the House had refused the oath on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **450**.

An instance wherein a contest was maintained against a Member-elect who had and did not take the seat. Volume **I**, section **415**.

In earlier years of the House contested election cases were presented by petition. Volume **I**, section **433**.

Instance of an election case instituted by memorial from the person claiming the seat. Volume **I**, section **322**.

An instance, after the enactment of the law regulating election contests, wherein a contest was instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **525**.

Instance of the impeachment of the election and qualifications of a Delegate through proceedings instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **526**.

Ninety days are allowed for taking testimony in an election case, divided between the parties. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Testimony in an election case must be taken within ninety days from the service of the answer of the returned Member. Volume **I**, section **697**.

The law governing the service of notice by the party desiring to take a deposition in an election case. Volume **I**, section **697**.

Testimony in an election case may be taken at two or more places at the same time. Volume **I**, section **697**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution—Continued.**

The law for summoning and examining witnesses in an election case. Volume **I**, section **700**.

The law relating to the taking and certification of depositions in an election case. Volume **I**, section **700**.

In a case where sitting Member's counsel had surreptitiously suppressed his evidence the taking of further testimony was permitted. Volume **I**, section **505**.

In asking for extension of time to take testimony in an election case affidavits should state facts showing that with proper diligence it has been impossible to take the testimony. Volume **I**, section **602**.

The sitting Member should be allowed additional time to take testimony only when the clearest evidence and strongest reasons justify the concession. Volume **I**, section **602**.

The contestant must overcome contestee's prima facie right, invalidate the latter's title, and show himself entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **855**.

The major part of the votes in a district being honestly given and duly canvassed, the person having a plurality of such major part was held to be elected. Volume **I**, section **759**.

The returned Member being unseated by rejection of informal ballots, the House seated the contestant. Volume **I**, section **758**.

It being impossible to determine who is elected, the House declares the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **505**.

Instance wherein, by majority vote, the House unseated a person whose title was not contested, but whose election was invalid. Volume **I**, section **366**.

In case wherein a contestant appeared after a determination of final right to a seat by the House, the sitting Member was unseated and a vacancy declared. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who had not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, sections **638**, **649**.

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

Instance wherein a contest was maintained and contestant seated, although the returned Member had resigned before taking his seat. Volume **II**, section **985**.

The House, overruling its Speaker, held that a negative decision on a resolution declaring a person not entitled to a seat was not equivalent to an affirmation of the title. Volume **I**, section **654**.

In voting on election cases the negating of one proposition is not regarded as affirming its converse. Volume **I**, section **655**.

The negating of a resolution declaring a sitting Member not elected left him undisturbed in his seat. Volume **I**, section **760**.

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

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

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

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

The sitting Member having announced that he conceded the election of contestant, the House passed the usual resolutions for seating the contestant. Volume **I**, section **744**.

Returned Member having acknowledged to the House, before the decision of the committee that contestant was elected, the House preferred to adopt the usual resolution before seating contestant. Volume **I**, section **742**.

Form of resolution confirming the title of sitting Member to his seat. Volume **I**, section **769**.

A division being demanded on a resolution for seating several claimants, the oath may be administered to each as soon as his case is decided. Volume **I**, section **623**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(282) Qualifications of Members.—Provision of Constitution—Continued.**

A seat being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the executive of the State. Volume I, section 709.

The seat of a Delegate being declared vacant, the Speaker was directed to inform the governor of a Territory. Volume I, section 773.

(283) Qualifications of Members.—Age.

A Member-elect not being of the required age, the taking of the oath was deferred until he was qualified. Volume I, section 418.

A Member-elect whose credentials were in due form but whose age was not sufficient to meet the constitutional requirement, was not enrolled by the Clerk. Volume I, section 418.

(284) Qualifications of Members.—Citizenship.

The Constitution defines what shall constitute citizenship of the United States and of the several States. Volume I, section 419.

An instance of citizenship conferred by treaty stipulations. Volume I, section 422.

An alien naturalized by a State court not expressly empowered by the United States statute so to do was yet held to be qualified as a citizen. Volume I, section 421.

A Member who had long been a resident of the country, but who could produce neither the record of the court nor his final naturalization paper, was nevertheless retained in his seat by the House. Volume I, section 424.

The court record of naturalization may not be questioned collaterally by evidence impeaching the facts on which the certificate was issued. Volume I, section 472.

The record of a court of naturalization sufficiently establishes citizenship, even though it be alleged that the certificate of the fact has not been issued regularly. Volume I, section 472.

The House, overruling its committee, admitted parol evidence to prove the naturalization of a Member who could produce neither the record of the court nor his certificate of naturalization. Volume I, section 424.

As to the effect of absence from the country on the question of citizenship. Volume I, section 420.

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill the constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume VI, section 184.

A native of South Carolina, who had been abroad during the Revolution, and on his return had not resided in the country seven years, was held to be qualified as a citizen. Volume I, section 420.

A Delegate who, though an alien by birth, had lived in the United States from an early age and whose father had been a resident for twenty years was not disturbed on technical objections as to his citizenship. Volume I, section 423.

In determining citizenship a committee ruled that the domicile of the father is considered the domicile of the son during the minority of the son if he be under the control and direction of the father. Volume I, section 422.

In 1794 the Senate decided that Albert Gallatin was disqualified, not having been a citizen nine years, although he had serviced in the war of independence and was a resident of the country when the Constitution was formed. Volume I, section 428.

The Senate decided in 1849 that James Shields was disqualified to retain his seat, not having been a citizen of the United States for the required time. Volume I, section 429.

In 1870 a question was raised as to the citizenship of Senator-elect H. R. Revels, but he was seated, the Senate declining to postpone the administration of the oath in order to investigate the case. Volume I, section 430.

The original existence of a certificate of naturalization being established, it was held competent to prove its contents by oral evidence. Volume VI, section 134.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(284) Qualifications of Members.—Citizenship—Continued.**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Volume I, section 298.

(285) Qualifications of Members.—Inhabitancy.

Discussion of meaning of word “inhabitant,” and its relation to citizenship. Volume I, section 434. Discussion of the term “inhabitant” as a constitutional qualification for membership in the House. Volume VI, section 174.

Excuse from jury duty in the District of Columbia on a plea of citizenship in the State from which elected and exercise of incidental rights of such citizenship, were accepted as evidence of inhabitancy. Volume VI, section 55.

A Member who had resided a portion of the year in the District of Columbia, but who had a home in the State of his citizenship and was actually living there at the time of the election, was held to be qualified. Volume I, section 435.

A Member renting an apartment June 1, 1926, in the State from which elected November 6, 1926, and occupying it “one or more times each week” was held to be qualified, although owning at the time a summer home in another State and owning and maintaining a residence in the District of Columbia. Volume VI, section 174.

One holding an office and residing with his family for a series of years in the District of Columbia exclusively was held disqualified to sit as a Member from the State of his citizenship. Volume I, section 434.

A contestant was found to be an actual inhabitant of the State and district, although for sufficient reason his family resided in another State. Volume II, section 1091.

A contestant who had his business and a residence in the District of Columbia, and had no business or residence in Virginia, was held ineligible for a seat from that State. Volume I, section 436.

Residence abroad in the service of the Government does not constitute a disqualification of a Member. Volume I, section 433.

A mere sojourner in a State was held not to be qualified as an inhabitant to represent a district in Congress. Volume I, section 369.

A Senator who at the time of his election was actually residing in the District of Columbia as an officeholder, but who voted in his old home and had no intent of making the District his domicile, was held to be qualified. Volume I, section 439.

The Senate considered qualified a Senator who, being a citizen of the United States, had been an inhabitant of the State from which he was appointed for less than a year. Volume I, section 437.

The Senate overruled its committee and held as qualified Adelbert Ames, who when elected Senator from Mississippi was merely stationed there as an army officer, but who had declared his intention of making his home in that State. Volume I, section 438.

A person who had resided in a Territory one year as a person but not as a citizen was held to be qualified as a Delegate under the law requiring a residence of one year. Volume I, section 421.

Philip B. Key, who had inhabited a home in Maryland a brief period before his election, but had never been a citizen of any other State, was held to be qualified. Volume I, section 432.

(286) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

By the fourteenth amendment one who having previously taken an oath as an officer of the Government to support the constitution, has engaged in rebellion, is disqualified as a Member until the disability be removed. Volume I, section 454.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(284) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty Under the Fourteenth Amendment—Contd.**

A Member-elect who had not been disloyal, but who could not truthfully take the oath of July 2, 1862, was not sworn until he had been relieved of his disabilities bylaw. Volume **I**, section **455**.

A Member-elect, enrolled by the Clerk on his regular credentials, did not vote until his disqualifications had been removed and he had been permitted by the House to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **456**.

In 1867 the Senate, having in view the test oath and the spirit of the fourteenth amendment, excluded Philip F. Thomas for disloyalty. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

In 1869 the House ordered that in all election contests wherein either claimant should be unable to take the oath of loyalty the investigation of claimants' rights should cease pending order of the House. Volume **I**, section **620**.

The House recommitted a report in an election case for inquiry as to newly made charges of disloyalty against both parties. Volume **II**, section **868**.

Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and in a time of civil disorders the committee reported and the House sustained the view that no person who had been disloyal should be sworn. Volume **I**, section **448**.

In 1866, a Senator having stated in his place that the loyalty of a Senator-elect was doubtful, the credentials were referred to a committee before the oath was taken. Volume **I**, section **453**.

In 1867 the Senate, upon the statement by a Member that there were rumors affecting the loyalty of a Member-elect, referred the credentials before permitting the oath to be taken. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and in a time of civil disorders the House denied the oath to Members-elect who presented themselves with credentials in due form but whose loyalty was questioned, and the credentials were referred to a committee. Volume **I**, section **448**.

A question being raised as to the loyalty of a Member-elect, the House has exercised its discretion about permitting him to take the oath at once. Volume **I**, sections **444–446**.

In 1862 the Senate decided to administer the oath, "without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the case," to a Senator-elect charged with disloyalty. Volume **I**, section **443**.

In the Fortieth Congress Members-elect from States lately in secession were not admitted until a committee had examined their credentials, qualification, and the status of their constituencies. Volume **I**, section **386**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by memorial alleging irregularities in constitution of the State legislature and suggesting personal disqualifications of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **393**.

A resolution directing an inquiry into alleged treasonable conduct on the part of a Member was admitted as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2653**.

Discussion of the question as to whether or not the test oath of July 2, 1862, actually prescribed a new qualification for the Member. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

For persons whose disabilities had been removed, the oath of July 2, 1862, was modified by the act of July 11, 1868. Volume **I**, section **455**.

A bill removing the disabilities of a Member-elect and modifying the test oath for his benefit was passed by a two-thirds vote. Volume **I**, section **455**.

Discussion as to whether or not the law prescribing the oath of loyalty in 1862 was constitutional. Volume **I**, section **449**.

Instance wherein a special law was passed prescribing the form of oath to be taken by a Senator-elect. Volume **I**, section **391**.

Convinced that Reed Smoot had taken an oath of hostility to the nation, a majority of the Senate committee held this a reason for vacating his seat as a Senator. Volume **I**, section **482**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(287) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty as Related to the Oath.**

- Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment and in a time of civil disorders the committee reported, and the House sustained the view, that no person who had been disloyal should be sworn. Volume **I**, section **448**.
- 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**.
- In 1868 the House excluded a Member-elect who, by voluntarily giving aid and comfort to rebellion, had, in the opinion of the House, made it impossible for him to take the oath of office prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **449**.
- John D. Young, having in the opinion of the House voluntarily given aid and comfort to the enemy by words, although not by acts, was held incapable of taking the oath of July 2, 1862. Volume **I**, section **451**.
- In 1867 it was held that no man duly elected should be excluded for disloyalty unless it could be clearly proven that he had been guilty of such open acts of disloyalty that he could not honestly and truly take the oath of July 2, 1862. Volume **I**, section **448**.
- It not being proved by clear and satisfactory testimony that Lawrence S. Trimble had given aid and comfort to rebellion, the House declined to exclude him. Volume **I**, section **452**.
- In 1870 the House declined to exclude a Member-elect for alleged disloyalty in giving utterance to words indicating contempt for the Government. Volume **I**, section **387**.
- Instance of exclusion of a Member-elect found unable to take the test oath of loyalty. Volume **I**, section **333**.
- An examination of the acts necessary to justify a finding of disloyalty against a Member-elect. Volume **I**, section **335**.
- In 1862, before the enactment of the test oath for loyalty, the Senate, after mature consideration, declined to exclude for alleged disloyalty Benjamin Stark, whose credentials were unimpeached. Volume **I**, section **443**.
- A Senator-elect whose loyalty satisfactorily withstood inquiry, but who seemed unable truthfully to take the oath of July 2, 1862, was finally permitted to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **453**.
- A Senate committee having, on the strength of ex parte affidavits, found Benjamin Stark disloyal, the Senate disagreed to a resolution for his expulsion. Volume **I**, section **443**.
- The Senate did not pursue inquiry as to the charge that Senator John Smith had sworn allegiance to a foreign power, the said oath having been taken before his election as Senator. Volume **II**, section **1264**.
- Instance wherein a special law was passed prescribing the form of oath to be taken by a Senator-elect. Volume **I**, section **391**.
- Senators and Representatives are bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **127**.
- The question of loyalty as a qualification of a Member. Volume **I**, section **479**.
- Form of oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, known as the "iron clad oath." Volume **I**, section **449**.
- Discussion of the oath of July 2, 1862, as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I**, section **478**.
- Discussion as to whether or not the law prescribing the oath of loyalty in 1862 was constitutional. Volume **I**, section **449**.
- In 1869 the House ordered that in all election contests wherein either claimant should be unable to take the oath of loyalty the investigation of claimants' rights should cease pending order of the House. Volume **I**, section **620**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(287) Qualifications of Members.—Loyalty as Related to the Oath—Continued.**

The Senate did not pursue inquiry as to the charge that Senator John Smith had sworn allegiance to a foreign power, the said oath having been taken before his election as Senator. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

The Senate investigated the sanity of a Senator-elect before allowing him to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **441**.

(288) Qualifications of Members.—As Related to Prima Facie Title.

In 1870 no one of the Members-elect from Virginia was seated until credentials were reported on by a committee and the House had acted. Volume **I**, section **461**.

A Member-elect who was about to be sworn was challenged for disloyalty, whereupon the House denied him the oath and referred the credentials. Volume **I**, section **455**.

In 1866 a Senator having stated in his place that the loyalty of a Senator-elect was doubtful, the credentials were referred to a committee before the oath was taken. Volume **I**, section **453**.

Members-elect challenged for alleged disqualifications have in several cases been sworn in at once, the question of their qualifications in some cases being referred to a committee for examination. Volume **I**, sections **156–159**.

In 1869 John M Rice, challenged on account of alleged disloyalty, was permitted by the House to take the oath pending examination of the charges. Volume **I**, section **460**.

A Member-elect whose loyalty was impeached was permitted to take the oath, and after that the House was reluctant to take action in his case. Volume **I**, section **461**.

In 1870 the House voted to administer the oath to a Member-elect on his correct prima facie showing, although a question as to his qualifications was pending before the Elections Committee. Volume **I**, section **462**.

The House decided a Member-elect entitled to a seat on his prima facie right, although knowing that his qualifications were under examination. Volume **I**, section **420**.

In 1873 the House seated Delegate George Q. Cannon on the strength of his unimpeached credentials, although it was objected that he was disqualified. Volume **I**, section **468**.

In the Senate, in 1856, a Senator-elect was sworn on his prima facie right, although his qualifications were questioned. Volume **I**, section **416**.

In 1856 the House considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his facie showing. Volume **I**, section **415**.

In 1870, after a Member-elect had been permitted to take the oath, the House took up and decided a contest based on his alleged disloyalty, deciding that the evidence did not show his disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **462**.

In 1856 the Senate considered and decided as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **416**.

A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

In 1869 the Elections Committee proposed to exclude for disloyalty one who had already been sworn in, and, although the committee were reversed on the facts, the propriety of the proceeding was not questioned. Volume **I**, section **460**.

A question as to whether or not a Member who is disqualified but has been permitted to take the oath may be excluded by a majority vote. Volume **I**, section **461**.

In 1873 the Elections Committee concluded that a Delegate who had been sworn could be reached on a question of qualifications only by process of expulsion. Volume **I**, section **469**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(288) Qualifications of Members.—As Related to Prima Facie Title—Continued.**

In 1867 the Senate, upon the statement by a Member that there were rumors affecting the loyalty of a Member-elect, referred the credentials before permitting the oath to be taken. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

A question being raised as to the loyalty of a Member-elect, the House has exercised its discretion about permitting him to take the oath at once. Volume **I**, sections **444–446**.

There being conflicting credentials arising from a question as to the legality of election and an allegation of disqualification, the Senate determined final right before either claimant was seated. Volume **I**, section **632**.

Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, and in a time of civil disorders, the House denied the oath to Members-elect who presented themselves with credentials in due form but whose loyalty was questioned, and the credentials were referred to a committee. Volume **I**, section **448**.

The House admits, on his prima facie showing and without regard to final right, a Member-elect from a recognized constituency whose credentials are in due form and whose qualifications are unquestioned. Volume **I**, sections **528–534**.

An instance wherein the Clerk omitted from the roll the name of a disqualified Member-elect. Volume **I**, section **29**.

The House has examined validity of election and qualifications of a claimant when determining prima facie title, leaving final right for later inquiry. Volume **I**, section **328**.

In 1868 the House denied the oath to two persons who appeared with conflicting credentials which cast doubt on the right of either to the seat. Volume **I**, section **459**.

An objection to a Member-elect's qualifications being sustained neither by affidavit nor on the personal responsibility of the Member objecting, the House declined to entertain it. Volume **I**, section **455**.

The House decided that the oath should be administered to a Member-elect, although a Member charged that he was personally disqualified. Volume **I**, section **447**.

Although it was understood that objection was made to Senator-elect on the question of qualification, yet the oath was administered on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **481**.

Charges that a Senator-elect was disqualified did not avail to prevent his being sworn in by virtue of his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

The Senate, by majority vote, unseated Albert Gallatin for disqualification after he had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **428**.

May a returned Member, already sworn but found disqualified, be excluded by majority vote? Volume **II**, section **946**.

As to whether or not a disqualified Member who has taken the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **420**.

Contention that a Senator may be excluded for disqualification by majority vote, even though he may have been sworn in. Volume **I**, section **481**.

The House considered a protest as to the qualifications of a Member after he had taken the oath without objection. Volume **I**, section **426**.

Instance wherein the question of qualification was passed on after Member-elect had been sworn in on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **432**.

(289) Qualifications of Members.—Incompatible Offices.

A Member who had been appointed a militia officer in the District of Columbia by the President was deprived of his seat in the House. Volume **I**, section **486**.

In the case of Baker and Yell the Elections Committee held that the acceptance of a commission as an officer of volunteers in the National Army vacated the seat of a Member. Volume **I**, section **488**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(289) Qualifications of Members.—Incompatible Offices—Continued.**

- A Member who had been mustered into the military service of the United States was held by the Elections Committee to have forfeited his right to a seat. Volume **I**, section **490**.
- In 1898 the Judiciary Committee found that four Members, by accepting commissions in the Army and being mustered into the service after taking the oath as Representatives, thereby vacated their seats. Volume **I**, section **494**.
- The Elections Committee found that Thomas W. Newton, already seated on prima facie showing, was entitled to the seat made vacant by Archibald Yell's acceptance of an office in the Army. Volume **I**, section **489**.
- After a careful consideration of the status of a Member-elect, the House decided that such an one was not affected by the constitutional requirement that an officer of the United States shall not be Member. Volume **I**, section **499**.
- A Member-elect who continued in the office of postmaster after his election, but resigned before taking his seat, was held to be entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **498**.
- A collector of the Federal direct tax whose office expired after his election but before he took his seat as a Member of the House as held entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **497**.
- A Senator-elect who had, before qualifying, exercised the authority of an army officer de facto was held not to have vacated his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.
- The House has manifestly leaned to the idea that a contestant holding an incompatible office need not make his election until the House has declared him entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **505**.
- A contestant employed after the election as assistant to a United States district attorney was held qualified to be seated, especially as his employment ceased before Congress met. Volume **I**, section **46**.
- A Member who was appointed to assist a United States attorney in certain cases was held not to be disqualified as a Member of the House. Volume **II**, section **993**.
- Visitors to academies, regents, directors, and trustees of public institutions, appointed by the Speaker under the law, are not regarded as officers within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. Volume **I**, section **493**.
- Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that the member of a commission created by law to investigate and report, but having no legislative, judicial, or executive powers, was not an officer within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition. Volume **I**, section **493**.
- A Member having informed the House of his acceptance of an incompatible officer, the House has assumed or declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, sections **501**, **502**.
- A Member, Samuel Hammond, having accepted an executive appointment, the House declared his seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **487**.
- A Member-elect may defer until the meeting of the Congress his choice between the seat and an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- Opinion of the Judiciary Committee that when a Member-elect retains an incompatible office and does not qualify a vacancy exists in his seat. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- The acceptance after election of State office, which was resigned before the meeting of Congress, was held not to destroy whatever rights a contestant might have. Volume **I**, section **779**.
- Discussion of the meaning of the word "offices" as used the constitutional provision prohibiting the Member from holding such as are incompatible. Volume **I**, sections **493**, **496**.
- No person holding any office under the United States shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in office. Volume **I**, section **485**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(289) Qualifications of Members.—Incompatible Offices—Continued.**

Discussion as to what constitutes “a person holding office under the United States,” within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **II**, section **993**.

An opinion of the Judiciary Committee that persons on the retired list of the Army do not hold office under the United States in the constitutional sense. Volume **I**, section **494**.

The House has declined to hold that a contractor under the Government is constitutionally disqualified to serve as a Member of the House. Volume **I**, section **496**.

The House has distinguished between the performance of paid services for the Executive by a Member and the acceptance of an appointment to an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **495**.

The House has investigated the constitutional right of a Senator to perform services for the Executive. Volume **I**, section **495**.

Discussion of the meaning of the word “officer” in the constitutional provision relating to the qualification of Members. Volume **I**, section **496**.

Reference to an early discussion of the appointment of Members of the House to executive offices. Volume **I**, section **495**.

A Member-elect was held to have disqualified himself by continuing to hold an incompatible office after the meeting of the Congress. Volume **I**, section **492**.

The acceptance after election of a State office which was resigned before the meeting of Congress was held not to destroy whatever rights a contestant might have. Volume **I**, section **779**.

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

A Member having disqualified himself by accepting an office in the Army, a resolution for his exclusion may be agreed to by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **490**.

A resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member who has accepted an incompatible office may be agreed to by a majority vote. Volume **I**, section **504**.

Form of resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member who had become an officer in the Army. Volume **I**, sections **488**, **490**.

No Member may, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term. Volume **I**, section **485**.

In 1815 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept an appointment as commissioner, the office being created under the terms of a treaty during the period of his membership. Volume **I**, section **506**.

(290) Qualifications of Members.—States May Not Establish.

In 1856 the House decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I**, section **415**.

In 1884 the House reaffirmed its position that a State may not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I**, section **417**.

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

In 1856 the Senate decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator. Volume **I**, section **416**.

No State may prescribe qualifications for a United States Senator in addition to those prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Volume **I**, section **632**.

(291) Qualifications of Members.—As to Power of House Alone to Establish.

Discussion of the three constitutional qualifications as exclusive of others. Volume **I**, sections **414**, **415**.

Discussion of the right of the House to fix qualifications other than those specified by the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **469**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(291) Qualifications of Members.—As to Power of House Alone to Establish—Continued.**

In 1868 it seems to have been assumed by the Committee on Elections, if not by the House itself, that the House alone might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. Volume I, section 449.

Statement of the attitude of the House at the close of the civil war as to qualifications other than those prescribed by the Constitution. Volume I, section 465.

In the case of Brigham H. Roberts the House assumed its right to impose a qualification not specified by the Constitution, and excluded him. Volume I, section 477.

The right to add other qualifications to the three prescribed by the Constitution was discussed fully in the Senate in 1867. Volume I, sections 457–458.

An argument that a Senator-elect might be excluded for disqualifications other than the three specified by the Constitution. Volume I, section 443.

The Senate declined to exclude Reed Smoot for alleged disqualifications other than those specified in the Constitution. Volume I, section 483.

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.

It was objected that Senator Smoot, by reason of fealty to a "higher law" than the law of the nation, was disqualified to hold a seat in the Senate. Volume I, section 481.

Discussion by a House committee as to the power of the House to impose qualifications not enumerated in the Constitution. Volume I, section 484.

Final arguments in the Smoot case as to what are the constitutional qualifications of a Senator. Volume I, section 483.

In 1862, before the enactment of the test oath for loyalty, the Senate, after mature consideration, declined to exclude for alleged disloyalty Benjamin Stark, whose credentials were unimpeached. Volume I, section 443.

Discussion as to the right of the Senate to exclude by majority vote for lack of qualifications other than those enumerated in the Constitution. Volume I, section 481.

Consideration of the qualifications the lack of which may render a person unfit to remain a Member of the Senate. Volume I, section 482.

A Member who was interested in a contract forbidden to him by law was relieved by legislation. Volume II, section 1165.

Discussion of the question as to whether or not the test oath of July 2, 1862, actually prescribed a new qualification for the Member. Volume I, sections 457, 458.

A final judgment of conviction under section 1782, Revised Statutes, does not operate ipso facto to vacate the seat of a convicted Senator or compel the Senate to expel him. Volume II, section 1282.

Discussion as to whether or not a Member is an officer of the Government. Volume I, section 417.

A Member being charged with a crime entirely disconnected with his representative capacity, the House declined to hold that a question of privilege was involved. Volume I, section 466.

A discussion by a House committee as to the power of the House to impose qualifications not enumerated in the Constitution. Volume I, section 484.

(292) Qualifications of Members.—May a Statute Establish?

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

In 1868 a question of loyalty arising the House in effect held that there might be established by law qualifications other than those required by the Constitution. Volume I, section 449.

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

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(292) Qualifications of Members.—May a Statute Establish?—Continued.**

Argument that the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing a test oath, did in effect create an additional qualification. Volume **I**, section **451**.

Conviction under sections 1781 and 1782 of the Revised Statutes, and not merely accusation, is required to raise a question of qualification against a Senator-elect. Volume **II**, section **955**.

(292) Qualifications of Members.—Exclusion for Polygamy, etc.

In a sustained report in 1900 the majority of the committee favored the exclusion and not the expulsion of a Member-elect admitted to be engaged in the practice of polygamy. Volume **I**, section **476**.

No person whose seat in the House has been obtained by fraud or questionable methods should be allowed to perform the duties of the office or receive the emoluments thereof or enjoy the prerogatives with which a member is clothed. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

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

Having determined that a returned Member had subjected himself to the penalties of a State election law necessitating his ousting from office, the House held he was not entitled to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **80**.

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**.

Argument that bribery on the part of a returned Member does not constitute a disqualification justifying his exclusion. Volume **II**, section **946**.

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**.

Enrollment as a member of one party does not preclude election by another. Volume **VI**, section **94**.

A majority of the Senate committee considered Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that countenanced and encouraged polygamy a reason for removing him from the Senate. Volume **I**, section **482**.

The Senate apparently held the view that Reed Smoot might be deprived of his seat only by the two-thirds vote specified by the Constitution for expulsion. Volume **I**, section **483**.

A Member being charged with the crime of manslaughter, the House declined to determine whether or not a question of privilege was raised, and did not investigate. Volume **II**, section **1277**.

Discussion of the decision of the Senate in the matter of charges against Humphrey Marshall, a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

Certain petitioners against the right of a returned Member to his seat having impugned his personal conduct in the election, the House rendered a decision thereon. Volume **I**, section **763**.

In the case of Brigham H. Roberts the committee reported at one and the same time on both the prima facie and final right. Volume **I**, section **474**.

A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

(294) Qualifications of Members.—Offenses Prior to Service in the House.

After a discussion of the subject of qualifications and expulsion the House laid on the table a question as to the conduct of a Member in the preceding Congress. Volume **II**, section **1285**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(294) Qualifications of Members.—Offenses Prior to Service in the House.—Continued.**

The majority of the Judiciary Committee concluded that a Member might not be tried or punished by the House for an offense alleged to have been committed against a preceding Congress. Volume **II**, section **1283**.

In 1799 the House declined to expel Matthew Lyon for an offense committed while a Member but before his reelection to the then existing House. Volume **II**, section **1284**.

Discussion of the power of expulsion in its relations to offenses committed before the Member's election and in relation to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

The Senate seated a Senator-elect on prima facie showing of his election by a legislature, although his election for a prior term had been found by a committee invalid because of bribery. Volume **I**, section **695**.

In the case of Humphrey Marshall, accused of committing a crime before his election, the Senate declined to proceed in the absence of prosecuting action from the constituency. Volume **II**, section **1288**.

The Senate held, in 1796, that for a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, but for which the courts had not held him to answer, a Senator should not be tried by the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1288**.

In the case of William N. Roach, charged with a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, the Senate discussed its power in such a case but took no action. Volume **II**, section **1289**.

The Speaker has questioned the right of a Member to discuss as privileged charges relating to his conduct at a period before he became a member. Volume **II**, section **1287**.

A member being charged with a crime entirely disconnected with his Representative capacity, the House declined to hold that a question of privilege was involved. Volume **I**, section **466**.

(295) Qualifications of Members.—Person Receiving Minority of Votes Not Seated.

The candidates having the largest number of votes being notoriously disqualified, the House declined to seat the candidates having the next highest number of votes. Volume **I**, section **621**.

In a case somewhat inconclusive it was held that notice of disqualification given seasonably to the electors did not modify the rule against seating a minority candidate. Volume **I**, section **460**.

The Elections Committee held that a contestant could have no claim to a seat declared vacant because of the constitutional disqualification of the sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **435**.

The Elections Committee concluded, in 1873, that if the Member-elect be disqualified the minority candidate is not thereby entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **469**.

Determination by a divided Elections Committee that the disqualification of a sitting Member does not entitle the contestant, who had received the next highest number of votes, to the seat. Volume **I**, section **424**.

A Delegate-elect being excluded for disqualification, the House declined to seat the candidate having the next highest number of votes. Volume **I**, section **473**.

A Senator-elect being disqualified, the Senate, after elaborate examination, decided that the person receiving the next highest number of votes was not entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **463**.

A question as to whether a State law may give to the minority candidate the seat for which the majority candidate is disqualified. Volume **I**, section **459**.

In the event of the death of a Member-elect from the State at large, the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes is not entitled to the seat. Volume **VI**, section **152**.

The exclusion of a disloyal Member-elect would not allow a minority candidate to take the seat. Volume **I**, section **323**.

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

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(295) Qualifications of Members.—Person Receiving Minority of Votes Not Seated—Con.**

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House after careful examination declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume I, section 450.

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

(296) Qualifications of Members.—Procedure in Examination as to.

An objection to a Member-elect's qualifications being sustained neither by affidavit nor on the personal responsibility of the Member objecting, the House declined to entertain it. Volume I, section 455.

An argument that questions affecting qualifications should be instituted in the House alone and not by proceedings under the law of contest. Volume I, section 473.

Instance of an inquiry as to a Member-elect's qualifications instituted by petition. Volume I, section 420.

Instance wherein the question of qualification was passed on after a Member elect had been sworn in on his prima facie showing. Volume VI, section 174.

The House referred a question as to the qualifications of a Member to an Elections Committee instead of to a select committee. Volume I, section 426.

The House authorized its committee to take testimony in a case wherein the qualifications of a Member were impeached. Volume I, section 427.

In the investigation of the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee permitted his presence and suggestions during discussion of the plan and scope of the inquiry. Volume I, section 475.

A Member whose qualifications were questioned was permitted to be present before the committee, cross-examine, and offer counterproofs. Volume I, section 420.

As to whether or not a disqualified Member who has taken the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume I, sections 420, 429. Volume II, section 946.

The right of Brigham H. Roberts to take the oath and his seat being under consideration, he was permitted to speak by unanimous consent. Volume I, section 474.

Form of resolutions for unseating a Member for disqualification. Volume I, section 425.

During the discussion of the qualifications of a Senator he presented his resignation, but the Senate disregarded it and proceeded to declare his election void. Volume I, section 440.

While a majority of the Senate committee agreed that Reed Smoot was not entitled to his seat, they could not decide whether he should be excluded or expelled. Volume I, section 482.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Senators by the people and the disqualification of polygamists as Representatives. Volume IV, section 4300.

A suggestion that questions relating solely to qualifications of Members should be brought in by memorial rather than by proceedings in contest. Volume I, section 435.

Summary of protest against Reed Smoot as a Senator and his answer thereto. Volume I, section 482.

In considering the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee tendered to him the opportunity to testify in his own behalf. Volume I, section 475.

As to the degree of testimony required to put the burden of proof on a Member whose status as a citizen was impeached. Volume I, section 427.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(296) Qualifications of Members.—Procedure in Examination as to—Continued.**

The House, overruling its committee, admitted parol evidence to prove the naturalization of a Member who could produce neither the record of the court nor his certificate of naturalization. Volume I, section 424.

A committee denied the binding effect on the House of a decision of a Territorial court on a question of fact concerning the qualifications of a Delegate. Volume I, section 423.

Questions as to the credentials and qualifications of Members-elect may by general consent be deferred until after the election of Speaker and swearing in of Members. Volume I, section 153.

The case relating to the qualifications of Anthony Michalek, of Illinois, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume I, sections 426, 427.

The Senate case relating to the qualifications of Reed Smoot, from Utah, in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume I, sections 481–483.

Instance of the impeachment of the election and qualifications of a Delegate through proceedings instituted by memorial. Volume I, section 526.

Form of protest as to the qualifications of a Member. Volume I, section 426.

A suggestion that questions relating solely to qualifications of Members should be brought in by memorial rather than by proceedings in contest. Volume I, section 435.

It was conceded in 1858 that the House was not necessarily bound by the law of 1851 in judging the elections, returns, and qualifications of its Members. Volume I, section 833.

In considering the qualifications of Brigham H. Roberts the committee tendered to him the opportunity to testify in his own behalf. Volume I, section 475.

Witnesses were examined under oath and in the presence of Brigham H. Roberts during the committee's investigations of his qualifications. Volume I, section 475.

(297) Qualifications of Delegates.

In 1882, in a sustained case, the major opinion of the Elections Committee inclined to the view that the constitutional qualifications for a Member did not apply to a Delegate. Volume I, section 473.

A discussion as to whether or not a Delegate should have the same qualifications as a Member. Volume I, section 421.

A committee held that the strongest reasons of public policy require a Delegate to possess qualifications similar to those required of a Member. Volume I, section 423.

Discussion of the effect, in the matter of qualifications of Delegates, of a law extending the Constitution over a Territory. Volume I, section 473.

In 1873 the Elections Committee concluded that where a law of Congress extended the Constitution over a Territory, the qualifications of the Delegate should be similar to those of Members. Volume I, section 469.

A committee held that under the principles of the common law an alien might not hold a seat as a Delegate. Volume I, section 423.

Congress has by law prescribed that Delegates from certain Territories must be citizens of the United States. Volume I, section 431.

The organic act of Hawaii fixed the qualifications of the Delegate therefrom. Volume I, section 526.

A person who had resided in a Territory one year as a person but not as a citizen was held to be qualified as a Delegate under the law requiring a residence of one year. Volume I, section 421.

Instance of examination by a House committee of charges of bigamy and treason against a Delegate. Volume I, section 526.

A Delegate who, though an alien by birth, had lived in the United States from an early age and whose father had been a resident for twenty years, was not disturbed on technical objections as to his citizenship. Volume I, section 423.

A resolution embodying a general declaration as to the qualifications of Delegates was decided by the House not to involve a question of privilege. Volume III, section 2595.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(298) Registration.—As Affecting the Validity of the Elector's Vote.**

- Registry of voters being required, the vote of a person not registered or on the registry list was rejected by the House. Volume **I**, section **575**.
- The acts of election officers being presumed to be correct, a vote should not be rejected unless it is positively proven that the voter was disqualified as to registration. Volume **II**, section **933**.
- A vote deposited in good faith by the elector, supposing himself to be registered, should not be rejected upon subsequent discovery that he was not registered. Volume **II**, section **1002**.
- Persons actually registered but omitted from the copy of the list in use at the polls were held to have cast valid votes, although a required oath was not administered when they voted. Volume **II**, section **903**.
- A vote received by election officers is presumed to be legal, and is not to be impeached by a question of registration except on indubitable proof. Volume **II**, section **962**.
- Persons not possessing the constitutional qualification of electors may not complain of a technical illegality by which registration officers keep their names off the lists. Volume **II**, section **950**.
- The fact that registration officers register the voter raises the presumption that the latter gave proper answers to questions necessary to the act. Volume **II**, section **1048**.
- When the registration list was not conclusive as to the right to vote, the House admitted parol evidence as to voter's qualification. Volume **II**, section **1098**.
- The burden is on the party objecting to the vote to show that the elector objected to for illegal registration was illegally registered and for whom he voted. Volume **II**, section **1048**.
- Entries on a registration list made by an officer not authorized by law to note the qualifications of voters thereon are not evidence as to qualifications of persons registered. Volume **II**, section **867**.
- Defective applications for registration, when once received by registrar and supplemented by examination under oath, are not void but merely voidable, under the Virginia law, and votes cast under such registration should not be rejected. Volume **VI**, section **158**.
- Voters who have performed fully their own duty as to registration are not to be disfranchised because of defects in the lists caused by establishment of new voting places. Volume **II**, section **1044**.
- Voters being prevented by no fault of their own from obtaining the registration certificates required for voting, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1025**.
- An elector having in good faith presented an affidavit in lieu of registration, and the vote having been accepted, the House declined to reject the vote because the affidavit did not meet the legal requirement. Volume **II**, section **1002**.
- The right to vote not depending on registration, and returns showing prima facie that an election was duly held without registration, the Elections Committee counted the votes. Volume **II**, section **893**.
- The use of an unofficial compilation of a registration list to aid in reference during the voting was held not to vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **871**.
- The Committee on Elections declined to count votes of persons prevented from voting by an erroneous dropping of their names from the registration. Volume **II**, section **935**.
- The House declined to count the votes of witnesses who failed to show that they were illegally refused registration or that they had tried to vote. Volume **II**, section **1087**.
- Discussion of a registration law as mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **1002**.
- May a registry law establish a qualification as to residence within a ward which the State constitution does not establish? Volume **II**, section **996**.
- The registration and poll books are the primary evidence of registration and fact of voting, and when in existence should be produced. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(299) Registration.—Where Affidavits are Filed in Lieu Thereof.**

The State constitution providing that no elector should be disfranchised because not registered, the House refused to reject votes cast by nonregistered persons without certain affidavits required by statute. Volume **II**, section **939**.

An unregistered voter being required to produce an affidavit and an oral witness as to qualifications, the House, because of a defective affidavit, rejected a vote received by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

Affidavits given by nonregistered voters need not be signed, but the jurat must appear or the votes are rejected. Volume **II**, section **910**.

Where nonregistered voters were required to file affidavits on voting and these affidavits did not appear on file, the House rejected the votes. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

Affidavits of nonregistered voters not being found in the depository specified by law, it was held that the burden of proof shifted to the party benefited by the votes. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

Unregistered voters having voted on the production of affidavits prescribed by law for such cases, the affidavits should be kept inviolate as in the case of ballots for a recount. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

(300) Registration.—Effect of Absence of, When Required.

An election held without proper registration, under laws requiring registration, was held to be illegal. Volume **II**, section **980**.

The law requiring voters to be registered in order to vote, a poll whereat there was no registration was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

Registry being required in towns of a certain population and the population of a town not having been determined accurately, votes rejected for lack of registry were counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

Although many electors have suffered by arbitrary refusal of registration officers to do their duty, yet the House requires a contestant to show specifically the resulting harm. Volume **II**, section **974**.

The use of an unofficial compilation of a registration list to aid in reference during the voting was held not to vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **871**.

Requirements of State constitution that voters be registered on application in their own handwriting only, held to be mandatory and registration of voters, without written application as provided by State constitution is void. Volume **VI**, section **158**.

(301) Registration.—Informalities as to.

Voters complying with all other requirements of the law should not be disfranchised by the neglect of public officials to register them. Volume **II**, section **1037**.

Failure to keep the registration books open the required time does not justify rejection of the return if harm is not shown to have resulted. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

In a report barely sustained by the House it was held that the making of a registration in disregard of the terms of law justified rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

An election is not affected by the fact that the registration lists are in writing when the law requires them to be in printing. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

As to votes received by election officers but rejected by canvassers because of mere informalities as to registration. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

Where an unauthorized but not fraudulent erasure of names occurred on a registration list, the House counted votes of electors harmed by this erasure. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

Failure of county officers to verify formally a registration list did not invalidate the election, no voter being deprived of any right. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

Registration being a condition of voting, the House declined to reject a precinct whereof the registration list was not shown to have been returned as required by law. Volume **II**, section **871**.

A registration officer who could not properly take the oath he did take as such officer was held a good de facto officer. Volume **II**, section **870**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(301) Registration.—Informalities as to—Continued.**

Voters being prevented by no fault of their own from obtaining the registration certificates required for voting, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

The Committee on Elections declined to count votes of persons prevented from voting by an erroneous dropping of their names from the registration. Volume **II**, section **935**.

The House made no correction for a limited number of persons registered at an illegal time, there being no proof of how they voted. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

The House, relying somewhat on a Federal statute, counted ballots of voters whose names after registration were omitted from the poll list, that list being conclusive on the election officers. Volume **I**, section **579**.

Discussion as to authority of a secretary of state, whose duties are ministerial only, to reject returns because of violations of registration laws. Volume **II**, section **873**.

A canvassing officer may not reject returns which are regular on their face because the registration law may have been violated on the district in question. Volume **II**, section **867**.

(302) Registration.—When Deemed Unconstitutional.

The House will count the votes of electors denied their right of suffrage by a registration law which it deems unconstitutional and not passed on by the State courts. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

The House, overruling its committee, declared that seat vacant in a case wherein thousands of voters were kept from the polls by what it deemed an unconstitutional registration law. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

Instance wherein the House determined that a State registration law was obnoxious to the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

The House counted the ballots of qualified voters who were prevented from voting by conditions arising from a registration established by a city government. Volume **I**, section **975**.

Discussion as to the effect of an alleged unconstitutional registration law in an election case. Volume **I**, section **720**.

(303) Registration.—Evidence to Discredit.

As to hearsay evidence of persons participating in a fraudulent registration. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

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

Instance wherein the city directory and a canvass by means of registered letters was accepted to discredit a registration. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

Discussion as to the validity of the testimony of canvassers who have failed to find persons suspected of illegal registration. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

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

Failure of registrar to appear when summoned to explain charges of illegal registration does not prove the charges. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

As to the degree of intimidation required to justify a decision that a registration is void. Volume **II**, section **867**.

The degree and kind of testimony required to show a registration to be fraudulent in connection with a conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

The House, overruling the committee, declined to count the vote of a county wherein by fraudulent registration many disqualified persons has been put on the voting lists. Volume **II**, section **873**.

Where the registration on which the vote depended was fraudulent the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **883**.

An invalid registry, election officers improperly appointed, large and unexplained increase of the returned vote, and inexcusable violations of law justified rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **861**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(303)—Registration.—Evidence to Discredit—Continued.**

Friends of contestant not being represented on an election board and there being evidence of fraud in the registration and voting, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

A fraudulent registration was held to justify a conclusion that a conspiracy existed to perpetrate fraud in the election. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

Both the registration and election being permeated with irregularities, fraud, and intimidation, the returns of the precinct affected were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

(304) Registration.—Reopening of Contested Case.

After an election case is reported on by the committee, the House is reluctant to recommit for further examination. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

As to what contestant must show to cause the House to reopen an election case for further testimony. Volume **II**, section **1006**.

The House declined to reopen an election case to enable returned Member to prove his vote aliunde at several precincts whereof the returns had been rejected. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The House declined to recommit an election case in order to count votes in precincts whence no votes had been returned or proven. Volume **I**, section **812**.

No sufficient reasons being shown, the House declined to reopen as election case for the taking of further testimony. Volume **I**, section **724**.

The Elections Committee declined to recommend the reopening of a case for further testimony on facts not set forth in the notice or substantiated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

The Elections Committee declined in 1882 to reopen a case to enable a contestant to correct his procedure. Volume **I**, section **725**.

In a case wherein an unofficial and ex parte recount was relied on, because the ballots themselves could be reached officially only by the House itself, the house reopened the case for examination of the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

When contestee submits an affidavit to justify his request that his election case be reopened the affidavit must be definite and specific. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

The majority of the Senate committee contended that the doctrine of res adjudicata did not apply to a decision incident to the credentials and made without full and formal examination of the merits. Volume **I**, section **629**.

A Senate election case having been once decided, an attempt to reopen it failed after a favorable report from a committee and elaborate discussion. Volume **I**, section **357**.

(305) Registration.—In General.

It is as important that the registration be kept free from disqualified persons as that every legal voter shall be registered. Volume **II**, section **1087**.

Official copies of registration lists, such copies made in pursuance of law, were admitted as evidence of the registration by a divided committee. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

A question relating to votes cast by unregistered voters was not finally passed upon. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

An election is not invalidated by the failure of the State legislature to comply with the law in providing for registration of electors. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

The House made no correction for a limited number of persons registered at an illegal time, there being no proof of how they voted. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

(306) Returned Member.—Status of, in the House Pending a Contest.

A returned Member whose seat is contested is nevertheless eligible to appointment on any committee. Volume **II**, section **1018**.

A returned Member whose seat was contested in the First Congress debated the question as a matter of right. Volume **I**, section **757**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(306) Returned Member.—Status of, in the House Pending a Contest—Continued.**

The House, in 1841, indicated its opinion that the returned Member might speak of right in his own election case, but that the contestant needed the consent of the House. Volume **I**, section **666**.

(307) Returned Member.—Prima Facie Title of.

The contestant must overcome contestee's prima facie right, invalidate the latter's title, and show himself entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **855**.

(308) Returned Member.—Personal Misconduct of.

Should participation of returned Member in bribery unseat him, although the bribed votes be not enough to change the result? Volume **II**, section **946**.

Argument that bribery on the part of a returned Member does not constitute a disqualification justifying his exclusion. Volume **II**, section **946**.

There being no suggestion that sitting Member was implicated in alleged bribery, and the amount alleged not being decisive, the House did not give weight to the charges. Volume **II**, section **971**.

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

Should participation of returned Member in a scheme of intimidation relating to the election cause the seat to be vacated? Volume **II**, section **1039**.

The House recommitted a report in an election case for inquiry as to newly made charges of disloyalty against both parties. Volume **II**, section **868**.

Certain petitioners against the right of a returned Member to his seat having impugned his personal conduct in the election, the House rendered a decision thereon. Volume **I**, section **763**.

Payment of the expenses of a contestant by sitting Member on condition of latter's withdrawal was not held as a corrupt obtaining of the seat. Volume **II**, section **901**.

A State law forbidding a candidate to act as an election officer, participation of contestee as an acting officer was occasion of a division of opinion in the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **954**.

(309) Returned Member.—Disqualification of.

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House, after careful examination, declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **450**.

A Member being appointed to an incompatible office, a contestant not found to be elected was not admitted to fill the vacancy. Volume **I**, section **807**.

(310) Returned Member.—Effect of Death, Resignation, or Withdrawal of, on a Contest

The returned Member having died before the taking of testimony in a contest was completed, the House held that the contest did not therefore abate. Volume **I**, section **735**.

Instance wherein a contest was maintained and contestant seated, although the returned Member had resigned before taking his seat. Volume **II**, section **985**.

Instance wherein the House decided an election contest against a returned Member who had not appeared to claim the seat. Volume **I**, sections **638**, **649**.

(311) Returned Member—As Affected by Death or Withdrawal of Contestant.

A contestant dying after a report in his favor, the House unseated the returned Member and declared the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **965**.

The contestant being dead, the swearing in of returned Member creates no estoppel to prevent further prosecution of the contest. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The contestant having announced to the committee his abandonment of the contest, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **748**.

The contestant having withdrawn, the House passed a resolution confirming the title of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **745**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

- (311) **Returned Member.—As Affected by Death or Withdrawal of Contestant—Con.**
It being demonstrated to the Elections Committee that contestant had withdrawn, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume I, section 743.
- (312) **Returned Member.—Title Confirmed When Contestant Failed to Prosecute.**
Contestant not having filed any testimony, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member. Volume I, section 754.
A contestant having failed to produce testimony or respond to notification from the Elections Committee, the House confirmed the title of the returned Member. Volume I, section 755.
- (313) **Returned Member.—Neglect to Take Testimony.**
A question as to whether the duties of sitting Member to the House excuse him for neglecting to attend on taking testimony in an election case. Volume I, section 785.
The returned Member was denied an extension of time to take testimony, although he pleaded that he had been detained by his duties in the House. Volume I, section 726.
The electors are interested parties to a contest and may not be precluded by any laches of contestant or returned Member. Volume II, section 863.
A contestee was not allowed the votes he proved aliunde when contestant, because of uncertainty of proof, could not be credited with any of the votes he undoubtedly received. Volume II, section 932.
- (314) **Returned Member.—Service of Notice of Contest on.**
The service of notice of contest at the residence is sufficient compliance with the law. Volume I, section 337.
It was held in 1866 that under the law of 1851 notice of contest must be served upon the returned Member personally. Volume II, section 862.
- (315) **Returned Member.—Action on Resolutions Relating to.**
Form of resolution confirming the title of sitting Member to his seat. Volume I, section 769.
The negating of a resolution declaring a sitting Member not elected left him undisturbed in his seat. Volume I, section 760.
- (316) **Returned Member.—In General.**
Instance wherein a returned Member belonging to the majority party was unseated and a contestant belonging to the minority party was seated. Volume II, section 958.
The House, overruling its committee, concluded to decide an election case as made up without giving sitting Member time for further investigation. Volume I, section 767.
- (317) **Returns.—Functions of the House as Related to State Authority.**
Returns of State officers are not binding on the House, which may go behind all returns in determining final right. Volume I, section 538.
The certificate of a State executive, issued in strict accordance with State law, does not prevent examination of the votes by the House and a reversal of the return. Volume I, section 637.
The House is not confined to the conclusions of returns made up in strict conformity to State law, but may examine the votes and correct the returns. Volume I, section 774.
The House may canvass the returns and declare the result, although the required State canvass may not have been made. Volume II, section 1087.
The fact that a return has been accepted and acted on by State authorities does not cure its inherent defects. Volume II, section 892.
While canvassing officers must return votes as they are cast, the House is not bound by the return. Volume I, section 641.
Although a State returning board had been declared the legal one by the State supreme court, the House disregarded its canvass, the fact being notorious that it never had possession of the returns. Volume I, section 624.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(317) Returns.—Functions of the House as Related to State Authority—Continued.**

- The canvassing of votes by an illegal board, while important to returning officers, does not prevent the House ascertaining the result from precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.
- The action of a State executive in throwing out votes was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **884**.
- While State canvassers are justified in requiring returns to be technically perfect, the House in judging final rights looks rather to the substance. Volume **II**, section **921**.
- Being satisfied by extrinsic evidence that returns rejected by State canvassers for informalities were correct as to the result, the House counted them. Volume **II**, section **995**.
- The House does not reject an unassailed return because the State canvassers may have refused to count it. Volume **II**, section **952**.
- The House can not be precluded from going behind the returns by the fact that a State law gives canvassers the right to reject votes for fraud or illegality. Volume **II**, section **887**.
- The House revised the action of certain canvassers who rejected polls for want of an abstract of votes. Volume **II**, section **851**.
- Returns counted on mandamus of a State court and unassailed were counted without regard to the jurisdiction of the court to order the canvass. Volume **II**, section **952**.
- The law governing the method of transmitting the testimony in an election case to the Clerk of the House was held to be directory merely. Volume **I**, section **736**.
- The making of essential tally lists by unsworn volunteers, combined with other irregularities, caused the rejection of the return, although no fraud was shown. Volume **II**, section **913**.
- A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list, supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.
- Although a State returning board had been declared the legal one by the State supreme court, the House disregarded its canvass, the fact being notorious that it never had possession of the returns. Volume **I**, section **624**.
- The House unseated a person returned as elected at a second election on ascertaining that another person had actually been chosen at the first election. Volume **I**, section **646**.
- The Senate has entertained no doubt of its right to look behind the credentials given by a governor to the facts of the election. Volume **V**, section **5963**.
- The acts of county canvassing officers being impeached, their returns must be disregarded, and the precinct returns should be consulted in awarding prima facie title. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- Where canvassing officers acted arbitrarily, although not fraudulently, the House corrected their result by the precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **899**.
- A question as to what constitutes a "determination of the result" of an election under the terms of the law of 1851 relating to notice of contest. Volume **I**, section **597**.
- A decision as to what constitutes the determination of result within thirty days of which the notice of contest is to issue. Volume **II**, section **884**.
- Decision as to what is a determination of result within the meaning of the law providing for serving notice of contest. Volume **II**, section **862**.
- An affidavit taken without notice to opposing candidate and before the result had been determined was rejected as evidence. Volume **I**, section **618**.
- A county canvassing board having ministerial duties only are presumed to act correctly, but this presumption may be rebutted at any time by reference to precinct returns. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- It being possible to ascertain the result with certainty from tally lists returned with the ballots these returns are sufficient, although not strictly in accordance with law. Volume **II**, section **863**.
- The Elections Committee declined to revise the returns on the strength of the tally lists, the election officers not being called or a recount of ballots made. Volume **II**, section **876**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(317) Returns.—Functions of the House as Related to State Authority—Continued.**

Discussion as to the sufficiency of tally lists kept by watchers at the polls to impeach the returns of the officers. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

The governor of a State having declined to issue credentials to rival claimants, the House seated the one shown by prima facie official statement to have a majority of votes (footnote). Volume **I**, section **415**.

The parties having agreed that a return should be counted, and testimony being unsatisfactory, the House refused contestant's claim that the canvasser's rejection should be approved. Volume **II**, section **952**.

Where a canvassing officer had without doubt wrongfully rejected a decisive return, it was held that the burden of proof should be on the wrongfully returned Member. Volume **II**, section **883**.

(318) Returns.—Exercise of Judicial Powers by Canvassing Boards.

It is an extraordinary and dangerous policy for a State law to lodge in canvassing officers the power to reject votes. Volume **II**, section **887**.

Declaration of a House committee that returning boards with judicial authority are dangerous. Volume **I**, section **642**.

The decision of a board of canvassers as to the legality of votes, made in pursuance of State law, is regarded as prima facie correct. Volume **II**, section **887**.

Canvassing officers having judicial power may not reject the poll book as a return for the reason that theft of the ballots has prevented its verification. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

The House corrected that act of local canvassers who, without judicial power, threw out a poll. Volume **II**, section **970**.

A board of Territorial canvassers having heard evidence on the merits, the Elections Committee decided that neither party should be prejudiced thereby. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Where the State law gives canvassing officers the authority to correct irregularities they may not reject returns for lack of clearness. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

Where the State law does not make it the duty of an officer to make a report of the votes cast, a report from that officer is not accepted as evidence of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Where canvassing officers reject returns transmitted unsealed, when the law requires them to be sealed, what evidence should the House require to overrule the canvassers? Volume **II**, section **1057**.

Discussion as to authority of a secretary of state, whose duties are ministerial only, to reject returns because of violations of registration laws. Volume **II**, section **873**.

(319) Returns.—Corrections by Canvassing Boards.

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

A county court, charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns, may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume **I**, section **581**.

A State court decision that the formal returns of election officers should prevail over accompanying memoranda on sample ballots transmitted in accordance with law. Volume **I**, section **574**.

As to the validity of a supplemental return proven by the election officers and not by the best evidence, i.e., the ballots themselves. Volume **II**, section **948**.

Discussion as to the sufficiency of returns and the validity of the State canvass based thereon. Volume **II**, section **968**.

Election officers should return all votes cast in the Congressional box, even though for persons not qualified. Volume **I**, section **779**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(319) Returns.—Corrections by Canvassing Boards—Continued.**

Although an uncertified return was rejected by the State canvassers the House counted it, sitting Member not having denied in his answer that the vote was cast as claimed by contestant. Volume **II**, section **960**.

The House revised the action of certain canvassers who had rejected polls for want of an abstract of votes. Volume **II**, section **851**.

The canvassing of votes by an illegal board, while important to returning officers, does not prevent the House ascertaining the result from precinct returns. Volumes **II**, section **915**.

The House very reluctantly gave prima facie effect to a certified abstract of returns not in the form of credentials as required by law, and issued after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **37**.

State canvassers being a court of record, their signed record, approved by the State courts, gives prima facie title, although at variance with their formal proceedings. Volume **II**, section **927**.

(320) Returns.—General Informalities in.

Affirmation of the doctrine that official returns are presumed to be correct until shown to be otherwise. Volume **VI**, section **189**.

Where the electors comply with the statutes the House should not reject their votes because returning officers have not been equally careful. Volume **I**, section **778**.

Votes fairly and honestly given should not be set aside for the omission or error of the returning officer. Volume **I**, section **638**.

Discussion as to duties of returning officers with reference to technical requirement of law. Volume **I**, section **802**.

A State law providing that an election shall not be defeated for mere irregularities, the House overruled the rejection of returns informal but evidently true. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Instance wherein returns were held valid, although there were serious irregularities on the part of the returning officers. Volume **I**, section **828**.

The mere fact of a slight discrepancy between the returns and the check list does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the election. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

The House declined to reject for mere informality a return which truly represented the aggregate vote cast. Volume **I**, section **832**.

The returns of a county stating the actual aggregate vote for each candidate were not rejected by the committee for defect in form. Volume **I**, section **617**.

A defective precinct return irregularly transmitted was counted, there being no evidence of fraud and some evidence of its correctness. Volume **II**, section **896**.

The House declined to reject returns, although it was shown that some votes (not enough to change the result) actually cast were not included. Volume **I**, section **832**.

Failure of election officers to include in their returns votes for a certain office as required by law when said votes have been counted and tallied does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **583**.

A return made up "irregularly" from ballots that had not been properly kept was rejected. Volume **II**, section **910**.

Failure to return the poll book to the county officer as the law required was not held in the absence of proof of fraud, to vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The omission of the word "junior" in the return of a candidate's vote was corrected by the House on being shown by testimony. Volume **I**, sections **649**, **650**.

The House declined to reverse the action of election officers who had returned for "Jonathan H. Wallace" votes cast for "J. Wales" and "Jonathan K. Walser." Volume **II**, section **987**.

Returns of soldiers' votes made to the county of their residence were not rejected by the House because a vote from another county was included, but that vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(320) Returns.—General Informalities in—Continued.**

Instance of returns of an election made by military officers under authority of reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The House on the testimony of one witness assumed that county canvassers had improperly included an uncertified return. Volume **II**, section **981**.

Although the law requires ballots to be counted only after close of the voting, a partial count earlier does not necessarily vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

The fact that an election officer, before he became such, had made a bet from which he withdrew before acting, did not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

Conduct of unauthorized challengers, supplemented by the acts of partisan election officers, may contribute to taint a return. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

A succession of unexplained irregularities on the part of intelligent election officers destroys the presumption in favor of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

The presumption in favor of the truthfulness of official returns disappears on proof that the election officers violated the law. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Where a voter offered his tickets in a bundle and lawfully requested that the election officers deposit them in the proper boxes, the House rejected the poll because the election officers declined so to do. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

The House declined to reject a return because of irregularities on the part of election officers and the settlement of discrepancies between the ballots and the poll list by additions. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

Votes apparently intended for Congressional candidates but returned as for a State office were counted without further inquiry. Volume **I**, section **816**.

The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.

In the absence of fraud or injustice irregular action by election officers does not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **804**.

Returns of a precinct not being questioned failure to carry out the law as to preservation of other election papers does not justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

Votes apparently intended for Congressional candidates, but returned as for a State office, were counted without further inquiry. Volume **I**, section **816**.

The Elections Committee in a sustained case declined to reject a poll because of informalities in the poll books and return. Volume **I**, section **770**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to reject returns because of irregular making up of poll books and returns, no fraud being charged. Volume **I**, section **768**.

A requirement of law that the number of votes given shall be "set down in writing" on the poll book is fulfilled by the use of numerals. Volume **I**, section **773**.

While State canvassers are justified in requiring returns to be technically perfect the House in judging final right looks rather to the substance. Volume **II**, section **921**.

The House counted returns received by the State canvassers too late to be included in their summary. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

A State law providing that an election shall not be defeated for mere irregularities the House overruled the rejection of returns, informal, but evidently true. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

The House overruled the action of State officers who had rejected a county return because of a writing on the seal of the Clerk's certificate. Volume **I**, section **537**.

It being possible to ascertain the result with certainty from galley lists returned with the ballots these returns are sufficient, although not strictly in accordance with law. Volume **II**, section **863**.

In a simple case of discrepancy between the vote returned and the vote proven by testimony of voters the return was corrected, not rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

There being a discrepancy between the return and the vote proven to have been cast, the House corrected the return. Volume **II**, section **896**.

Where election officers returned twelve votes for contestant and seventeen electors swore they voted for him the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(321) Returns.—Informalities as to Signing and Certifying.**

Returns not signed or certified to by the election officers are not admissible. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

A return not certified by any of the officers of election was rejected, although on report of a divided committee. Volume **I**, section **538**.

The law requiring a return to be signed by three officers, at least two must sign to make the certificate evidence. Volume **II**, section **890**.

The House overruled the action of State officers who had rejected county return because of a writing on the seal of the clerk's certificate. Volume **I**, section **537**.

Failure of election officers to subscribe their names in full to their affidavits and returns does not vitiate the returns. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The House being of opinion that votes were cast as returned declined to reject the return because not signed by the election judge as required by law. Volume **II**, section **847**.

Although an uncertified return was rejected by the State canvasses the House counted it, sitting Member not having denied in his answer that the vote was cast as claimed by contestant. Volume **II**, section **960**.

There being testimony showing the vote of a precinct, it is not material whether or not the returns are properly certified. Volume **I**, section **603**.

The failure of an officer to certify properly a return does not prevent the admission of secondary evidence to prove the actual state of the vote. Volume **I**, section **640**.

A precinct return, defective because the certificate of oaths of election officers was wanting but supplemented by a paper containing the required certificate, was accepted by the House, the State law forbidding rejection from mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

When irregularity of a jurat works rejection of a poll unless canvassing officers are satisfied that the oath was taken, the counting of the poll is conclusive offset to a faulty jurat. Volume **I**, section **583**.

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.

A return should not be rejected because the signatures of the election judges, by their direction and in their presence, were made by the clerk. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

A return not signed by the election officers as required by law is properly rejected. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

The returns from an election precinct not being certified in any manner whatever, they were rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **880**.

The House, being of opinion that votes were cast as returned, declined to reject the return because not signed by the election judge as required by law. Volume **II**, section **847**.

Returns not being signed by the election officers and not being sustained by evidence, they were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

County returns informally signed and the accuracy of which was impeached by evidence were rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **1053**.

Does the absence from the returns of certificates prescribed by law vitiate an election of which the result may be known from other legal returns? Volume **II**, section **888**.

There being no evidence of fraud and some evidence of the corrections of the vote, the House counted a return whereon the election officers did not subscribe to the oath. Volume **II**, section **896**.

In dealing with ballots whereon occurs an error in a name the limitations of the House are very different from those of canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **639**.

(322) Returns.—Informalities as to Canvassing and Consolidation.

The vote is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law as to method of tabulation of returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.

Discussions of the validity of a return made by a canvassing board irregularly organized. Volume **II**, section **948**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(322) Returns—Informalities as to Canvassing and Consolidation—Continued.**

- The House confirmed a canvass made by a local board later than the date prescribed by law, the explanation of the delay being sufficient. Volume **II**, section **1087**.
- A failure of the canvassing board to meet within the time required by law being satisfactorily explained, was held by the House not to affect the Member's title. Volume **I**, section **764**.
- No fraud being shown a slight irregularity in canvassing returns was not considered by the Elections Committee. Volume **II**, section **1132**.
- The House counted returns rejected by State canvassers for mere informalities. Volume **II**, section **1032**.
- The House counted votes rejected by a State canvassing board because returned by error for persons not candidates for Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.
- The return of a canvassing officer is given prima face effect, although he may have omitted from it the votes of certain precincts. Volume **II**, section **894**.
- Precinct returns being impeached only the fact of suspicious custody they were counted in spite of gross irregularities in the consolidated returns therefrom. Volume **II**, section **897**.

(323) Returns—Missing.

- The House counted votes duly certified but not delivered to the State canvassers because of negligence of a messenger. Volume **I**, section **774**.
- A county clerk having failed to forward certain returns to State canvassers, the House admitted a certified copy of the returns on file as evidence of the vote. Volume **II**, section **1022**.
- Instance of an election proven by testimony of participants, the returning officers serving a secession government and making no return. Volume **I**, section **365**.
- The returns being stolen after they were made out by the election officer, their contents was proven orally by one witness. Volume **II**, section **1043**.
- The original primary returns being inaccessible because of the contention of rival returning boards, the House gave credit to secondary evidence as to what they showed. Volume **I**, section **625**.
- The evidence failing to establish as legal an election whence no returns were received, the House declined to take it into account. Volume **II**, section **1043**.
- Where State officers estimated a return from the tally sheets, there being no formal returns as required by a directory State law, the House did not require a recount of the ballots, there being no charge that the tally sheets were incorrect. Volume **II**, section **1076**.
- Original returns of the precincts being lost, the House, by testimony, proved that certain votes returned as "scattering" because of misnomer were actually cast for contestant. Volume **I**, section **38**.
- Returns having been lost or destroyed, testimony of election officers being conflicting and the voters not having been called, the vote was not counted. Volume **II**, section **914**.
- The election (distinguished from the return) was set aside when the best obtainable evidence showed the vote only approximately. Volume **II**, section **914**.

(324) Returns—Irregularly Transmitted.

- An election return, required by law to be made on or before a certain day, should be counted if presented after that day, provided it be otherwise correct. Volume **I**, section **554**.
- A State law requiring returns to be made to the secretary of state within a given time was held to be directory merely and not to prevent the House from counting the votes. Volume **I**, section **812**.
- The House decided to count certain returns rejected by local canvassers because not transmitted within the time required by law. Volume **I**, section **834**.
- The House counted returns received by the State canvassers too late to be included in their summary. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(324) Returns.—Irregularly Transmitted—Continued.**

No fraud being alleged the House counted returns transmitted in an unsealed package, although the State law required the package to be sealed. Volume **I**, section **774**.

A true return should be counted, although delivered by an election registrar when the law specifies one of the judges. Volume **II**, section **953**.

The Elections Committee reversed the action of local canvassers who had rejected returns transmitted by an election officer of doubtful appointment. Volume **II**, section **983**.

Returns in themselves suspicious, transmitted irregularly, and opened by an unauthorized person were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

Returns impeached on their face and forwarded irregularly were not counted by the House until explained by evidence. Volume **II**, section **890**.

An outside poll informally held and rejected by State canvassers may, under certain circumstances, be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

The House, respecting a written agreement of the parties, counted a return which State canvassers had rejected as forged. Volume **II**, section **924**.

The decisions of election officers that ballots were fraudulently folded were reviewed and reversed by the House. Volume **I**, section **775**.

An election is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law that the ballots shall be returned within a given time. Volume **I**, section **781**.

Question as to whether or not a law requiring returns to be transmitted sealed should be considered mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **922**.

Where canvassing officers reject returns transmitted unsealed when the law requires them to be sealed, what evidence should the House require to overrule the canvassers? Volume **II**, section **7**.

The House confirmed a canvass made by a local board later than the date prescribed by law, the explanation of the delay being sufficient. Volume **II**, section **1087**.

The House decided to count certain returns rejected by local canvassers because not transmitted within the time required by law. Volume **I**, section **834**.

Returns will not be rejected because returning officers informally make a necessary correction after they have formally made them up. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

As to the validity of a supplemental return proven by the election officers and not by the best evidence, i.e., the ballots themselves. Volume **II**, section **948**.

An election being properly conducted, the House counted a return made by a portion of the election officers, the others having declined to act. Volume **II**, section **895**.

The House, overruling the committee, declined to find the return of the election officers fraudulent on the strength of an impeached recount of the votes, Volume **II**, section **847**.

The House counted votes duly certified, but not delivered to the State canvassers because of negligence of a messenger. Volume **I**, section **774**.

There being evidence raising a suspicion of fraud, the House rejected a return made in disregard of the requirements of law and by the hands of unauthorized persons. Volume **II**, section **916**.

A defective precinct return, irregularly transmitted, was counted, there being no evidence of fraud and some evidence of its correctness. Volume **II**, section **896**.

(325) Returns.—Relations of United States Supervisors to.

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

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**.

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**.

Elections of Representatives—Continued.**(325) Returns.—Relations of United States Supervisors to—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**.

(326) Returns.—In Cases of Uncertainty, Fraud, or Intimidation.

The House having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by disqualified persons awarded the seat to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, sections **762, 765**.

The House having corrected the returns by an ascertainment of the qualifications of certain voters seated the contestant in accordance with the findings. Volume **I**, section **767**.

When a Member was returned by a majority of one, which was rendered uncertain by a recount, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **824**.

The fact that a decisive number of voters stand in line to vote and are prevented justifies a declaration that the seat is vacant. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Where fraud so permeated a large part of the district as to prevent a full, free, and fair expression of the voters' will, the seat was declared vacant. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

Although the fraud in a district may be extensive, the House prefers to purge the return rather than declare the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

To vitiate the election of returned Member a general scheme of fraud must be proven both to have existed and to have been effective. Volume **II**, section **967**.

Where an unconstitutional State law disfranchises a large class, the House prefers to measure the wrong rather than declare a vacancy. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

Although violence, intimidation, and fraud were extensive in a district, yet as it did not appear that the result was affected by those means the returned Member was confirmed. Volume **II**, section **1082**.

The returns of 41 out of 116 election precincts being rejected, the contestant was seated on his plurality in the remaining precincts, which cast over half of the returned vote. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

The returns of a decisive portion of the district having been lost and the vote not being proven aliunde, the House declined to declare the seat vacant or examine further before seating contestant. Volume **II**, section **914**.

The House declined to hold valid an election which was entirely broken up by contending armies, so that only fragmentary and informal returns could be obtained. Volume **I**, section **373**.

(327) Returns.—Related to Precinct Officers.—Temporary Absence From Polls.

Although the State law forbade temporary closing of a poll on penalty of vitiating the election, yet the harmless act of suspending voting while the officers dined was overlooked. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Temporary absence of a portion of the election officers for purpose of dining was not considered ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **II**, section **866**.

No fraud being alleged, absence of election officers from the poll for dinner or other reason does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Temporary absence of election officers from the poll does not invalidate the vote, no harm resulting therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Temporary absence of the election judges, the voting being left under charge of honest election clerks, did not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

(328) Returns.—Related to Precinct Officers.—Marking of Ballots.

Because the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots takes a narrow and technical view of his duties under the law does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Misconduct of the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots justifies correction, but not rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(328) Returns.—Related to Precinct Officers.—Marking of Ballots—Continued.**

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters, the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

Where election markers fraudulently mark the ballots of illiterate voters, the returns may be impeached by the testimony of the voters as to the ballots they intended to vote. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

Where election officers procured incorrect markings for illiterate voters, so that the ballots were rejected, the House corrected but did not reject the vote. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Where a law requiring ballots to be numbered, even though directory merely, was totally disregarded and the poll books and ballot box disagreed essentially, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

(329) Returns.—Related to Conduct of.—Ballots.

No surprise being practiced on the voters, who were free to vote for whom they pleased, alleged irregularities in placing a name under a party emblem do not vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

The House favored purging rather than rejecting the return of an entire county wherein a partisan county electoral board had so printed the ballot as to confuse voters. Volume **II**, section **1080**. A ballot complicated and unfair, but not shown to be issued in pursuance of any conspiracy, was not considered as a reason for discarding the return. Volume **I**, section **737**.

The House purged the poll rather than to declare a vacancy when a fraudulent ballot was used in a decisive county. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

It being impossible to determine for whom informal ballots (issued because the regular ones had failed) had been cast, the House did not correct the return. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Where the law requires a vote by ballot an election viva voce is not permissible and is a reason for rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **773**.

(330) Returns.—Related to Conduct of.—Registration.

The law requiring voters to be registered in order to vote, a poll whereat there was no registration was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

The House made no correction for a limited number of persons registered at an illegal time, there being no proof of how they voted. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Failure of county officers to verify formally a registration list did not invalidate the election, no voter being deprived of any right. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

Failure to keep the registration books open the required time does not justify rejection of the return if harm is not shown to have resulted. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

The use of an unofficial compilation of a registration list to aid in reference during the voting was held not to vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **871**.

(331) Returns.—Irregularities as to.—In Names.

Clerical errors whereby names of candidates are spelled wrong in the returns do not invalidate correct ballots. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

Election officers having omitted the word “junior” in returning the vote of a candidate in two towns, the House seated the candidate on finding that the error had affected the result decisively. Volume **I**, section **648**.

(332) Returns.—Irregularities as to.—Tally Lists, Poll Books, etc.

It being possible to ascertain the result with certainty from alley lists returned with the ballots, these returns are sufficient, although not strictly in accordance with law. Volume **II**, section **863**.

Returns made up from additions of names of voters on the poll books instead of from count of the ballots were rejected, although there was no evidence of error or fraud in the returns. Volume **I**, section **542**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(332) Returns.—Irregularities as to.—Tally Lists, Poll Books, etc.—Continued.**

Neglect of election officers to place ballots, poll lists, and talley sheets in a fastened box, as required by law, does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the return. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

The mutilation of ballots in the return of election officers did not cause rejection of the returns in absence of proof of fraud on part of the officers or the party apparently benefited. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

The vote is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law as to method of tabulation of returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.

The returns of a county, stating the actual aggregate vote for each candidate, were not rejected by the committee for defect in form. Volume **I**, section **617**.

Instance of returns of an election made by military officers under authority of reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **326**.

Registration being a condition of voting, the House declined to reject a precinct whereof the registration list was not shown to have been returned as required by law. Volume **II**, section **871**.

(333) Returns.—As Related to Prima Facie Title.—In General.

In ordering an investigation as to prima facie right, the House referred with the credentials documents showing the state of the returns. Volume **I**, section **44**.

Instance wherein the House, disregarding the certificate of the governor, ascertained prima facie right on the returns of the local officers. Volume **I**, section **794**.

The Elections Committee declined to favor giving a petitioner prima facie title to a seat because a partial investigation showed a majority for him. Volume **I**, section **772**.

In determining prima facie right the majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained report, declined to consider papers other than those coming legally from the proper certifying officers of the district. Volume **I**, section **556**.

In determining prima facie right the House went behind a certificate in due form, the bearer of which waived his prima facie right, and consulted the returns. Volume **I**, section **45**.

While the Clerk may not give prima facie effect to credentials not explicitly showing the bearers to be duly elected, the House has done so after examining the returns. Volume **I**, section **328**.

In the early practice it was the duty of the Committee on Elections to examine and report on the credentials of all the Members (footnote). Volume **I**, section **568**.

(334) Returns.—As Related to Prima Facie Title.—Sometimes Awarded on Strength of.

The House, acting on a divided report, determined the prima facie right by the returns of the district certifying officers, although they were impeached by accompanying papers. Volume **I**, section **556**.

The law requiring a formal proclamation of the governor, the House declined to give prima facie effect to an informal executive communication, especially as the House had the returns. Volume **I**, section **559**.

The Clerk declined to enroll a person bearing as credentials a mere abstract of returns, although certified by the governor under seal of the State. Volume **I**, section **37**.

The House declined to give prima facie title to a contestant on the strength of the returns, although the bearer of the credentials waived his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **45**.

The House very reluctantly gave prima facie effect to a certified abstract of returns not in the form of credentials as required by law, and issued after the time prescribed by law. Volume **I**, section **37**.

In a case where there were no credentials, the House, in examining as to prima facie right, declined to permit the election returns to be considered by the committee. Volume **I**, section **559**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(335) Returns.—As Related to Prima Facie Title.—Duties of Canvassing Officers.**

Credentials should be based on the face of the returns and not on an examination of the votes. Volume I, section 541.

Criticism of a governor who issued a certificate on a canvass omitting decisive county returns because of legal proceedings to secure a recount. Volume II, section 1036.

The governor having declined to issue credentials because of unsatisfactory returns, the Clerk declined to enroll either claimant, although the governor officially expressed an opinion that a certain one was elected. Volume I, section 559.

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

The law requiring a return to “set forth in words at length” the number of votes, the governor in awarding prima facie right should construe an obscure word as a word in full, not an abbreviation. Volume I, section 582.

A county court, charged by law with the duty of canvassing precinct returns, may correct its returns by a supplemental certificate, which should be taken into account by the governor in issuing credentials. Volume I, section 581.

A divided committee once held that canvassers, not having judicial authority, should count votes returned under variations of name in determining prima facie right. Volume II, section 986.

Conflicting returns rendering it impossible for a governor to issue any credentials, the Clerk enrolled neither claimant to the seat. Volume I, section 556.

(336) Returns.—In General.

The returns of a decisive portion of the district having been lost, and the vote not being proven aliunde, the house declined to declare the seat vacant or examine further before seating contestant. Volume II, section 914.

The House declined to reject returns, although it was shown that some votes (not enough to change the result) actually cast were not included. Volume I, section 832.

The fact that votes proven to have been cast by testimony of the voters do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably. Volume II, section 1110.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume I, section 554.

The returns of a county stating the actual aggregate vote for each candidate were not rejected by the committee for defect in form. Volume I, section 617.

There being testimony showing the vote of a precinct, it is not material whether or not the returns are properly certified. Volume I, section 603.

A requirement of law that the number of votes given shall be “set down in writing” on the poll book is fulfilled by the use of numerals. Volume I, section 773.

Kind of proof accepted to prove votes additional to those returned for contestant at a precinct where his supporters were unable to read or write. Volume II, section 896.

A declaration of result in open ward meeting, under a State law, was held prima facie evidence of the result, but controllable by evidence. Volume II, section 849.

Discussion as to the validity of an amended return under the law of Massachusetts in 1864. Volume II, section 849.

The fact of a Member’s resignation not appearing either from the credentials of his successor or otherwise, the House ascertained the vacancy from information given by other Members. Volume II, section 1208.

An affidavit intended to explain a clerical error in returns was given little weight by the Elections Committee because of its ex parte character. Volume I, section 45.

A claimant who received a small vote not officially canvassed or declared but cast on the legal day, was preferred to one receiving a far larger vote on a day not the legal one. Volume I, section 524.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(336) Returns.—In General—Continued.**

A State court decision that the formal returns of election officers should prevail over accompanying memoranda on sample ballots transmitted in accordance with law. Volume **I**, section **574**.

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

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

As to what is a sufficient return of rejected ballots under the Kentucky election law. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

An instance wherein the State executive transmitted the resignation of a Member with the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1196**.

Sometimes the House learns of the resignation of a Member only by means of the credentials of his successor. Volume **II**, section **1195**.

The Elections Committee, in a sustained case, ruled that all votes recorded on the poll lists should be presumed good unless impeached by evidence. Volume **I**, section **771**.

A Member-elect producing credentials showing his election to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of his predecessor is sworn in at once, although no other notice of the decease may have been given to the House. Volume **I**, section **568**.

Election officers are justified in refusing to count for a candidate for Congress ballots cast in a box other than the Congressional box. Volume **I**, section **779**.

The Senate declined to inquire into the titles of the members and presiding officer of a legislative body, the legality of the organization being unimpeached. Volume **I**, section **551**.

The House may count votes improperly rejected by election officers. Volume **I**, section **562**.

The action of a State executive in throwing out votes was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **884**.

Contestant's notice not having specifically demanded the rejection of an entire precinct, the Committee on Elections corrected the poll, although rejection appeared justifiable. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Where a canvassing officer had without doubt wrongfully rejected a decisive return it was held that the burden of proof should be on the wrongfully returned Member. Volume **II**, section **883**.

Being satisfied by extrinsic evidence that returns rejected by State canvassers for informalities were correct as to result, the House counted them. Volume **II**, section **995**.

Although an uncertified return was rejected by the State canvassers, the House counted it, sitting Member not having denied in his answer that the vote was cast as claimed by contestant. Volume **II**, section **960**.

(337) Returns, Rejection of.—Power of Canvassing Officers as to.

The governor of a State as canvassing officer is not justified in rejecting votes duly cast and returned. Volume **II**, section **884**.

A canvassing officer may not reject returns which are regular on their face because the registration law may have been violated in the district in question. Volume **II**, section **867**.

Discussion as to the effect of an alleged unconstitutional registration law in an election case. Volume **I**, section **720**.

The House overruled the action of State officers who had rejected a county return because of a writing on the seal of the clerk's certificate. Volume **I**, section **537**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to invalidate a close election because of an interference not shown definitely to have been effective by a body of United States troops. Volume **I**, section **760**.

The majority of the Elections Committee, in a sustained case, concluded that the House was not concerned about undue influence used in the nomination of a candidate. Volume **I**, section **46**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(337) Returns, Rejection of.—Power of Canvassing Officers as to—Continued.**

An election having been peaceable in three-fourths of a district it was not declared invalid because of violence and intimidation in the remainder. Volume **I**, section **341**.

As to evidence on which votes may be proven aliunde when the ballot box has been taken by armed force and witnesses intimidated. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

The House declined to reject the poll for riot which did not interrupt the election or prevent an ascertainment of the result. Volume **II**, section **845**.

Riots at the polls, even involving election officers, were not given weight except where contributing to impeach the integrity of unsworn election officers. Volume **I**, section **843**.

Charges of riot and intimidation being to some extent substantiated, yet the committee believed that in case of doubt the returns should stand. Volume **I**, section **833**.

Disturbance at the polls does not, in the absence of specific evidence as to the effect of intimidation, justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **891**.

Disturbance at the polls incident to the removal of a contestant for the office of election judge does not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **874**.

Isolated cases of violence or intimidation do not justify a rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **906**.

Disorder before the opening of the polls and for the purpose of affecting the choice of election officers and not affecting the poll itself was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

(338) Returns, Rejection of.—Irregularities as to Precincts and Notice.

Returns from a precinct not by law a part of the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**. Because a county was not legally organized, and the election was not held on the legal day, and nonresidents voted, the entire vote of the county was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

Votes from a country illegally organized, whose election officers were improperly commissioned and where there was some fraud, were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

Time and place of an election being fixed by law, the failure of officials to give a required notice was held not to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **966**.

The House declined to reverse a return on the possibility but not the probability that the voters of two towns accidentally not included in the notice of election might have changed the result had they voted. Volume **I**, section **761**.

No legal notice of election at a certain precinct being given the poll was rejected by the committee, although the day of election was fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **617**.

Failure to comply with the law in one precinct does not necessarily disqualify the vote cast in another precinct in the same election. Volume **VI**, section **188b**.

When an election is moved from the prescribed place to another should the poll be rejected or corrected with reference to the voters who did not attend? Volume **II**, section **1058**.

The holding of an election in a place other than the legal place does not cause rejection of the poll when evidence shows that no voter was deprived of his rights thereby. Volume **I**, section **584**.

The removal of the poll from the place prescribed by law was violation of a mandatory provision justifying its rejection. Volume **II**, section **926**.

A poll unauthorized by law, taken at a place different from the legally appointed place under control of partisan officers, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **924**.

A neglect of the law prescribing the boundaries of voting districts being sanctioned by 18 elections the House refused to reject the returns therefrom. Volume **II**, section **866**.

The House rejected votes cast at a precinct on an Indian reservation which was by law excluded from the domains of a Territory. Volume **II**, section **889**.

The House counted votes cast at a precinct within a military reservation of which the title and jurisdiction were temporarily with the United States by Executive order. Volume **II**, section **889**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(338) Returns, Rejection of.—Irregularities as to Precincts and Notice—Continued.**

Failure to hold an election in two townships, no reason being ascertained for such failure, did not affect the general result. Volume **II**, section **937**.

The State legislature in fixing the place of election may condition the place on the movements of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **856**.

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

There being testimony showing the vote of a precinct, it is not material whether or not the returns are properly certified. Volume **I**, section **603**.

A tainted vote from an illegally organized county was rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

A doubt as to whether or not an election precinct existed or had been abolished did not vitiate a vote duly cast and returned. Volume **II**, section **895**.

Returns made by volunteer officers at "outside polls" of votes cast by persons of unknown qualifications were rejected. Volume **II**, section **894**.

An election being opened after the legal hour and evidence showing only half the registration as voting, the poll was rejected, although essential harm was not shown. Volume **II**, section **953**.

County commissioners having established election districts at a special meeting when the law specified a stated meeting the action was void. Volume **II**, section **911**.

An election is not vitiated by unavoidable delay beyond the legal limit in arranging voting districts. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

A voting place fixed by competent authority being changed without competent authority, the votes cast there were rejected. Volume **I**, section **838**.

The holding of an election is a place other than the legal place does not cause rejection of the poll when evidence shows that no voter was deprived of his rights thereby. Volume **I**, section **584**.

The election district having been illegally constituted, the votes cast therein were rejected. Volume **II**, section **911**.

Votes cast at precincts having no legal existence at the time of the election were thrown out by the House. Volume **I**, section **542**.

A reservation being excluded by law from the limits of a Territory, the votes of persons residing thereon and not within the precinct as required by law were rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

A doubt as to whether or not an election precinct existed or had been abolished did not vitiate a vote duly cast and returned. Volume **II**, section **895**.

A neglect of the law prescribing the boundaries of voting districts being sanctioned by 18 elections, the House refused to reject the returns therefrom. Volume **II**, section **866**.

The State law requiring the polls to be open from "sunrise to sunset," and the polls being closed at sunset and then reopened, the votes cast after sunset were rejected. Volume **II**, section **872**.

The Elections Committee declined to ratify the rejection of a poll because it had been closed too early, no injury being shown. Volume **II**, section **893**.

Although the State law forbade temporary closing of a poll on penalty of vitiating the election, yet the harmless act of suspending voting while the officers dined was overlooked. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Votes cast at an election adjourned beyond the time permitted by law were rejected. Volume **I**, section **783**.

(339) Returns, Rejection of.—For Unfairly Constituted Board of Officers.

Where a particular election board denies representation to the opposing party, the returns, being impeached by evidence, are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

Unfair representation on the election board of precinct and disorder at the polls were held not to justify rejection of the return of the precinct. Volume **I**, section **721**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(339) Returns, Rejection of.—For Unfairly Constituted Board of Officers—Continued.**

The law providing for representation of both parties on the board of election offers being violated and the vote being impeached, the House rejected the return. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Friend of contestant having been excluded from the count and contestee's agents having prevented the best testimony, the House excluded the return on secondary evidence, Volume **II**, section **1033**.

(340) Returns, Rejection of.—For Participation of Unauthorized or Unsworn Officers.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person during the count, fraud being shown, does not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

The making of essential tally lists by unsworn volunteers, combined with other irregularities, caused the rejection of return, although no fraud was shown. Volume **II**, section **913**.

Failure to swear the election officers, combined with other irregularities, was, by a divided committee, held not to require rejection of the poll, actual fraud not being shown. Volume **II**, section **904**.

Although de facto officers presided and returns were transmitted unsealed by an unauthorized person, the House did not reject the return. Volume **II**, section **912**.

Participation of a United States marshal in the duties of election officers, no harm being shown, did not justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

Election officers should return all votes cast in the Congressional box, even though for persons not qualified. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Does a numbering of the ballots by election officers who know it to be illegal justify rejection of the poll for intimidation? Volume **II**, section **947**.

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestant and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Instance of rejection of a precinct return because of violation of an alleged mandatory law requiring ballots to be counted before adjournment of the election. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

A small excess of votes the box over names on the poll list does not justify rejection of a poll, no fraud being shown. Volume **II**, section **878**.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person does not invalidate the poll in the absence of evidence showing harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

No fraud being shown, votes were counted, although the box was for a time irregularly in the custody of sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **759**.

No fraud being shown, irregularities in the receiving and custody of ballots were not held sufficient to justify the rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **778**.

A mere technical violation of the law as to custody of the ballot box, no injury being shown to anyone, does not justify rejections of the poll. Volume **I**, section **584**.

Election judges and clerks sworn by one having no legal right to administer the oath, were regarded by the House as de facto officers, and the returns were counted, the State law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **558**.

There being no evidence of fraud and some evidence of the correctness of the vote, the House counted a return whereon the election officers did not subscribe to the oath. Volume **II**, section **896**.

Handling of the ballots by parties other than the officers does not necessarily cause rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Failure election officers of sworn, no fraud damaging to the petitioner being shown, was apparently considered no sufficient to justify rejection of there returns. Volume **I**, section **778**.

A poll fairly conducted should not be set aside because as election officer had not been sworn. Volume **I**, section **810**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(340) Returns, Rejection of.—For Participation of Unauthorized or Unsworn Officers—**
Continued.

No fraud of injury being alleged, the Elections Committee declined to reject a poll because of neglect of the election officers to take the required oath. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Mere failure of election officers to take the oath prescribed by law does not vitiate the returns. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

The sole objections that elections officers are not sworn does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

No fraud being shown and no specific fraudulent act being alleged, the House declined to reject a poll because unsworn persons assisted in the count. Volume **I**, section **584**.

It is dangerous step to disfranchise a precinct because election officers have failed to take the required oath. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

Failure of the judges of an election to take the required oath was held to vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **831**.

The neglect of the officer conducting the poll to take the required oath is ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **I**, section **782**.

A minority argument that a poll should be rejected for failure of an election officer to be sworn. Volume **I**, section **807**.

There being evidence of both fraud and intimidation, the failure of election officers to be sworn vitiated the returns. Volume **II**, section **884**.

Election officers sworn by an unauthorized sheriff, who was an officious intruder, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **954**.

Participation of an unsworn person in the count may be held a contributory irregularity justifying rejection of a poll. Volume **I**, section **560**.

The illiteracy of election officers having prevented the ascertainment of any substantiated return, the House rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

There being only two inspectors of election where the law required three, the returns were rejected. Volume **I**, section **838**.

An informal poll held by one election officer instead of three, and irregularly conducted, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

The law requiring two officers to officiate at a poll, votes taken by one officer acting in the capacity of the two required were rejected. Volume **I**, section **782**.

The law requiring the presence of the sheriff at the voting, the committee rejected votes cast in his absence, but the House reversed this ruling. Volume **I**, section **54**.

(341) Returns, Rejection of.—As to Officers.—When No Qualified.

Returns are not vitiated simply because election officers lack certain qualifications required by law. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

Although a portion of the election officers were disqualified persons corruptly, the Elections Committee did not reject the poll, but corrected the return by a recount. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

Election officers not being residents of the precinct as required by law, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **881**.

One of the election judges being disqualified by law to act as judge, the return were rejected. Volume **II**, section **866**.

The fact that an election officer, before he became such, had made a bet from which he withdrew before acting did not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

Participants of relative of a contestant as election officers was not held fatal to return, although the State constitution might seem to imply a prohibition of such participation. Volume **I**, section **778**.

When the law forbids a candidate to be an election officer is a poll for Congressman void because a candidate for a local office is such officer? Volume **II**, section **1049**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(342) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregular or Bad Conduct of Officers.**

- Irregularities found to be infractions of directory provisions of law do not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **925**.
- It being shown that election officers had flagrantly ignored and violated mandatory law, the House declined to purge and rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1119**.
- Conduct of unauthorized challengers supplemented by the acts of partisan election officers may contribute to taint a return. Volume **II**, section **1074**.
- The Committee on Elections declined to reject or purge a poll because of the bad conduct of United States marshals. Volume **II**, section **395**.
- While disregard for statutory revisions does not necessarily justify rejection of the poll, a persistent violation of law coupled with corroborative evidence constitutes circumstances warranting presumption of fraud and rejection of the vote. Volume **VI**, section **139**.
- The election for Congressman being lawfully held is not vitiated by another election on a local matter held unlawfully at the same place. Volume **II**, section **1085**.
- The premature opening of official ballots and failure to post cards of instruction at the polls do not vitiate an election held properly in other respects. Volume **II**, section **1110**.
- The evidence failing to establish as legal an election whence no returns were received, the House declined to take it into account. Volume **II**, section **1043**.
- Returns of a precinct not being questioned, failure to carry out the law as to preservation of other election papers does not justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1076**.
- The destruction of the secrecy of the ballots by crying out the votes as given was deemed a reason for rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **831**.
- Where the voters of one party left the polls for no just cause the House counted the returns of the election held by the other party. Volume **II**, section **1116**.
- A declination of members of one political party to participate at an improvised poll legally conducted does not vitiate the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **1126**.
- Although the election in a large part of a county may be vitiated by disregard of law by the county election officers, yet the returns of unassailed precincts in the county should be counted. Volume **II**, section **1124**.
- Votes received before the election board was legally organized were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1044**.
- Although the law requires ballots to be counted only after close of the voting, a partial count earlier does not necessarily vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.
- Irregularities in the conduct of an election do not in themselves justify rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **1081**.
- Proof of mere irregularities in the administration of the election law does not justify the rejection of the votes. Volume **II**, section **899**.
- A case in which the committee considered historic facts in judging validity of an election wherein appeared many irregularities on the part of election officers. Volume **II**, section **338**.
- The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- In the absence of fraud on the part of the voters, whose choice was in doubt, the House overlooked irregularities on the part of the election officers. Volume **I**, section **823**.
- No fraud being shown, a poll is not rejected because the ballot box does not contain as many votes as are proven by oath of voters. Volume **II**, section **801**.
- An illegal destruction of ballots, but apparently done in good faith, was not held as evidence contributing to a charge of conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(342) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregular or Bad Conduct of Officers—Continued.**

Rejected ballots being illegally destroyed by election officers who were partisans of contestee and against protest, contestant was held entitled to the advantage of every doubt. Volume **II**, section **850**.

Irregularities in the conduct of an election do not in themselves justify rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **1081**.

Discussion as to what constitutes a fatal irregularity in the conduct of election officers. Volume **I**, section **822**.

Failure of an election officer to perform a certain duty does not establish the presumption that he has failed as to other duties. Volume **II**, section **940**.

In the absence of fraud or injustice irregular action by election officers does vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **804**.

As to what is a sufficient return of rejected ballots under the Kentucky election law. Volume **II**, section **1120**.

A question as to whether the House should reject votes for irregularities not sufficient to cause their rejection under State law. Volume **I**, section **759**.

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the county. Volume **I**, section **55**.

Where a statute fixes a penalty for marking a ballot and does not require its rejection, the ballot should not be rejected. Volume **I**, section **603**.

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

The House rejected ballots marked publicly in presence of the election officers. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Where a voter offered his tickets in a bundle and lawfully requested that the election officers deposit them in the proper boxes, the House rejected the poll because the election officers declined so to do. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

A sheriff having adjourned an election for a reason not specified as a cause of adjournment, the Elections Committee rejected votes cast after such adjournment. Volume **I**, section **769**.

The House declined to reject a return because of irregularities on the part of election officers and the settlement of discrepancies between the ballots and the poll list by additions. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

The House did not indorse a proposition to declare a seat vacant because of irregularities on the part of election officers not shown to be corrupt. Volume **I**, section **807**.

Although the election in a large part of a county may be vitiated by disregard of law by the county election officers, yet the returns of unassailed precincts in the county should be counted. Volume **II**, section **1124**.

Where the electors comply with the statutes the house should not reject their votes because returning officers have not been equally careful. Volume **I**, section **778**.

The Elections Committee reversed the action of local canvassers who had rejected returns transmitted by an election officer of doubtful appointment. Volume **II**, section **983**.

Temporary absence of election officers from the poll does not invalidate the vote, no harm resulting therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Temporary absence of a portion of the election officers for purpose of dining was not considered ground for rejecting the poll. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Temporary absence of the election judges, the voting being left under charge of honest election clerks, did not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(342) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregular of Bad Conduct of Officers—Continued.**

Although election officers left the ballot box unguarded while adjourned for dinner, the returns were not rejected in the absence of evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **912**.

(343) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities in Reception, etc., of Ballots.

Instance of rejection in a precinct return because of violation of an alleged mandatory law requiring ballots to be counted before adjournment of the election. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

Because the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots takes a narrow and technical view of his duties under the law does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Serious irregularities by election officers, the rejection of an undue proportion of ballots for imperfect marking, and illegal destruction of rejected ballots vitiated the return. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

Ballots being regularly numbered and counted and the vote entered on the poll book, the returns stood, although the ballots were afterwards destroyed. Volume **II**, section **854**.

Where a law requiring ballots to be numbered, even though directory merely, was totally disregarded and the poll books and ballot box disagreed essentially, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

Neglect of election officers to place ballots, poll lists, and tally sheets in a fastened box, as required by law, does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the return. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

The mutilation of ballots in the return of election officers did not cause rejection of the returns in absence of proof of fraud on part of the officers or the party apparently benefited. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

A slight discrepancy between the poll list and the ballots found does not justify its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

The returns giving contestant much fewer votes than were proven to have been cast for him the return of the precinct was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

The fact that votes proven to have been cast, by testimony of the voters, do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

An election being honestly conducted, the reception of illegal votes does not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **801**.

The State law requiring rejection of the vote in the case of voters assisted in marking ballots without making an affidavit of disability, the House overruled the election officers who counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

The fact that a voter displays his Australian ballot to an election officer, no improper purpose being shown, is not necessary a violation of the law of secrecy. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

The premature opening of official ballots and failure to post cards of instruction at the polls do not vitiate an election held properly in other respects. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

A question as the best rule for elimination of an excess of ballots in the box. Volume **I**, section **537**.

Ballots deposited by error in a ballot box other than the Congressional box and in charge of other officers should be counted as if deposited aright. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The House declined to overrule the election officers who counted votes of electors assisted in marking without taking the required preliminary oath. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

The destruction of the secrecy of the ballots by crying out the votes as given as deemed a reason for rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **831**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(343) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities in Reception, etc., of Ballots—Continued.**

A voter being qualified as to naturalization, his vote was not rejected because he did not produce his papers at the polls as required by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **933**.

When the law requires a vote by ballot an election viva voce is not permissible, and is a reason for rejection of the returns. Volume **I**, section **773**.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce, the Elections Committee, in a report which failed, evidently for other reasons, to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

Violation of a law that no tickets should be folded or exhibited near the polls did not invalidate the election. Volume **II**, section **930**.

The decisions of elections officers that ballots were fraudulently folded was reviewed and reversed by the House. Volume **I**, section **775**.

No surprise being practiced on the voters, who were free to vote for whom they pleased, alleged irregularities in placing a name under a party emblem do not vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

Instance of rejection of a precinct return because of violation of an alleged mandatory law requiring ballots to be counted before adjournment of the election. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

Although the law requires ballots to be counted only after close of the voting, a partial count earlier does not necessarily vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

An instance of rejection of a poll where irregularities in both the reception and counting of votes, cumulatively considered, showed a want of good faith and regard for law. Volume **I**, section **560**.

In the absence of any statutory prohibition and no injury being shown to complainant, the numbering of the ballots was held not to invalidate the election. Volume **I**, section **640**.

The premature opening of official ballots and failure to post cards of instruction at the polls do not vitiate an election held properly in other respects. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

(344) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities in Use and Custody of Ballot Boxes.

Where the law requiring the ballot box to be empty at the beginning of the election was disregarded the House rejected the returns. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

The use of several ballot boxes, with alleged object of defeating the purpose of the Federal inspection law, did not cause rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **897**.

Where no law requires the use of only one ballot box at a voting precinct the use of two does not justify rejection of the return. Volume **I**, section **681**.

Although election officers left the ballot box unguarded while adjourned for dinner, the returns were not rejected in the absence of evidence of fraud. Volume **II**, section **912**.

A State law providing for custody of ballots was held to be directory and not mandatory. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

Statutes prescribing methods of preservation of ballots are directory merely and it is sufficient if ballots have been so preserved as to furnish satisfactory evidence of the will of the voters. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

Votes found in the wrong ballot box have been counted without proof of mistake, although there was dissent in the committee. Volume **I**, section **537**.

A ballot accidentally placed in the wrong box should be counted. Volume **I**, section **575**.

As to the counting of ballots found in the box for township officers and not in the Congressional box. Volume **II**, section **958**.

Where ballots for different officers are cast in different boxes, the intention of the voter is to be ascertained alone from the box in which the ticket is deposited. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Instance wherein returns were held valid, although there were serious irregularities on the part of the returning officers. Volume **I**, section **828**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(344) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities in Use and Custody of Ballot Boxes—Continued.**

The illiteracy of election officers having prevented the ascertainment of any substantiated return, the House rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

The returns of a county stating the actual aggregate vote for each candidate were not rejected by the committee for defect in form. Volume **I**, section **617**.

The election (distinguished from the return) was set aside where the best obtainable evidence showed the vote only approximately. Volume **II**, section **914**.

Being satisfied by extrinsic evidence that returns rejected by State canvassers for informalities were correct as to the result, the House counted them. Volume **II**, section **995**.

The voters are not to be disfranchised by any neglect of the officers after the election if the correct vote can be ascertained. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

Votes fairly and honestly given should not be set aside for the omission or error of the returning officer. Volume **I**, section **638**.

Discussion as to duties of returning officers with reference to technical requirement of law. Volume **I**, section **802**.

No law preventing the use of more than one ballot box at a precinct, the use of several did not justify rejection of the poll in the absence of proof of harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1096**.

No law preventing the use of more than one ballot box at a precinct, the use of three did not justify rejection of the poll in the absence of proof of harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

A mere technical violation of the law as to custody of the ballot box, no injury being shown to anyone, does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **584**.

(345) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Registration.

Failure to keep the registration books open the required time does not justify rejection of the return if ham is not shown to have resulted. Volume **II**, section **1049**.

Failure of county officers to verify formally a registration list did not invalidate the election, no voter being deprived of any right. Volume **II**, section **1084**.

A canvassing officer may not reject returns which are regular on their face because the registration law may have been violated in the district in question. Volume **II**, section **867**.

The use of an unofficial compilation of a registration list to aid in reference during the voting was held not to vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **871**.

Registration being a condition of voting, the House declined to reject a precinct whereof the registration list was not shown to have been returned as required by law. Volume **II**, section **871**.

The mere fact of a slight discrepancy between the returns and the check list does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the election. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

The acts of election officers being presumed to be correct, a vote should not be rejected unless it is positively proven that the voter was disqualified as to registration. Volume **II**, section **933**.

As to votes received by election officers but rejected by canvassers because of mere informalities as to registration. Volume **II**, section **1014**.

In a report barely sustained by the House it was held that the making of a registration in disregard of the terms of law justified rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

Affidavits given by nonregistered voters need not be signed, but the jurat must appear or the votes are rejected. Volume **II**, section **910**.

Where nonregistered voters were required to file affidavits on voting, and these affidavits did not appear on file, the House rejected the votes. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

Does the absence from the returns of certificates prescribed by law vitiate an election of which the result may be known from other legal returns? Volume **II**, section **888**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(346) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Poll Lists, Excess of Votes, etc.**

An election being held without the required poll list, and there being other suspicious circumstances, the poll was rejected. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Neglect of a mandatory law requiring a voting list to be furnished at a poll was, in connection with questionable acts of partisan election officers, sufficient to justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **561**.

An election being honestly conducted, the reception of illegal votes does not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **801**.

The fact that votes proven to have been cast by testimony of the voters do not appear in the count does not vitiate an election when not numerous enough to affect the result appreciably. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

The ballots in the box exceeding the names on the poll list and the returns being impeached by the testimony of voters, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **981**.

A small excess of votes in the box over names on the poll list does not justify rejection of a poll, no fraud being shown. Volume **II**, section **878**.

A declination of members of one political party to participate at an improvised poll legally conducted does not vitiate the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

Two companies of soldiers having voted together where the law required a separate poll for each, the vote was counted on testimony showing honesty and fairness in the proceedings, the law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

(347) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities Generally.

According to the precedents of the House of Representatives, official returns may be invalidated only in the event of fraud in conducting the election, or want of authority in the election board or irregularities rendering the result uncertain. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

Failure to comply with a requirement of the election law does not invalidate a vote unless the law so provides. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

A law forbidding the counting of ballots which fail to conform to statutory requirements is mandatory, and such ballots will not be counted. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

Proof of mere irregularities in the administration of the election law does not justify the rejection of the vote. Volume **II**, section **899**.

Irregularities unaccompanied by fraud do not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **912**. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

Discussion of the reasons justifying the rejection of an entire poll. Volume **II**, section **881**.

An entire poll is not to be rejected except after the fullest attempt to purge it of illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The mere existence of frauds and irregularities does not vitiate an election if not shown to be sufficient to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1118**.

Returns of a precinct not being questioned, failure to carry out the law as to preservation of other election papers does not justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

Returns will not be rejected because returning officers informally make a necessary correction after they have formally made them up. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

A slight technical error in a jurat omitting that which may be made certain should not cause rejection of a poll, even when the law makes rejection the penalty of improper certification of the oath. Volume **I**, section **583**.

The Elections Committee, in a sustained case, declined to reject a poll because of informalities in the poll books and return. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Confidence in the integrity of the poll being destroyed, the returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Irregularities being so great as to prevent a determination of how many bona fide votes were cast, the poll was rejected. Volume **I**, section **838**.

It being impossible to separate the good from the bad vote, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **984**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(347) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities Generally—Continued.**

- Discussion of the extent of irregularities in returns required to justify their rejection. Volume **I**, section **829**.
- A return impeached by the evidence of an election officer is rejected as worthless and is not received for any purpose. Volume **II**, section **890**.
- A return shown by testimony of the returning officer to have been made up on data rendered insufficient by theft was rejected. Volume **II**, section **892**.
- Returns made up from additions of names of voters on the poll books instead of from count of the ballots were rejected, although there was no evidence of error or fraud in the returns. Volume **I**, section **542**.
- Poll books not being authenticated by a proper certificate, as required by law, the returns of the precinct were rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.
- A vote not returned within the time required by law and of which the returns were not in the required form was rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.
- An invalid registry, election officers improperly appointed, large and unexplained increase of the returned vote, and inexcusable violations of law justified rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **861**.
- The illiteracy of election officers having prevented the ascertainment of any substantiated return, the House rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1025**.
- Failure of voters to comply with requirements of State election laws was held by an Election Committee to invalidate votes to cast. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- Complete and reckless disregard for mandatory laws, involving the essentials of a valid election, requires rejection of entire returns of the precincts affected. Volume **VI**, section **159**.
- Error in the spelling of names on the poll books does not vitiate the returns. Volume **VI**, section **124**.
- Returns made by volunteer officers at "outside polls" of votes cast by persons of unknown qualifications were rejected. Volume **II**, section **894**.
- Both the registration and election being permeated with irregularities, fraud, and intimidation, the returns of the precinct affected were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1089**.
- In a district where gross frauds prevailed generally, irregularities in the reception and record of the ballots were held to justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1128**.
- A question as to whether the House should reject votes for irregularities not sufficient to cause their rejection under State law. Volume **I**, section **759**.
- Because a county was not legally organized, and the election was not held on the legal day, and nonresidents voted, the entire vote of the county was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.
- Although the voting place was illegally and fraudulently located, and there was intimidation at the polls as well as fraudulent alteration of the returns, the entire vote was not rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.
- Votes from a county illegally organized, whose election officers were improperly commissioned, and where there was some fraud, were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.
- A succession of unexplained irregularities on part of intelligent election officers destroys the presumption in favor of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1032**.
- An instance of rejection of a poll where irregularities in both the reception and counting of votes, cumulatively considered, showed a want of good faith and regard for law. Volume **I**, section **560**.
- An instance of rejection of a poll where irregularities in both the reception and counting votes, emulatively considered, showed a want of good faith and regard for law. Volume **I**, section **560**.
- A discrepancy between the votes cast and the returns and evidence of tampering with the ballot box justified rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **857**.
- A poll unauthorized by law, taken a place different from the legally appointed place, under control of partisan officers, was rejected. Volume **II**, section **924**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(347) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities Generally—Continued.**

The making of essential tally lists by unsworn volunteers, combined with other irregularities, caused the rejection of return, although no fraud was shown. Volume **II**, section **913**.

Fraudulent election returns are good for proof of no part of the vote, but both parties must resort to proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

A State law providing that an election shall not be defeated for mere irregularities, the House overruled the rejection of returns informal but evidently true. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Where the electors comply with the statutes the House should not reject their votes because returning officers have not been equally careful. Volume **I**, section **778**.

The House declined to reject for more informality a return which truly represented the aggregate vote cast. Volume **I**, section **832**.

Discussion as to the principles on which a fraudulent return is rejected. Volume **II**, section **881**.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person during the count, no fraud being shown does not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person does not invalidate the poll in the absence of evidence showing harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

The voters are not to be disfranchised by any neglect of the officers after the election if the correct vote can be ascertained. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

While State canvassers are justified in requiring returns to be technically perfect, the House in judging final right looks rather to the substance. Volume **II**, section **921**.

Neglect of election officers to place ballots, poll lists, and tally sheets in a fastened box, as required by law, does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the return. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

(348) Returns, Rejection of.—Fraudulent Acts of Officers.

The election officers being shown to be unreliable, so that the truth is not deducible from their returns, the returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

Fraud having been committed by election officers, no reliance was placed on their returns and they were rejected. Volume **II**, section **902**.

Officers of election being guilty of frauds and forgeries, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **932**.

It being impossible to ascertain the true vote because of fraud on the part of the officers, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **853**.

An election officer being detected in fraudulent acts, a return in due form, signed by him and two unimpeached associates, was not accepted as evidence of the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **914**.

The conduct of the election officers of a parish being thoroughly permeated by fraud, the returns were rejected. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Gross frauds perpetrated in such a way as to show connivance of election officers caused rejection of the returns of all the precincts of a city. Volume **II**, section **920**.

Where election officers receive illegal votes, with a guilty knowledge that they are illegal, the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **874**.

An election officer having committed a fraudulent act in counting ballots, the return was rejected and only votes proven aliunde were allowed. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

The Elections Committee rejected returns tainted with fraud on the part of an election officer. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

A county official having, with intent to deceive voters, changed the party emblems on the official ballot, the House overruled its committee and rejected the entire returns. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

While conduct of election officers may justify their punishment for misdemeanor, it may not justify rejection of the returns made by them. Volume **II**, section **861**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(348) Returns, Rejection of.—For Fraudulent Acts of Officers—Continued.**

- Where returns are falsified by election officers they have no prima facie effect, and the parties may be credited only with such votes as may be proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1102**.
- The election officers being irregularly chosen and of suspicious conduct, an excess of ballots over the poll list was held to justify rejection of the box. Volume **II**, section **1032**.
- The ballots not being counted at the close of the poll and the box being taken away in violation of law by election officers of doubtful honesty, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1031**.
- The judges of an election having joined in partisan and irregular conduct, and testimony showing evidence of extensive fraud, the entire return was rejected. Volume **II**, section **850**.
- Where election officers purposely put ballots in the wrong box and then rejected them, and did other illegal acts, the House rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1089**.
- Where the tally list was kept by an unsworn person not an election officer, and the poll list and testimony as to the tally list showed discrepancies, the return was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1090**.
- The House followed a State law in rejecting ballots folded together, but considered evidence tending to show fraud before doing so. Volume **I**, section **776**.
- Both the returns and the vote were rejected in a case wherein contestee's proof aliunde gave him a greater vote than was returned by a dishonest election board favorable to him. Volume **II**, section **932**.
- An election officer being shown guilty of fraud at one ballot box, no confidence was placed in another to which he had access at the same election. Volume **II**, section **1113**.
- The House, in judging the harm done by a fraudulent ballot, took account of the opinions of witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1095**.
- Certain votes in a county being evidently cast were counted according to the known opinions of the voters, although there was evidence generally of great frauds. Volume **I**, section **721**.
- The conduct of election officers being impeached by a return shown to be false, ballots in their custody are thereby discredited. Volume **II**, section **1050**.
- Conduct of unauthorized challengers, supplemented by the acts of partisan election officers, may contribute to taint a return. Volume **II**, section **1074**.
- The returns being rendered untrustworthy by action of acting judges chosen in places of judges kept from the polls by intimidation, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.
- Votes taken before the legal hour for opening the polls by officers having fraudulent intent are valueless. Volume **II**, section **874**.
- It being shown that election officers had flagrantly ignored and violated a mandatory law, the House declined to purge, and rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1130**.
- Discussion as to the wisdom of attempting to purge a poll whereof both returns and ballots are discredited by fraud of election officers. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
- Instance wherein the Committee on Elections purged and did not reject a poll whereof the election officers had withdrawn excess ballots unfairly. Volume **II**, section **982**.
- Participation by an election judge in bribery did not justify rejection of the poll when the contaminated votes could be separated. Volume **II**, section **1068**.
- The poll being virtually under control of contestee's friends, who acted fraudulently, the committee rejected contestee's vote but apparently not contestant's. Volume **II**, section **1092**.
- Although usurpers had acted with the election officers and the ballots were stolen, the committee declined to reject the return on the ground that it would increase the harm to the injured party. Volume **II**, section **1053**.
- Instance wherein the House purged and did not reject a poll whereof the election officers had acted unfairly in drawing out of the box excess ballots. Volume **II**, section **981**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(349) Returns, Rejection of.—For Conspiracy of Officers to Defraud.**

A general conspiracy of registration and election officers to prevent a class of electors from voting was held to justify rejection of returns in a series of precincts. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

A general conspiracy of election officers to violate a merely directory law, combined with fraudulent acts in individual precincts, justified rejection of a series of polls. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe is shown and an indefinite number of tainted votes are cast the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

A general scheme to defraud being shown in all the precincts of a city, the entire return from the city was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

The returns and ballots of several precincts being tainted by a general conspiracy of election officers, the House rejected the entire returns of those precincts. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

There being a general fraudulent conspiracy of election officers extending over a whole county, the entire county return was rejected, including precincts not specifically attacked by evidence. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Proof of a conspiracy to defraud may, but does not necessarily, require the returns to be rejected, unless sustained by oral testimony. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

The House is reluctant, on allegations of general conspiracy of election officers, to reject unimpeached returns because other returns are shown to be fraudulent. Volume **II**, section **973**.

As to what constitutes a general conspiracy justifying a rejection of the returns of a large part of a district. Volume **II**, section **1007**.

When by a conspiracy of officials ignorant election officers were installed and then their imperfect returns rejected, contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspectors, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.

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**.

Although there may be evidence establishing a conspiracy to defraud, it is still necessary to show effects in order to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

(350) Returns, Rejection of.—For Fraud With Unfairness in Constitution of Board of Officers.

Failure to give one party lawful representation among election officers, accompanied by proof of fraud, justifies rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1116**.

Although the State law declares that no election shall be invalid by failure to have party representation on boards of election officers, the House will reject the returns where fraud accompanies the irregularity. Volume **II**, section **1099**.

(351) Returns, Rejection of.—As to Officers.—Board Not Properly Constituted.

As to effect on the return of participation by an illegally appointed election officer. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

There being doubt as to the regularity of the appointment of an election judge, the committee rejected the votes cast while he officiated, but the House reversed the ruling. Volume **II**, section **55**.

An election officer who was removed but not notified of the fact, and whose successor failed to qualify, was a de facto officer, and returns signed by him were not properly rejected. Volume **II**, section **603**.

Although de facto officers presided and returns were transmitted unsealed by an unauthorized person, the House did not reject the return. Volume **II**, section **912**.

Votes received before the election board was legally organized were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(351) Returns, Rejection of.—As to Officers.—Board Not Properly Constituted—Con.**

The mere delay in the appointment of election officers does not vitiate an election held by them. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

Failure to transmit to a county clerk certificate of the choice of an election officer is not a reason for rejecting the poll. Volume **I**, section **800**.

The charge that an election officer was not legally chosen not being fully established, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **800**.

No fraud or injury being shown, the proper acts of an unqualified or unauthorized election officer do not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **811**.

(352) Returns, Rejection of.—For Fraudulent Registration.

Where the registration on which the vote depended was fraudulent, the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **883**.

The House overruling the committee declined to count the vote of a county wherein by fraudulent registration many disqualified persons had been put on the voting lists. Volume **II**, section **873**.

Both the registration and election being permeated with irregularities, fraud, and intimidation, the returns of the precinct affected were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1089**.

(353) Returns, Rejection of.—For Fraud Generally.

Discussion as to the principles on which a fraudulent return is rejected. Volume **II**, section **881**. Charges of fraud in the voting of persons under the legal age, of persons who had not registered as required by law, of fictitious persons, of persons who were not citizens, of persons who were fighting overseas or had died, of persons disqualified on account of nonpayment of taxes, having been sustained, such votes were rejected and were deducted from the total vote of the candidates for whom cast. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

The returns of a county being wholly unreliable, and the conduct of the election unfair, the returns were rejected. Volume **I**, section **721**.

Where an election return is so tainted with fraud that the truth can not be deduced therefrom, the same must be set aside. Volume **II**, section **860**.

Returns being tainted by obvious fraud, and the custodian of the ballots having refused to show them, the returns were held valueless and rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.

An election being held without the required poll list, and there being other suspicious circumstances, the poll was rejected. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Neglect of a mandatory law requiring a voting list to be furnished at a poll was, in connection with questionable acts of partisan election officers, sufficient to justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **561**.

An instance of rejection of a poll where irregularities in both the reception and counting of votes, cumulatively considered, showed a want of good faith and regard for law. Volume **I**, section **560**.

Fraud, shown by oral testimony as to a stolen poll book, and inferred from acts of violence, was held to justify the rejection of a greater part of the returned votes. Volume **I**, section **840**.

A discrepancy between the votes cast and the returns, and evidence of tampering with the ballot box, justified rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **857**.

It being impossible to determine from the evidence what votes had been returned in the few honest precincts of a county, the entire county returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **968**.

The ballots in the box exceeding the names on the poll list, and the returns being impeached by the testimony of voters, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **981**.

In a district where gross frauds prevailed generally, irregularities in the reception and record of the ballots were held to justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(353) Returns, Rejection of.—For Fraud Generally—Continued.**

- The poll list containing the names of dead and absent persons, and the returns not showing votes presumed to have been cast, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1093**.
- There being evidence raising a suspicion of fraud, the House rejected a return made in disregard of the requirements of law and by the hands of unauthorized persons. Volume **II**, section **916**.
- Contestant having been prevented from proving his vote aliunde by intimidation, the House did not reject fraudulent returns made by partisans of contestee and giving contestant a plurality. Volume **II**, section **1023**.
- The House will not set aside the official returns except upon positive proof that the official count was incorrect. Volume **VI**, section **115**.
- Only upon proof of conditions under which the law has expressly declared ballots to be void have the courts sanctioned their rejection. Volume **VI**, section **81**.
- While disregard for statutory revisions does not necessarily justify rejection of the poll, a persistent violation of law coupled with corroborative evidence constitutes circumstances warranting presumption of fraud and rejection of the vote. Volume **VI**, section **139**.
- The House, overruling its committee, declined to reject the vote of precincts relative to which charges of fraud were not considered to have been substantiated. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- The appearance of names in alphabetical order on the poll books was held not sufficient to justify rejection of the poll in the absence of other evidence of fraud. Volume **VI**, section **123**.
- Evidence that persons whose names appeared on the poll books were no longer employed in the locality and presumably had left before election day was deemed inconclusive proof of illegal voting. Volume **VI**, section **123**.
- Where it was impossible to ascertain which votes in a precinct were properly cast and counted the entire vote of the precinct was rejected. Volume **VI**, section **80**.
- Certain votes in a county being evidently cast, were counted according to the known opinions of the voters, although there was evidence generally of great frauds. Volume **I**, section **721**.
- The ballots not being counted at the close of the poll and the box being taken away in violation of law by election officers of doubtful honesty, the returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1031**.
- The returns being destroyed by a tampering with the ballots after the count, contestant was permitted to prove his vote aliunde by testimony of persons who saw the votes cast and tallied, or estimated it. Volume **II**, section **1008**.
- General testimony that voters were deceived by false tickets, etc., does not, in the absence of specific proof, justify the rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **887**.
- A ballot complicated and unfair, but not shown to be issued in pursuance of any conspiracy, was not considered as a reason for discarding the return. Volume **I**, section **737**.
- 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**.
- The circulation of fraudulent posters among the voters does not, in the absence of proof of effect or of complicity of the opposing party, justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **938**.

(354) Returns, Rejection of.—Effect of Bribed Votes.

- Bribed votes being given but their separation being impossible, the whole poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **923**.
- Contributions to party campaign committees held not to constitute bribery. Volume **VI**, section **84**.
- Introduction under agreement with a civic organization of pension bill prior to election held not to constitute proof of bribery. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(354) Returns, Rejection of.—Effect of Bribed Votes—Continued.**

Instance wherein an entire precinct return was rejected because a few votes were proven to have been bribed. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

An early decision that corruption in a small fraction of the votes should not vitiate an election. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Bribery being proven, the House deducted the tainted votes but did not reject the poll. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

The entire vote of a precinct should not be rejected simply because certain votes are shown to be corrupt by reason of bribery. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The proof of one corrupted vote going into a ballot box does not invalidate the whole. Volume **II**, section **973**.

There being direct testimony of voters that they were bribed to vote against their convictions for returned Member, this fact contributed to overcome the returned majority. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

Should participation of returned Member in bribery unseat him, although the bribed votes be not enough to change the result? Volume **II**, section **946**.

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

There being no suggestion that sitting Member was implicated in alleged bribery and the amount alleged not being decisive, the House did not give weight to the charge. Volume **II**, section **971**.

The entire poll may not be rejected because an unascertained number of electors were corruptly influenced by tickets to a barbecue. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The existence of a corruption fund and the use of it, even by county officers, does not vitiate an election beyond the actual votes shown to be affected. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

Circulation of a general circular proposing bribery but of which contestee was not cognizant, did not vitiate an election although accompanied by acts of bribery. Volume **II**, section **1114**.

The entire vote of a precinct should not be rejected simply because certain votes are shown to be corrupt by reason of bribery. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

The House requires very plain evidence to presume such an interweaving of bribery in the votes as to justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe is shown, and an indefinite number of tainted votes are cast, the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

The Elections Committee leaned to the view that a promise of general distribution of food to voters was a corrupting influence justifying purging of the poll. Volume **II**, section **907**.

(355) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Errors of Returning Officers.

Irregularities unaccompanied by fraud do not vitiate the return. Volume **II**, section **912**.

The House counted returns rejected by State canvassers for mere informalities. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

The House declined to reject for mere informality a return which truly represented the aggregate vote cast. Volume **I**, section **832**.

Discussion of the extent of irregularities in returns required to justify their rejection. Volume **I**, section **829**.

The vote is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law as to method of tabulation of returns. Volume **II**, section **915**.

Returns will not be rejected because returning officers informally make a necessary correction after they have formally made them up. Volume **II**, section **1027**.

The fact that a return has been accepted and acted on by State authorities does not cure its inherent defects. Volume **II**, section **892**.

Canvassing officers having judicial power may not reject the poll book as a return for the reason that theft of the ballots has prevented its verification. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(355) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Errors of Returning Officers—Con.**

Where the State law gives canvassing officers the authority to correct irregularities they may not reject returns for lack of clearness. Volume **II**, section **1058**.

(356) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Failure of Returning Officers to Sign.

Returns not signed or certified to by the election officers are not admissible. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

A return not signed by the election officers as required by law is properly rejected. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

The returns from an election precinct not being certified in any manner whatever, they were rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **880**.

A return not certified by any of the officers of election was rejected, although on report of a divided committee. Volume **I**, section **538**.

Returns not being signed by the election officers and not being sustained by evidence, they were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

County returns informally signed and the accuracy of which was impeached by evidence were rejected by the House. Volume **II**, section **1053**.

The House, being of opinion that votes were cast as returned, declined to reject the return because not signed by the election judge as required by law. Volume **II**, section **847**.

A return should not be rejected because the signatures of the election judges, by their direction and in their presence, were made by the clerk. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

Failure of election officers to subscribe their names in full to their affidavits and returns does not vitiate the returns. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

When irregularity of a jurat works rejection of a poll unless canvassing officers are satisfied that the oath was taken, the counting of the poll is conclusive offset to a faulty jurat. Volume **I**, section **583**.

A slight technical error in a jurat, omitting that which may be made certain, should not cause rejection of a poll, even when the law makes rejection the penalty of improper certification of the oath. Volume **I**, section **583**.

Poll books not being authenticated by a proper certificate, as required by law, the returns of the precinct were rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.

(357) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Delays, Discrepancies, etc.

An election return required by law to be made on or before a certain day should be counted if presented after that day, provided it be otherwise correct. Volume **I**, section **554**.

An election is not vitiated by failure to observe a directory law that the ballots shall be returned within a given time. Volume **I**, section **781**.

The mutilation of ballots in the return of election officers did not cause rejection of the returns in absence of proof of fraud on part of the officers or the party apparently benefited. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

The returns of a county stating the actual aggregate vote for each candidate were not rejected by the committee for defect in form. Volume **I**, section **617**.

Neglect of election officers to place ballots, poll lists, and tally sheets in a fastened box, as required by law, does not, in the absence of fraud, invalidate the return. Volume **II**, section **1076**.

The House revised the action of certain canvassers who had rejected polls for want of an abstract of votes. Volume **II**, section **851**.

Precinct returns being impeached only by the fact of suspicious custody, they were counted in spite of gross irregularities in the consolidated returns therefrom. Volume **II**, section **897**.

Returns in themselves suspicious, transmitted irregularly, and opened by an unauthorized person were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

A return made up irregularly from ballots that had not been properly kept was rejected. Volume **II**, section **910**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(357) Returns, Rejection of.—For Irregularities.—Delays, Discrepancies, etc—Continued.**

A slight discrepancy between the poll list and the ballots found does not justify its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

The election officers being irregularly chosen and of suspicious conduct, an excess of ballots over the poll list was held to justify rejection of the box. Volume **II**, section **1032**.

Discussion as to whether a poll should be purged or rejected when the returns give the total of votes far beyond the number of voters attending. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

The House declined to reject returns, although it was shown that some votes (not enough to change the result) actually cast were not included. Volume **I**, section **832**.

Failure of election officers to include in their returns votes for a certain office, as required by law, when said votes have been counted and tallied, does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **I**, section **583**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

The returns of a precinct being shown to have been fraudulently altered, the House corrected the return by the count as made at the polls. Volume **I**, section **542**.

The election (distinguished from the return) was set aside when the best obtainable evidence showed the vote only approximately. Volume **II**, section **914**.

An invalid registry, election officers improperly appointed, large and unexplained increase of the returned vote, and inexcusable violations of law justified rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **861**.

The election for Congressman being lawfully held is not vitiated by another election on a local matter held unlawfully at the same place. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

The mere existence of frauds and irregularities does not vitiate an election if not shown to be sufficient to change the result. Volume **II**, section **1118**.

(358) Returns, Rejection of.—False Publications Not a Reason for.

The circulation of fraudulent posters among the voters does not, in the absence of proof of effect or of complicity of the opposing party, justify rejection at the poll. Volume **II**, section **938**.

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**.

Voters being deceived in casting a ballot not intended by them, the House corrected the error. Volume **II**, section **999**.

The House declined to count as cast the vote of a person kept from the polls by a bogus telegram sent by persons unknown. Volume **II**, section **1069**.

(359) Returns, Rejection of.—Degree and Kind of Intimidation Justifying.

Discussion as to the degree of intimidation which will justify the rejection of an entire poll. Volume **II**, section **982**.

Discussion of the extent and degree of intimidation and fraud justifying rejection rather than purging of the poll. Volume **I**, section **338**.

Discussion of the extent of intimidation sufficient to invalidate an election and justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **325**.

In a case not sustained by the House a question of the degree of intimidation sufficient to justify rejection of the poll was discussed. Volume **I**, section **324**.

Discussion of the degree of duress which may be considered intimidation justifying rejection of a poll. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Intimidation justifying rejection of a poll may fall short of physical violence against a person and need not fall within the actual time of the election. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Discussion of social business and religious influences as form of intimidation in elections. Volume **II**, section **925**.

Influence of a highway superintendent over his employees at the polls was held to be intimidation. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(359) Returns, Rejection of.—Degree and Kind of Intimidation Justifying—Continued.**

The Elections Committee declined to consider intimidation at a poll unless it seemed to have destroyed the fairness of the whole proceedings. Volume **I**, section **777**.

In 1868 the House declined to pass on the title to a seat of William H. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, who was alleged to have been elected by undue influence of an alleged disloyal organization. Volume **I**, section **467**.

Rude conduct on the part of election officers does not necessarily constitute intimidation sufficient to vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **878**.

Threatening notices posted before an election, and not resulting in deterring voters from going to the polls, do not justify rejection of the polls. Volume **II**, section **880**.

Should participation of returned Member in a scheme of intimidation relating to the election cause the seat to be vacated? Volume **II**, section **1039**.

The House has decided that widespread and organized intimidation might invalidate the polls, although the disorder ceased before the actual day of election, when the polls were quiet. Volume **I**, section **331**.

Although a parish in a region wherein intimidation might be expected showed a marvelous unanimity in the vote, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Although the voting place was illegally and fraudulently located and there was intimidation at the polls, as well as fraudulent alteration of the returns, the entire vote was not rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.

An election having been peaceable in three-fourths of a district, it was not declared invalid because of violence and intimidation in the remainder. Volume **I**, section **341**.

A Territorial legislature being chosen under duress of armed invaders, the House unseated the Delegate chosen under a law passed by that legislature. Volume **I**, section **826**.

It being shown that election officers had flagrantly ignored and violated mandatory law, the House declined to purge and rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1130**.

Although the election in a large part of a country may be vitiated by disregard of law by the county election officers, yet the returns of unassailed precincts in the county should be counted. Volume **II**, section **1124**.

Ballots printed in unusual style, confusing to the voter, may contribute to destroy confidence in the officers responsible therefor. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

The House favored purging rather than rejecting the return of an entire county wherein a partisan county election board had so printed the ballot as to confuse voters. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Where electors were intimidated by local officers the House counted votes thus prevented on testimony establishing a "strong probability" as to the number. Volume **II**, section **1093**.

The House may count votes not cast because of intimidation practiced in presence of election officers and which it was their duty to prevent. Volume **I**, section **562**.

Where electors were present, ready to vote, and were prevented by dilatory acts of election officers, the House counted the votes as if cast. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

The House counted as if cast the votes of electors who, after using due diligence, were prevented from voting by the delays of election officers. Volume **II**, section **1098**.

To count votes tendered, but not cast, it is necessary to establish obstruction by election officers and due diligence on the part of the elector. Volume **II**, section **1079**.

An ascertained number of voters being intimidated by roughs, the House corrected but did not reject the poll. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

The rejection of an entire poll for intimidation on behalf of contestant may add to the injury if the return gave contestee a majority. Volume **II**, section **891**.

(360) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidation Must Be Shown to Have Been Effective.

Proof of efforts to intimidate, unsustained by proof that it was effective, does not justify rejection of a return. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(360) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidation Must Be Shown to Have Been Effective—Con.**

Although violence, intimidation, and fraud were extensive in a district, yet as it did not appear that the result was affected by these means, the returned Member was confirmed. Volume **II**, section **1082**.

Discussion as to whether or not undue influence must be shown to have affected the result materially to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **925**.

Disturbance at the polls does not, in the absence of specific evidence as to the effect of intimidation, justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **891**.

Charges of riot and intimidation being to some extent substantiated, yet the committee believed that in case of doubt the returns should stand. Volume **I**, section **838**.

Isolated cases of violence or intimidation do not justify a rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **906**.

The House declined, on proof of intimidation at 8 precincts out of 150, to find general intimidation sufficient to render invalid an election. Volume **I**, section **377**.

The House overruling its committee, held void an election in a county because of the intimidating influence of a preponderating disloyal element. Volume **II**, section **868**.

Because of a general condition of intimidation practiced by the dominant fraction in a precinct the return was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

Instance of returns of an election made by military officers under authority of reconstruction acts. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The House declined to recognize an informal election participated in by a mere fraction of the voters in a district entirely under military domination. Volume **I**, section **376**.

The House seated a person elected according to the essential requirements of law, except that the time of the election was fixed by proclamation of a military governor. Volume **I**, section **379**.

(361) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidating Influence of Soldiers.

A Federal law provides a penalty against armed interference of Federal troops at an election. Volume **I**, section **513**.

The mere presence of United States soldiers in the neighborhood of the polls, unaccompanied by disorderly or threatening conduct, does not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **906**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to invalidate a close election because of an interference not shown definitely to have been effective by a body of United States troops. Volume **I**, section **760**.

Discussion as to whether the distribution of United States soldiers in the neighborhood of the polls justified rejections of returns for intimidation. Volume **II**, section **925**.

Discussion as to whether or not the mere presence of United States troops near the polls constituted undue influence justifying rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **926**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to declare invalid an election because of intimidation in certain counties by State troops on duty by order of the governor. Volume **I**, section **377**.

A penalty is provided against interference by military or naval force in the exercise of the right of suffrage and conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **514**.

(362) Returns, Rejection of.—Voters Driven From the Polls by Armed Force.

Periodical firing of a cannon at a polling place during an election was held to be intimidation justifying rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **974**.

The driving of voters from the polls by armed force in the majority of the precincts of a county caused the rejection of the returns of the entire county. Volume **II**, section **968**.

The presence of armed and threatening persons at the polls, some personating officers of the law, was held to constitute intimidation justifying revision of the returns. Volume **I**, section **580**.

A small number of voters being driven from the polls by intimidation, the House counted their votes but declined to reject the whole poll. Volume **II**, section **976**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(362) Returns, Rejections of.—Voters Driven From the Polls by Armed Force—Continued.**

Although excitement and alarm prevailed in a county, with the presence of an armed force in the neighborhood of the polls, the committee did not recommend the rejection or correction of the vote. Volume **I**, section **604**.

The presence of armed and threatening persons at the polls, some personating officers of the law, was held to constitute intimidation justifying revision of the returns. Volume **I**, section **580**.

The House declined to reject the poll for riot which did not interrupt the election or prevent an ascertainment of result. Volume **II**, section **845**.

The illiteracy of election officers having prevented the ascertainment of any substantiated return, the House rejected the poll. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Although a parish in a region wherein intimidation might be expected showed a marvelous unanimity in the vote, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **340**.

Discussion of the degree of intimidation justifying the House in counting votes of persons prevented from reaching the ballot box. Volume **I**, section **580**.

(363) Returns, Rejection of.—Effect of Riot, Violence, and Disorder.

Only one legally appointed election officer presiding and the voting being interrupted by disorder the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

Riots at the polls, even involving election officers, were not given weight except where contributing to impeach the integrity of unsworn election officers. Volume **I**, section **843**.

Disturbance at the polls incident to the removal of a contestant for the office of election judge does not vitiate the poll. Volume **II**, section **874**.

Fighting at the poll, no injury resulting in the vote of either party, does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

Election officers being robbed of the ballot boxes and returns by unknown masked men, the general result was not affected therefor. Volume **II**, section **937**.

Disorder before the opening of the polls and for the purpose of affecting the choice of election officers and not affecting the poll itself was disregarding by the House. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

(364) Returns, Rejection of.—Duress Unaccompanied by Physical Violence.

Threat of an overseer to discharge employees must be supplemented by testimony of employees thus intimidated, if the House is to correct or reject the return. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

Indefinite and uncertain intimidation by employers of labor does not justify rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

The arrest of a witness for contestant on charge of perjury in testifying as to a precinct of a city does not justify, on the plea of intimidation, the rejection of the entire vote of the city. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

The House expressed the opinion that the storing of guns adjacent to the polls and the presence of disorderly persons who might naturally use them constituted effective intimidation. Volume **II**, section **982**.

(365) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidation of Officers.

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 evidence showed that some votes were affected by intimidating acts of a policeman, the House declined to reject the precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **1053**.

Abandonment of the polls by intimidated judges was not of itself considered sufficient to invalidate the poll. Volume **II**, section **937**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(365) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidation of Officers—Continued.**

- Handling of the ballots by an unauthorized person does not invalidate the poll in the absence of evidence showing harm therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1054**.
- Election officers being sworn by an unauthorized sheriff, who was an officious intruder, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **954**.
- Participation of a United States marshal in the duties of election officers, no harm being shown, did not justify rejection of the return. Volume **II**, section **1058**.
- Election officers fraudulently chosen and acting illegally were held to be intruders and not de facto officers. Volume **II**, section **902**.
- Was an official acting without authority of law on a canvassing board an intruder or a de facto officer? Volume **II**, section **948**.
- To justify the rejection of a poll for intimidation the evidence should be specific, not general. Volume **II**, section **891**.
- Periodical firing of a cannon at a polling place during an election was held to be intimidation justifying rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **974**.

(366) Returns, Rejection of.—Intimidating Acts by Officers.

- The returns being rendered untrustworthy by action of acting judges chosen in places of judges kept from the polls by intimidation, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **873**.
- Instance of the rejection of a poll for intimidation participated in by an election officer and general disorder. Volume **II**, section **981**.
- Does a numbering of the ballots by election officers who know it to be illegal justify rejection of the poll for intimidation? Volume **II**, section **947**.
- The House sustained an election generally participated in by the voters, although the district was under martial law and the military power enforced the State requirements as to qualifications of voters. Volume **I**, section **378**.
- Unfair representation on the election board of a precinct and disorder at the polls were held not to justify rejection of the return of the precinct. Volume **I**, section **721**.
- The Committee on Elections declined to reject or purge a poll because of the bad conduct of United States marshals. Volume **II**, section **935**.
- Although the voting place was illegally and fraudulently located and there was intimidation at the polls, as well as fraudulent alteration of the returns, the entire vote was not rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.

(367) Returns, Rejection of.—Proportion Invalidated by Intimidation.

- The House concluded that when two-thirds of the returned vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation the remainder did not constitute a valid constituency. Volume **I**, section **333**.
- The House declared vacant a seat in a case wherein over one-half of the total vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation. Volume **I**, section **334**.
- Intimidation and fraud having destroyed the integrity of an election in 10 of 15 parishes, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **338**.
- An election having been peaceable in three-fourths of a district, it was not declared invalid because of violence and intimidation in the remainder. Volume **I**, section **341**.
- The House adjudged valid for prima facie title an election wherein parishes casting 14,346 out of 27,055 votes in the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **328**.
- The House has assigned final right to a seat from a district wherein 14,346 out of 27,055 returned votes were rejected because of intimidation. Volume **I**, section **332**.
- The House considered an election valid, although in 5 of 10 parishes the vote, which was less than half the vote of the district, was rejected. Volume **I**, section **335**.
- Returns of 5 of 12 parishes being rejected for intimidation, the House seated a contestant on the vote of the 7 peaceful parishes. Volume **I**, section **336**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued**(368) Returns, Rejection of.—Proportion Invalidated Generally.**

Where fraud so permeated a large part of the district as to prevent a full, free, and fair expression of the voter's will the seat was declared vacant. Volume **II**, section **1123**.

The House declined to seat a contestant on the claim that after rejecting the greater part of a district he had a majority of the remainder. Volume **II**, section **1007**.

An election being found invalid in 3 out of 5 counties in the district, the House declared the seat vacant, declining to seat the contestant. Volume **I**, section **321**.

An election invalid in 11 out of 12 counties, leaving only **737** valid votes out of 8,941, should cause the seat to be declared vacant. Volume **I**, section **323**.

In a report not approved by the House the Elections Committee recommended that a seat be vacated because of intimidation in five-sixths of the district. Volume **I**, section **324**.

The House declined to admit a claimant on the vote of 3 out of 7 parishes, 19,078 out of 27,019 votes having been rejected. Volume **I**, section **327**.

The invalidity of an election in 1 county out of 3 did not justify declaring the seat vacant, Volume **I**, section **320**.

The returns of 41 out of 116 election precincts being rejected, the contestant was seated on his plurality in the remaining precincts, which cast over half the returned vote. Volume **II**, section **1128**.

The House refused to seat a claimant chosen by a mere fraction of the people at an election formally called and held in a district under duress of armed enemies. Volume **I**, section **363**.

An instance wherein the House recognized an election legal in form but participated in by a small fraction of the voters, the district being disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **364**.

An election in a district was not declared void on account of invalidity in one-fifth of the parishes, affecting less than a third of the vote. Volume **I**, section **340**.

(369) Returns, Rejection of.—For Disregard of Reconstruction Laws.

Affirmation of the conclusion that the House would not invalidate an election because a State had disregarded reconstruction legislation as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

(370) Returns, Rejection of.—Evidence Justifying.—Testimony of the Voters.

Official returns may be impeached successfully by testimony of voters as to how they cast their ballots. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

The honesty of election officers being impeached, the testimony of the voters as to their own votes was admitted to destroy the return and prove the vote aliunde. Volume **II**, section **980**.

Where the law provided for identification of the ballot cast by a voter, and where 62 voters examined ballots credited to them and disowned them, the returns were rejected for fraud. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

Where election officers returned 12 votes for contestant and 17 electors swore they voted for him the House rejected the entire return. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

Certificates of voters stating how they had voted and given at the time of voting to a person who sustained them by testimony were admitted as evidence against the return. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

The ballots in the box exceeding the names on the poll list and the returns being impeached by the testimony of voters, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **981**.

There being evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud, the returns were satisfactorily impeached by evidence falling short of the best evidence, i.e., the testimony of the voters themselves. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(370) Returns, Rejection of.—Evidence Justifying—Testimony of the Voters—Continued.**

Official returns may be impeached successfully by testimony of voters as to how they cast their ballots. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

An election board being unfairly constituted, the returns were successfully impeached by the testimony of individual votes as to their ballots and qualifications. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

(371) Returns, Rejection of.—Evidence Justifying.—Secondary.

Evidence of declarations of votes when they took their tickets and went to the box availed to discredit returns of election officers of doubtful honesty. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Instance wherein returns were impeached on evidence of a person who saw and listed the ballot of each voter as he deposited it. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Discussion as to sufficiency of tally lists kept by watchers at the polls to impeach the returns of the officers. Volume **II**, section **1104**.

The House did not permit the returns of election officers to be impeached by testimony of partisan workers who tallied the ballots cast. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

The House declined to impeach a return on the testimony of a witness who distributed tickets and testified that he saw them voted in numbers greater than the returns credited. Volume **II**, section **1007**.

General testimony that voters were deceived by false tickets, etc, does not, in the absence of specific proof, justify the rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **887**.

The House on the testimony of one witness assumed that county canvassers had improperly included an uncertified return. Volume **II**, section **981**.

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**.

Oral testimony impeaching a return already counted by return judges was held not sufficient to cause rejection of the vote, actual return not being identified and offered. Volume **II**, section **558**.

The House deducted on account of an uncertified precinct return, although only the parol evidence of a single witness showed that it was included in county canvass. Volume **II**, section **981**.

Friends of contestant having been exclude from the count and contestee's agents having prevented the best testimony, the House excluded the return on secondary evidence. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

(372) Returns, Rejection of.—In General.

Discussion as to what is the best evidence when objection is made to the action of county canvassers in rejecting precinct returns. Volume **II**, section **1057**.

In a report barely sustained by House it was held that the making of a registration in disregard of the terms of law justified rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **1112**.

A discrepancy between the votes cast and the returns and evidence of tampering with the ballot box justified reflection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **857**.

Unfair conduct on the part of election officers and suspicious circumstances do not justify overturning a majority not destroyed by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1119**.

Proof of a conspiracy to defraud may, buy does not necessarily, require the returns to be rejected unless sustained by oral testimony. Volume **II**, section **1030**.

Where the examination so far as made showed fraud, but not sufficient to change the result, the House declined to presume fraud also as to other boxes which might change the result. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

The returns giving contestant much fewer votes than were proven to have have cast for him, the return of the precinct was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Both the returns and the vote were rejected in a case wherein contestee's proof aliunde gave him a greater vote than was returned by a dishonest election board favorable to him. Volume **II**, section **932**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(372) Returns, Rejection of.—In General—Continued.**

As to the sufficiency of a recount which justifies a disregard of the returns of the sworn election officers. Volume **II**, section **997**.

Although a parish, in a region wherein intimidation might be expected, showed a marvelous unanimity in the vote, the committee declined to reject the poll. Volume **I**, section **340**.

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

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

When canvassing officers reject returns transmitted unsealed when the law requires them to be sealed, what evidence should the House require to overrule the canvassers? Volume **II**, section **1057**.

A return impeached by the evidence of an election officer is rejected as worthless and is not received for any purpose. Volume **II**, section **890**.

Returns having been lost or destroyed, testimony of election officers being conflicting and the voters not having been called, the vote was not counted. Volume **II**, section **914**.

The governor of a State, as canvassing officer, is not justified in rejecting votes duly cast and returned. Volume **II**, section **884**.

The House declined to consider in the assignment of prima facie title a question of law as to the rejection of votes by canvassing officers. Volume **I**, section **328**.

(373) Returns.—Proof Aliunde After Rejection or Loss of.—Method of.

Where a poll has been rejected and proof aliunde is resorted to only the vote proven should be allowed. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Returns of a poll being rejected the vote proven aliunde by one party is counted, and nothing is credited to the other party unless he also prove aliunde. Volume **II**, section **981**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe for the benefit of one party causes rejection of the return, should the innocent opposing party be credited with the unimpeached vote? Volume **II**, section **1086**.

Where returns are rejected because of fraudulent acts of election officers friendly to contestee the contestant yet loses his returned vote as well as contestees. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

The returns being rejected the House counted for sitting Member, apparently somewhat as a matter of grace, the votes conceded to him by contestant's brief. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

The returns being rejected and contestant having proven his vote aliunde the returned Member, who had not proven his vote, was not allowed the residue of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

An election officer having committed a fraudulent act in counting ballots, the return, was rejected and only votes proven aliunde were allowed. Volume **II**, section **1008**.

Instance of an election proven by testimony of participants, the returning officers serving a secession government and making no return. Volume **I**, section **365**.

(374) Returns.—Proof Aliunde After Rejection or Loss of.—Nature of.

The failure of an officer to certify properly a return does not prevent the admission of secondary evidence to prove the actual state of the vote. Volume **I**, section **640**.

The returns being stolen after they were made out by the election officer, their contents were proven orally by one witness. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

Where returns are rejected the vote may not be proven aliunde by the opinion of a person who kept a tally sheets. Volume **II**, section **902**.

Certificates of canvassing officers, supplemented by certified transcripts by a chancery clerk, were held prima facie evidence of the votes at a poll whereof the primary returns were rejected. Volume **II**, section **960**.

When by a conspiracy of officials ignorant election officers were installed and then their imperfect returns rejected, contestant was permitted to prove the vote aliunde by oral evidence of inspection, etc. Volume **II**, section **965**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(374) Returns.—Proof Aliunde After Rejection or Loss of—Nature of—Continued.**

- Returns being rejected for fraud by election officers, no act of the said officers may be admitted as proof aliunde of the vote. Volume II, section 932.
- Original returns of the precincts being lost, the House, by testimony, proved that certain votes returned as “scattering” because of misnomer were actually cast for contestant. Volume I, section 38.
- 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.
- The returns being destroyed by a tampering with the ballots after the count, contestant was permitted to prove his vote aliunde by testimony of persons who saw the votes cast and tallied or estimated it. Volume II, section 1008.
- Returns being rejected for fraud, the statement of a witness who saw a definite number of votes thrown for contestant, corroborated by general testimony, was received as proof aliunde. Volume II, section 1023.
- The returns being rejected the vote aliunde was proven entirely by the testimony of the voters. Volume II, section 964.
- The return being rejected, votes were proven aliunde on testimony of the voters corroborated by a witness who saw them vote. Volume II, section 964.
- Returns being rejected and the boxes impeached, the vote was proven aliunde by calling the voters whose names appeared on the poll lists. Volume II, section 1034.
- Returns being rejected, the evidence of the voters as to how they voted is not always accepted in proving the vote aliunde. Volume II, section 932.
- As to the validity of a supplemental return proven by the election officers and not by the best evidence, i. e., the ballots themselves. Volume II, section 948.

(375) Returns.—Proof Aliunde After Rejection or Loss of.—In General.

- Returns being rejected the vote may be proved aliunde. Volume II, section 857.
- The ballot box being stolen and no returns made, the vote was proven aliunde. Volume II, section 1019.
- Where voters of one party are compelled to remain away from the polls to thwart organized fraud the other party is not permitted to avail himself of votes proven aliunde after returns are rejected. Volume II, section 1115.
- Discussion of the kind of evidence required to prove aliunde a vote at a precinct whereof the returns are rejected. Volume II, section 858.
- Distinction between proof required to set aside returns of sworn officers and that which will establish a vote aliunde when returns do not exist. Volume II, section 965.
- Contestant producing no legal evidence as to the return and nothing to show that such return might not have been produced, parol evidence as to the vote was not considered. Volume II, section 1013.

(376) Returns, Purging of.—Not To Be Rejected if Corrections May Be Made.

- An entire poll should not be rejected when it is possible to purge it of illegal votes. Volume II, section 880.
- An official return shown to be erroneous and incapable of correction ought to be rejected in entirety. Volume VI, section 144.
- Where an unconstitutional State law disfranchises a large class the House prefers to measure the wrong rather than declare a vacancy. Volume II, section 1075.
- Where canvassing officers acted arbitrarily, although not fraudulently, the House corrected their result by the precinct returns. Volume II, section 899.
- Although the election in a large part of a county may be vitiated by disregard of law by the county election officers, yet the returns of unassailed precincts in the county should be counted. Volume II, section 1124.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(376) Returns, Purging of.—Not To Be Rejected if Corrections May Be Made—Continued.**

The House declined to declare a seat vacant in a case wherein unsatisfactory proof of contestant's election was reinforced by bad conduct of election officers favorable to contestee. Volume **II**, section **875**.

In a simple case of discrepancy between the vote returned and the vote proven by testimony of voters the return was corrected, not rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

There being a discrepancy between the return and the vote proven to have been cast, the House corrected the return. Volume **II**, section **896**.

Where testimony showed that fewer persons went to the polls than the total of returned votes, the excess of votes was deducted from the party profiting. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

A return was corrected on the evidence of the tally list, supplemented by oral testimony of an election officer and a recount of ballots. Volume **II**, section **999**.

The Elections Committee declined to revise the returns on the strength of the tally lists, the election officers not being called or a recount of ballots made. Volume **II**, section **876**.

A question as to the making of a motion to suppress affidavits in the record of an election case. Volume **II**, section **1024**.

The Elections Committee has no authority to alter or suppress improper pleadings in the notice and answer. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

Not knowing who profited by certain decisive votes cast by disqualified voters, the House hesitated to declare the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **822**.

The House having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by disqualified persons, awarded the seat to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **762**.

Bribery being proven, the House deducted the tainted votes, but did not reject the poll. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Participation by an election judge in bribery did not justify rejection of the poll when the contaminated votes could be separated. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

Although excitement and alarm prevailed in a county, with the presence of an armed force in the neighborhood of the polls, the committee did not recommend the rejection or correction of the vote. Volume **I**, section **604**.

Ballots which were by error cast with a numbered stub still attached were deducted from the poll as bearing a distinguishing mark forbidden by law. Volume **I**, section **527**.

Discussion of the extent and degree of intimidation and fraud justifying rejection rather than purging of the poll. Volume **I**, section **338**.

The parties in proving fraud having proved the votes actually cast, the House corrected the poll instead of rejecting it. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Instance wherein an entire precinct return was rejected because a few votes were proven to have been briefed. Volume **II**, section **1113**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe is shown, and an indefinite number of tainted votes are cast, the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

The entire poll may not be rejected because an unascertained number of electors were corruptly influenced by tickets to a barbecue. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

Discussion as to the principles on which a fraudulent return is rejected. Volume **II**, section **881**.

Discussion of the reasons justifying the rejection of an entire poll. Volume **II**, section **881**.

Although a portion of the election officers were disqualified persons corruptly appointed, the Elections Committee did not reject the poll, but corrected the return by a recount. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

Official ballots being destroyed in furtherance of a conspiracy of election officers, the House corrected the return on testimony of witnesses who estimated the amount of resulting injury. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to reject votes of alleged paupers received and counted by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **909**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(376) Returns, Purging of.—Not To Be Rejected if Corrections May Be Made—Continued.**

Contestant's notice not having specifically demanded the rejection of an entire precinct, the Committee on Elections corrected the poll, although rejection appeared justifiable. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Misconduct of the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots justifies correction but not rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Having deducted from the poll all the votes illegally given, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member, who had a majority of legal votes. Volume **I**, section **770**.

The House having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by disqualified persons awarded the seat to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, sections **762, 765**.

As to whether a correction of the returns changing the result may throw the burden of establishing his title on the returned Member. Volume **II**, section **1020**.

Objections to the pro rata method of purging the polls of unsegregated illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **941**.

Criticism of the rule of proportionate deduction of illegal votes the nature of which is unknown. Volume **II**, section **934**.

The House deducted on account of an uncertified precinct return, although only the parol evidence of a single witness showed that it was included in the county canvass. Volume **II**, section **981**.

The Committee on Elections declined to reject or purge a poll because of the bad conduct of United States marshals. Volume **II**, section **935**.

The State law providing for preservation of the votes as a record but not for a recount, the House corrected the returns by an unofficial recount which it deemed correct. Volume **II**, section **997**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

The State law requiring the polls to be open from "sunrise to sunset," and the polls being closed at sunset and then reopened, the votes cast after sunset were rejected. Volume **II**, section **872**.

Discussion as to method of determining the nature of unsegregated votes cast by disqualified voters. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

The House declined to declare the seat vacant because illegal votes cast at a few precincts, but decisive of the general result, could not be segregated. Volume **II**, section **941**.

It being impossible to prove how a disqualified voter cast his ballot, the vote was not deducted. Volume **II**, section **929**.

More illegal votes appearing than the total number cast for one candidate, the excess were deducted by the committee from the other candidate in the absence of identifying evidence. Volume **I**, section **616**.

The House is not confined to the conclusions of returns make up in strict conformity to State law, but may examine the votes and correct the returns. Volume **I**, section **774**.

The House, having corrected the returns by an ascertainment of the qualifications of certain voters, seated the contestant in accordance with the findings. Volume **I**, section **767**.

It being impossible to separate the good from the bad vote, the poll was rejected. Volume **II**, section **984**.

An entire poll is not to be rejected except after the fullest attempt to purge it of illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **904**.

(377) Returns, Purging of.—Not To Be Rejected Even for Fraud if Corrections May Be Made.

The House favored purging rather than rejecting the return of an entire county wherein a partisan county election board had so printed the ballot as to confuse voters. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(377) Returns, Purging of.—Not To Be Rejected Even for Fraud if Corrections May Be Made—Continued.**

Where election officers were all of contestee's party and certain electors voted twice, the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

Discussion as to the wisdom of attempting to purge a poll whereof both returns and ballots are discredited by fraud of election officers. Volume **II**, section **1062**.

Although glaring frauds and intimidation have existed, yet conceded fairness in a portion of the district and the legal presumption in favor of other portions have saved the seat to contestee. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

The poll being virtually under control of contestee's friends, who acted fraudulently, the committee rejected contestee's vote, but apparently not contestant's. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

Official ballots being destroyed in furtherance of a conspiracy of election officers, the House corrected the return on testimony of witnesses who estimated the amount of resulting injury. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

Where election officers procured incorrect markings for illiterate voters so that the ballots were rejected, the House corrected but did not reject the vote. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Participation by an election judge in bribery did not justify rejection of the poll when the contaminated votes could be separated. Volume **II**, section **1068**.

The returns of a precinct being shown to have been fraudulently altered, the House corrected the return by the count as made at the polls. Volume **I**, section **542**.

In a rural precinct from which one vote was returned for contestant, and wherein names not known to old residents were found on the poll list, deduction was made from contestee's poll. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

Evidence of a conspiracy of election officers to defraud may not be sustained by contradicted testimony of two or more persons who declare they saw more votes cast for contestant than were returned. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

The House, by reason of the ex parte nature of the evidence, declined to follow its committee in rejecting the poll where the conduct of election officers was irregular and apparently fraudulent. Volume **I**, section **834**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee, in passing on the intent of election officers accused of fraud, took into account the conduct of those officers at a subsequent election. Volume **II**, section **874**.

Where election markers fraudulently mark the ballots of illiterate voters the returns may be impeached by the testimony of the voters as to the ballots they intended to vote. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

In a contested-election case involving alleged fraud by election judges the acquittal of those judges in the courts is not an adjudication binding on the House. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

The Elections Committee felt bound to follow a State law as it stood, although inadequate to secure honesty from election officers. Volume **II**, section **967**.

Votes taken before the legal hour for opening the polls by officers having fraudulent intent are valueless. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The conduct of election officers being impeached by a return shown to be false, ballots in their custody are thereby discredited. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

(378) Returns, Purging of.—For Fraudulent or Irregular Ballots.

The House purged the poll rather than to declare a vacancy when a fraudulent ballot was used in a decisive county. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

It being impossible to determine for whom informal ballots (issued because the regular ones had failed) had been cast, the House did not correct the return. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(378) Returns, Purging of.—For Fraudulent or Irregular Ballots—Continued.**

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters, the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

The House declined to reject a vote on charges of general bribery sustained by hearsay testimony. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

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

The House declined to reject a return because of irregularities on the part of election officers and the settlement of discrepancies between the ballots and the poll list by additions. Volume **II**, section **1000**.

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**.

(379) Returns, Purging of.—Where Bribed or Fraudulent Votes Are Proven.

The votes of persons proven to have been corrupted by bribery are rejected by the House. Volume **I**, section **575**.

Ballots tainted with bribery and distinguishable by a mark were deducted from the returns. Volume **II**, section **1016**.

The House should not count a bribed vote, although no State law may require its rejection. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

Where certain electors testified that they were bribed to vote for contestee the House subtracted their votes from his poll, but did not reject the entire poll. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Unnecessary employment of men in a navy-yard preceding election, some on recommendation of a candidate, was held a condition on which to predicate a rejection of votes for bribery. Volume **II**, section **917**.

The Elections Committee leaned to the view that a promise of general distribution of food to voters was a corrupting influence justifying purging of the poll. Volume **II**, section **907**.

One candidate's name being scratched and another's written in with a pencil of illegal color for a corrupt purpose, the ballot was vitiated as to both names. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

If an elector enters into an express or implied agreement as to his vote the presumption is created that he votes in accordance with the agreement. Volume **II**, section **917**.

Employment for the purpose of controlling a vote, such object being known and acquiesced in by the voter, throws on the party naturally profiting the onus of proving that the vote was not influenced. Volume **II**, section **917**.

Legal voters may not be disfranchised because members of political committees may have violated the law in assisting said voters to reach the polls. Volume **II**, section **943**.

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

The parties in proving fraud having proved the votes actually cast, the House corrected the poll instead of rejecting it. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Where returns showed a large vote for contestee and a merely nominal vote for contestant, the House deducted from contestee where persons recorded on the poll list testified that they did not vote. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

Over 2,000 illegal votes having been proven, the committee by proof aliunde determined for whom a portion were cast and rejected them without disturbing the remainder. Volume **II**, section **1131**.

At a poll where votes were cast by disqualified persons the return was corrected on the testimony of persons who assumed to know how the disqualified persons voted. Volume **II**, section **875**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(379) Returns, Purging of.—Where Bribed or Fraudulent Votes Are Proven—Continued.**

Where many votes were returned for contestee and one or two for contestant and the total was larger than the number of persons shown to have entered the polling place, the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

The House requires very plain evidence to presume such an interweaving of bribery in the votes as to justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1005**.

The proof of one corrupted vote going into a ballot box does not invalidate the whole. Volume **II**, section **973**.

Where a conspiracy to bribe is shown and an indefinite number of tainted votes are cast the entire poll is rejected. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

(380) Returns, Purging of.—For Intimidation.

An ascertained number of voters being intimidated by roughs, the House corrected but did not reject the poll. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

The House rejected the votes of paupers who were carried to the polls by officers and compelled to vote contrary to their party affiliations. Volume **II**, section **990**.

The House rejected votes cast by prisoners brought from the jail to the polls and voting under duress. Volume **II**, section **990**.

A voter having cast a ballot he would not otherwise have voted in order to free himself from a prosecution, the vote was rejected. Volume **II**, section **949**.

Although the voting place was illegally and fraudulently located and there was intimidation at the polls, as well as fraudulent alteration of the returns, the entire vote was not rejected. Volume **I**, section **542**.

(381) Returns, Purging of.—Of Unidentified Illegal Votes.

Discussion as to the proper method of deducting from the returns unsegregated illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

As to the principle of deducting unsegregated illegal votes by a system of computation. Volume **II**, section **991**.

Overruling its committee, the House declined to deduct proportionately from the two candidates unidentified votes cast by disqualified persons. Volume **II**, section **921**.

Instance wherein the House rejected votes as disqualified without ascertaining the names of the voters or the precincts wherein they voted. Volume **II**, section **985**.

The House made no correction for a limited number of persons registered at an illegal time, there being no proof of how they voted. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Criticism of the rule of proportionate deduction of illegal votes, the nature of which is unknown. Volume **II**, section **934**.

Where the nature of illegal votes could not be shown, the House preferred to reject the precinct poll rather than apportion pro rata. Volume **II**, section **941**.

Qualified voters being denied the right to vote because other persons had voted on their names, the House counted the votes for the candidate for whom they were offered without deducting the illegal votes. Volume **I**, section **579**.

Where rejection of the poll (although undoubtedly merited) would accrue to advantage of the offending party, the House purged by deducting the illegal votes from the latter's poll. Volume **II**, section **908**.

The House declined to declare the seat vacant because illegal votes, cast at a few precincts but decisive of the general result, could not be segregated. Volume **II**, section **941**.

As to the degree of evidence required to prove the ballot of a disqualified voter who does not testify to his own vote. Volume **II**, section **929**.

As to efficacy of voter's admissions to prove an illegal vote. Volume **II**, section **958**.

Where nonregistered voters were required to file affidavits on voting, and these affidavits did not appear on file, the House rejected the votes. Volume **II**, section **1041**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(381) Returns, Purging of.—Of Unidentified Illegal Votes—Continued.**

The burden is on the party objecting to the vote to show that the elector objected to for illegal registration was illegally registered and for whom he voted. Volume **II**, section **1048**.

An entire poll is not to be rejected except after the fullest attempt to purge it of illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **904**.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the election officers are presumed to have acted correctly in denying the claims of certain persons who attempted to vote. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

(382) Returns, Purging of.—For Excess of Ballots.

Where election officers did not follow State law and draw out an excess of ballots the Elections Committee deducted proportionately. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The Elections Committee corrected a return wherein testimony of bystanders showed that partisan election officers had acted unfairly in drawing from the box an excess of ballots. Volume **II**, section **970**.

Instance wherein the House purged and did not reject a poll whereof the election officers had acted unfairly in drawing out of the box excess ballots. Volume **II**, section **981**.

Instance wherein the Committee on Elections purged and did not reject a poll whereof the election officers had withdrawn excess ballots unfairly. Volume **II**, section **982**.

Objections to the pro rata method of purging the polls of unsegregated illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **941**.

The Elections Committee leaned to the view that a promise of general distribution of food to voters was a corrupting influence justifying purging of the poll. Volume **II**, section **907**.

More illegal votes appearing than the total number cast for one candidate, the excess were deducted by the committee from the other candidate in the absence of identifying evidence. Volume **I**, section **616**.

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the country. Volume **I**, section **55**.

General evidence that repeaters voted is not effective unless supplemented by specific evidence as to whom they were and where and for whom they voted. Volume **II**, section **1055**.

Where election officers received votes without the required evidence that a poll tax had been paid the House rejected the votes, although the tax had in fact been paid. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to reject votes of alleged paupers received and counted by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **909**.

A vote admitted without presentation of required evidence at the polls is not validated by production of the evidence during the investigation. Volume **II**, section **979**.

Contestant having neglected to show for whom votes impeached by him were cast, they were deducted from his poll. Volume **II**, section **921**.

As to whether the House should count ballots illegally but not fraudulently cast and properly rejected by the election officers. Volume **II**, section **922**.

It being impossible to prove how a disqualified voter cast his ballot, the vote was not deducted. Volume **II**, section **929**.

When both sides have, without objection, investigated an alleged illegal vote, failure to specify it in notice of contest may not be urged. Volume **I**, section **588**.

The election district having been illegally constituted, the votes cast therein were rejected. Volume **II**, section **911**.

(383) Returns, Purging of.—Where Rejection of, Would Harm Injured Party.

Although usurpers had acted with the election officers and the ballots were stolen, the committee declined to reject the return on the ground that it would increase the harm to the injured party. Volume **II**, section **1053**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(383) Returns, Purging of.—Where Rejection of, Would Harm Injured Party—Continued.**

The rejection of an entire poll for intimidation on behalf of contestant may add to the injury if the return gave contestee a majority. Volume **II**, section **891**.

(384) Returns, Purging of.—Illegal Votes.—Proportionate Deductions.

Where the nature of illegal votes had not been determined the Committee on Elections deducted a proportionate number from the poll of each candidate. Volume **II**, section **903**.

The House deducted an excess of ballots proportionately, although the State law did not justify bringing them into the count. Volume **II**, section **992**.

Instance wherein the minority views proposed that the poll should be purged of illegal votes by deductions pro rata. Volume **II**, section **962**.

Where the nature of illegal votes could not be shown the House preferred to reject the precinct poll rather than apportion pro rata. Volume **II**, section **941**.

Instance wherein, without violating the secrecy of the ballot, the Elections Committee by computation rectified a poll. Volume **I**, section **777**.

(385) Returns, Purging of.—For Illegal Votes.—In General.

An entire poll should not be rejected when it is possible to purge it of illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **880**.

An entire poll is not to be rejected except after the fullest attempt to purge it of illegal votes. Volume **II**, section **904**.

The House will not overrule the decisions of honest election officers on conflicting testimony as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **971**.

The Elections Committee declined to revise the returns on the strength of the tally lists, the election officers not being called or a recount of ballots made. Volume **II**, section **876**.

The State law requiring the polls to be open from "sunrise to sunset" and the polls being closed at sunset and then reopened, the votes cast after sunset were rejected. Volume **II**, section **872**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

In a simple case of discrepancy between the vote returned and the vote proven by testimony of voters the return was corrected, not rejected. Volume **II**, section **858**.

Where many votes were returned for contestee and one or two for contestant and the total was larger than the number of persons shown to have entered the polling place the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

In a rural precinct from which one vote was returned for contestant and wherein names not known to old residents were found on the poll list deduction was made from contestee's poll. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

Discussion as to whether a poll should be purged or rejected when the returns given the total of votes far beyond the number of voters attending. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Where testimony showed that fewer persons went to the polls than the total of returned votes the excess of votes was deducted from the party profiting. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

Where election officers were all of contestee's party and certain electors voted twice the excess was deducted from contestee. Volume **II**, section **1092**.

The house having deducted from the returns the number of votes cast by disqualified persons, awarded the seat to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes cast by qualified voters. Volume **I**, sections **762**, **765**.

Having deducted from the poll all the votes illegally given, the House confirmed the title of sitting Member who had a majority of legal votes. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Where an unconstitutional State law disfranchises a large class the House prefers to measure to wrong rather than declare a vacancy. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(385) Returns, Purging of.—For Illegal Votes.—In General—Continued.**

An investigation showing for sitting Member a majority the House declined to vacate the seat because certain irregularities (not frauds) suggested that further inquiry might change the result. Volume **I**, section **783**.

Although the fraud in a district may be extensive, the House prefers to purge the return rather than declare the seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1103**.

To vitiate the election of returned Member a general scheme of fraud must be proven both to have existed and to have been effective. Volume **II**, section **967**.

The Elections Committee, in an unsustainable report, held that a seat should be declared vacant for a fraud which might have reversed the result. Volume **I**, section **822**.

Not knowing who profited by certain decisive votes cast by disqualified voters, the House hesitated to declare the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **822**.

The House, overruling its committee, declined to unseat a returned Delegate because in calling the election the governor had exercised doubtful authority. Volume **I**, section **766**.

The fact that a decisive number of voters stand in line to vote and are prevented, justifies a declaration that the seat is vacant. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Discussion of the extent of intimidation sufficient to invalidate an election and justify declaring the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **325**.

The House, going outside the allegations of the parties and ascertaining by historic knowledge disturbances causing 232 deaths, declared an election invalid. Volume **I**, section **329**.

Returns being rejected, the vote may be proved aliunde. Volume **II**, section **857**.

Fraudulent election returns are good for proof of no part of the vote, but both parties must resort to proof aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

Instance wherein a return was rejected and count aliunde admitted without request for the same in contestant's notice. Volume **II**, section **964**.

Where a poll has been rejected and proof aliunde is resorted to only the vote proven should be allowed. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

Returns of a poll being rejected, the vote proven aliunde by one party is counted and nothing is credited to the other party unless he also prove aliunde. Volume **II**, section **981**.

The returns being rejected and contestant having proven his vote aliunde, the returned Member, who had not proven his vote, was not allowed the residue of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

The parties in proving fraud having proved the votes actually cast, the House corrected the poll instead of rejecting it. Volume **II**, section **866**.

Where returns are rejected because of fraudulent act of election officers friendly to contestee, the contestant yet loses his returned vote as well as contestee. Volume **II**, section **1102**.

Where voters of one party are compelled to remain away from the polls to thwart organized fraud the other party is not permitted to avail himself of votes proven aliunde after returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

Contestant having been prevented from proving his vote aliunde by intimidation, the House did not reject fraudulent returns made by partisans of contestee and giving contestant a plurality. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

The returns being rejected, the House counted for sitting Member, apparently somewhat as a matter of grace, the votes conceded to him by contestant's brief. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

(386) State Election Law as Related to Federal Law.

A question as to whether or not the votes of persons deprived of citizenship by an act of Congress should be rejected in a case where the State law did not require a voter to be a citizen of the United States. Volume **I**, section **451**.

The House rejected votes cast by persons not naturalized citizens of the United States, although entitled to vote under the statutes of a State. Volume **I**, section **811**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(386) State Election Law as Related to Federal Law—Continued.**

Discussion as to whether State laws prescribing times, places, and manner become in effect Federal laws as to election of Congressmen. Volume **II**, section **959**.

No State may prescribe qualifications for a United States Senator in addition to those prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Volume **I**, section **632**.

In electing a Senator the State legislature acts under authority of the Federal Constitution, and a State constitution and laws conflicting therewith are void. Volume **I**, section **632**.

A notary taking testimony in an election case under the Federal law has jurisdiction within the district, although State law may restrict his functions to a county. Volume **II**, section **1064**.

(387) State Election Laws in General.

A question as to whether a State law may give to the minority candidate the seat for which the majority candidate is disqualified. Volume **I**, section **459**.

In an exceptional case the House rejected votes cast by persons lately in armed resistance to the Government, although by the law of the State they were qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **451**.

When a State law does not provide for reinspection of ballots may they be examined under authority of the law for taking testimony in election cases? Volume **II**, section **1062**.

It is an extraordinary and dangerous policy for a State law to lodge in canvassing officers the power to reject votes. Volume **II**, section **887**.

Although the State law forbade temporary closing of a poll on penalty of vitiating the election, yet the harmless act of suspending voting while the officers dined was overlooked. Volume **II**, section **866**.

A voter being qualified as to naturalization, his vote was not rejected because he did not produce his papers at the polls as required by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **933**.

Certain officers of election being held to be disqualified under State law, the House rejected the returns over which they had presided, declining to treat them as de facto officers. Volume **I**, section **451**.

In 1834 the Elections Committee adopted the rule that depositions must be signed by the witness unless State law made the certificate of a magistrate sufficient. Volume **I**, section **54**.

A new State constitution being recognized by State authorities and by Congress in the reception of Representatives, the House will not question it in an election case. Volume **II**, section **870**.

The Elections Committee declined to consider an allegation that an election otherwise unimpeached was invalid because the constitution of the State was void. Volume **I**, section **754**.

The official certificate of a State officer giving the returns may be introduced at any stage of the proof in an election case. Volume **I**, section **720**.

A question as to whether certain copies of election papers certified to by public officers were actually evidence or not. Volume **I**, section **720**.

(388) Suffrage.—A Political Right Based on the Constitution.

Suffrage is a political right or privilege which, after it is granted, may be restricted or enlarged. Volume **II**, section **869**.

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

In Rhode Island, in 1886, a majority vote was required for election of a Representative in Congress. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

An election for Congressmen not called nor sanctioned by State officers and participated in by a fraction merely of the people would not be valid even though held on the legal day. Volume **I**, section **525**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(388) Suffrage.—A Political Right Based on the Constitution—Continued.**

A claimant who received a small vote, not officially canvassed or declared but cast on the legal day, was preferred to one receiving a far larger vote on a day not the legal one. Volume **I**, section **524**.

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

The House seated a claimant who had received a third of the votes of a district, the remainder being cast for candidates for a secessionist Congress. Volume **I**, section **365**.

The House considered an election valid although in 5 of 10 parishes the vote, which was less than half the vote of the district, was rejected. Volume **I**, section **335**.

The House adjudged valid for prima facie title an election wherein parishes casting 14,346 out of 27,055 votes in the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **328**.

The House declared vacant a seat in a case wherein over one-half of the total vote of a district had been rejected for intimidation. Volume **I**, section **334**.

Reference to statutes providing penalties for interference with the rights of persons to suffrage (footnote). Volume **I**, section **511**.

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

An agreement of parties as to the admissibility of votes was overruled by the Elections Committee on the ground that the elective franchise might not be qualified by such agreement. Volume **I**, section **771**.

A new State constitution withholding suffrage from persons not able to take an oath of loyalty was held valid and not in the nature of an ex post facto law. Volume **II**, section **869**.

The laws of Texas have a poll-tax qualification for suffrage which discriminate between residents of the city and the country. Volume **I**, section **644**.

It being charged that the State laws establishing qualifications of voters violated the reconstruction laws and the Constitution of the United States, a divided committee considered the question one for the courts. Volume **I**, section **644**.

Affirmation of the conclusion that the House would not invalidate an election because a State had disregarded reconstruction legislation as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

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

Discussion as to use of proxies at meetings of political executive committees. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

In an election an allegation that a certain number of votes was cast by proxy was conceded sufficiently certain without specification of the names. Volume **I**, section **763**.

A return seasonably made and in legal form, but giving certain proxy votes and votes of persons disqualified, was purged and not rejected. Volume **I**, section **554**.

In a case wherein an unofficial and ex parte recount was relied on, because the ballots themselves could be reached officially only by the House itself, the House reopened the case for examination of the ballots. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Discussion as to the status of the ballots as evidence when the honesty of the election officers is impeached. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

A suspicious increase of votes as compared with the previous election was considered in an election case where fraud was alleged. Volume **I**, section **841**.

The name of a witness who swore to his own vote not being mentioned in the notice to take depositions as required by law, the vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

Where poll lists were not preserved as a record parol proof was resorted to for showing that the vote was actually cast. Volume **I**, section **795**.

The decision of election officers that ballots were fraudulently folded was reviewed and reversed by the House. Volume **I**, section **775**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(388) Suffrage.—A Political Right Based on the Constitution—Continued.**

A vote challenged in notice of contest by either party is a proper subject of investigation. Volume **I**, section **588**.

When both sides have, without objection, investigated an alleged illegal vote, failure to specify it in notice of contest may not be urged. Volume **I**, section **588**.

The House considered the constitution and laws of the State in which the election was held as affording the rule by which irregularities should be tested. Volume **I**, section **54**.

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

An election being honestly conducted, the reception of illegal votes does not vitiate the poll. Volume **I**, section **801**.

The reduction of its representation is the penalty for denial of the right to vote by a State. Volume **I**, section **301**.

No penalty is fixed for a denial of the right of suffrage because of rebellion or other crimes. Volume **I**, section **301**.

(389) Suffrage.—Qualifications Under the Constitution.

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

In determining qualifications of voters the House follows the strict letter of the law and not local usage in disregard of law. Volume **II**, section **918**.

As to the duty of the House to pass on the constitutionality of a State law as to the qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

A Territorial legislature of impeached status having by law virtually disfranchised qualified voters, the Elections Committee considered the status of the returned Delegate adversely affected. Volume **I**, section **827**.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I**, section **299**.

The statutes specify the qualifications of the electors of Delegates. Volume **II**, section **1290**.

The State constitution making citizenship of the United States a requisite of the elector, persons deprived of citizenship by a Federal law for desertion were held disqualified. Volume **II**, section **865**.

(390) Suffrage.—Relations of Federal Law to.

A Federal statute provides that all citizens of the United States qualified to vote shall be allowed to do so without distinction of race, etc. Volume **I**, section **511**.

The right of soldiers, sailors, and marines to exercise the privilege of suffrage is not abridged by Federal law. Volume **I**, section **300**.

A penalty is provided against interference by military or naval force in the exercise of the right of suffrage and conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **514**.

Discussion of the right of Congress by legislative declaration to deprive citizens of a State of their rights as electors. Volume **II**, section **865**.

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution has established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**. Volume **VI**, sections **122**, **142**.

The House will count the votes of electors denied their right of suffrage by a registration law which it deems unconstitutional and not passed on by the State courts. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

The State constitution providing that no elector should be disfranchised because not registered, the House refused to reject votes cast by nonregistered persons without certain affidavits required by statute. Volume **II**, section **939**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(390) Suffrage.—Relations of Federal Law to—Continued.**

The ordinary provisions of the Australian ballot system for placing names of candidates on the ticket is hardly a violation of section 1, Article XIV, of the Constitution relating to equal protection of the laws. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

The House, relying somewhat on a Federal statute, counted ballots of voters whose names after registration were omitted from the poll list, that list being conclusive on the election officers. Volume **I**, section **579**.

The reduction of its representation is the penalty for a denial of the right to vote by a State. Volume **I**, section **301**.

(391) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—In General.

Discussion of the meaning of the word “residence” as related to the qualifications of a voter. Volume **I**, section **813**.

Discussion of the meaning of the words “residence” and “domicile” as related to the qualifications of a voter. Volume **II**, section **886**.

To qualify as an elector a person must be in legal acceptance, an inhabitant, initiating and continuing his residence voluntarily, on his own motion and in his own right. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

In 1834, in an inconclusive case, the Elections Committee gave the word “residence” the same meaning as “home” or “domicile.” Volume **I**, section **54**.

A man does not necessarily retain his right to vote in his own home until he acquires a right to vote elsewhere. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

In an inconclusive case in 1834 the Elections Committee held that right of suffrage was not lost by removal from the State, unless there was an intention to remain away or proof of permanent location elsewhere. Volume **I**, section **54**.

In determining qualifications of voter as to length of residence either the first or last day is excluded from the reckoning. Volume **II**, section **1009**.

Where elections were viva voce the Elections Committee required contestant to prove the want of residence of such persons as he claimed voted illegally. Volume **II**, section **880**.

It is not being shown that the ballots had been tampered with, and State law requiring their preservation, secondary evidence of the vote was not considered. Volume **II**, section **1065**.

A new residence may not be established by intention without an actual removal to the new place. Volume **I**, section **587**.

Residence may not be retained by a simple statement of intention when actual residence has been taken up elsewhere. Volume **I**, section **587**.

The presumption arising from the fact of registration is not overthrown by the simple proof that the voters are students. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Where a marking judge refused assistance to voters the House did not reject the returns, but added votes proven aliunde. Volume **II**, section **1109**.

The House declined to overrule the election officers who counted votes of electors, assisted in marking without taking the required preliminary oath. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

Because the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots takes a narrow and technical view of his duties under the law, does not justify rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

Misconduct of the officer who assists illiterates to mark their ballots justifies correction, but not rejection of the poll. Volume **II**, section **1080**.

A ballot should not be rejected because an official marker has failed to mark it properly. Volume **II**, section **1108**.

Legal voters may not be disfranchised because members of political committees may have violated the law in assisting said voters to reach the polls. Volume **II**, section **943**.

(392) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Effect of Intent.

In determining qualifications of voters the presumption is in favor of actual residence as against a claimed intent to reside elsewhere. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(392) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Effect of Intent—Continued.**

In determining the residence of a voter the intention to remain is held consistent with an intention to change the abode at a future indefinite day. Volume **I**, section **817**.

A State law requiring a residence often days in a ward as qualification of a voter, yet it was held that he must be there with the intention of remaining. Volume **I**, section **837**.

(393) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Within Precinct or County.

Discussion as to residence within the limits of the constituency as a qualification for voters. Volume **I**, section **829**.

The law requiring the voter to reside in the precinct, the votes of such as did not were rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

The vote of a person residing without a precinct was rejected. Volume **II**, section **928**.

Votes cast by voters having all qualifications except the required residence within the county were rejected by a divided committee. Volume **I**, section **818**.

Residence in a county being a qualification of voters, the votes of nonresidents were rejected. Volume **I**, section **817**.

A question as to counting the votes of persons whose position in relation to the boundaries of the district was in doubt. Volume **I**, section **819**.

A person may not vote in a precinct wherein he does not live, although required to preside therein as an election officer. Volume **II**, section **991**.

On a question of residence qualification of voters ward lines in cities should be shown by record evidence of boundaries. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

A reservation being excluded by law from the limits of a Territory, the votes of persons residing thereon and not within the precinct, as required by law, were rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

May a registry law establish a qualification as to residence within a ward which the State constitution does not establish?. Volume **II**, section **996**.

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

To reject votes cast by persons alleged not to have lived within the precinct the best evidence regarding precinct lines should be produced. Volume **II**, section **989**.

The State law requiring the voters to vote in the precinct in which they reside, the House insists on absolute and technical adherence thereto. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

It having been assumed for many years that a territory was included within a precinct, voters should not be disfranchised by discovery of a technical defect. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Because a county was not legally organized and the election was not held on the legal day and nonresidents voted the entire vote of the county was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

Voters who have performed fully their own duty as to registration are not to be disfranchised because of defects in the lists caused by establishment of new voting places. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

(394) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Of Students.

Discussion of the votes of certain students at a college. Volume **II**, section **1053**.

Discussion of the qualification as to residence of students who voted in the college town. Volume **II**, section **944**.

Full discussion of the status of college students as having or lacking the residence qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **991**.

Sojourners in a place for the sole purpose of study at a college may or may not have a legal residence therein. Volume **II**, section **886**.

Persons within a precinct as students, for a transitory or temporary purpose, without the interests or burdens of citizens, and going elsewhere for vacations were held not to have voting residence. Volume **II**, section **991**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(394) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Of Students—Continued.**

Students who have left their parental homes and are relying on their own resources, with no fixed determination as to future abode, are legal voters in the college precinct. Volume **II**, section **1010**.

The House, by a close vote, sustained the contention that certain students were residents in the place wherein they attended college. Volume **I**, section **813**.

In an inconclusive case the House reversed the decision of its committee that residence while attending a school was not such residence as entitled one to the suffrage. Volume **I**, section **54**.

When a student is in a place simply for the purposes of education, a presumption is thereby raised against his intent, and other proof as to residence is necessary. Volume **II**, section **1029**.

(395) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Of Laborers, etc.

Persons within a precinct as laborers must, by proof, establish the intention and other conditions of residence. Volume **II**, section **1029**.

Journeyman mechanics were recognized as having residence within the precinct where they lived for the statutory time. Volume **II**, section **991**.

Persons working on a railroad and expecting to go thence on the completion of the work may nevertheless be considered as having a voting residence. Volume **II**, section **886**.

Persons working on a railroad and intending to leave on its completion were held not to have such residence as to make them voters. Volume **II**, section **880**.

The fact that laborers are employed in a moving gang by a corporation does not destroy the presumption that they are entitled to vote at the place of headquarters. Volume **I**, section **588**.

The law providing that employees of the State do not thereby gain a residence in the place where employed does not imply that presumption of nonresidence may not be overcome by proofs. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Professional men within the precinct, because of work on contract and not having homes therein, were held not to be residents. Volume **II**, section **853**.

(396) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Of Soldiers.

United States soldiers, residing at the time of enlistment without the precinct and not having the intention of making a permanent residence therein, were held not to be legal voters. Volume **II**, section **876**.

The domicile of soldiers in the service of the United States is established by nativity or by residence with the requisite intention or derivative as that of family or dependents. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

Discussion as to domicile and validity of votes cast by soldiers. Volume **VI**, section **114**.

Service in the United States Army does not disqualify as a voter at the legal place of residence, but residence may not be acquired by length of time quartered under Army orders in any particular place. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

The mere fact that a voter is a soldier does not necessarily imply disqualification. Volume **II**, section **994**.

A person does not acquire a legal residence in a place by being stationed there while in the military service of the United States. Volume **II**, section **928**.

The Elections Committee held copies of muster rolls of a regiment prima facie evidence of the age of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **851**.

Two companies of soldiers having voted together where the law required a separate poll for each, the vote was counted on testimony showing honesty and fairness in the proceedings, the law forbidding rejection for mere informalities. Volume **I**, section **557**.

Returns of soldiers' votes made to the county of their residence were not rejected by the House because a vote from another county was included, but that vote was rejected. Volume **I**, section **557**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(397) Suffrage.—Residence as Qualification.—Under Duress.**

A person brought to a place by committal to jail, and followed by his family, nevertheless did not acquire a voting residence. Volume **II**, section **929**.

(398) Suffrage.—Resident as Qualification.—Persons in Public Institutions.

Inmates of a Soldiers' Home do not gain a residence in a precinct from the mere fact that they are quartered in the Home. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

Discussion of the qualifications as voters in respect to residence of paupers in an almshouse. Volume **I**, section **814**. Volume **II**, sections **886, 909, 989, 991**.

Paupers supported in a county poorhouse were held to have gained no residence in the town by reason of this enforced stay. Volume **I**, section **561**.

The Elections Committee knowing judicially that paupers could not by reason of living in the county almshouse have a residence in the precinct, and their being no proof that any did have a residence there their votes were rejected. Volume **II**, section **1017**.

It not being shown for whom a few paupers voted, the Elections Committee did not give the charge consideration. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

Discussion by a divided committee as to the status of paupers at a poorhouse with reference to question of residence. Volume **II**, section **909**.

Discussion of the law of residence as applied to paupers. Volume **II**, section **886**.

Discussion as to the residence of paupers living in a public institution. Volume **II**, section **991**.

Votes of paupers were rejected, although the attorney-general of the State had given an opinion that they were legal voters therein. Volume **II**, section **876**.

(399) Suffrage.—Citizenship as Qualification.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Volume **I**, section **298**.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Volume **I**, section **299**.

The House rejected votes cast by persons not naturalized citizens of the United States, although entitled to vote under the statutes of a State. Volume **I**, section **811**.

The State constitution making citizenship of the United States a requisite of the elector, persons deprived of citizenship by Federal law for desertion were held disqualified. Volume **II**, section **865**.

A voter being qualified as to naturalization his vote was not rejected because he did not produce his papers at the polls as required by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **933**.

Votes cast by persons entitled to naturalization, but naturalized by illegal process, were rejected. Volume **II**, section **875**.

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

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

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

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

The presence of names on a list of foreign citizens enrolled under authority of a treaty was held prima facie evidence of disqualification for voting. Volume **I**, section **830**.

An admitted ballot is prima facie good, and the burden of proof is on the party objecting that the voter is an alien. Volume **I**, section **796**.

A vote being received as sound, the mere fact that the voter is alien born does not compel the party claiming it to prove naturalization. Volume **I**, section **796**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(399) Suffrage.—Citizenship as Qualification—Continued.**

Where the law requires a citizen of foreign birth to produce his naturalization papers at the time of voting, a failure so to do destroys the vote even after it has been received. Volume **II**, section **979**.

Native Indians who had severed tribal relationship held to be citizens and entitled to vote. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

Reaffirmation of former decision of the House relating to votes cast by native Indians. Volume **VI**, section **114**.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court an American-born woman married to a foreigner prior to the passage of the Cable Act and continuing residence in the United States does not lose citizenship or right to vote by such marriage. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

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

Regular naturalization papers, attacked by parol proof that they were obtained by fraud, were held to justify the vote given by the bearer. Volume **II**, section **929**.

Citizenship is defined by the Constitution of the United States. Volume **I**, section **298**.

Regular naturalization papers attacked by parol proof that they were obtained by fraud were held to justify the vote given by the bearer. Volume **II**, section **929**.

A question as to whether or not the votes of persons deprived of citizenship by an act of Congress should be rejected in a case where the State law did not require a voter to be a citizen of the United States. Volume **I**, section **451**.

Where the law requires a citizen of foreign birth to produce his naturalization papers at the time of voting a failure so to do destroys the vote, even after it has been received. Volume **II**, section **979**.

Regular naturalization papers, attacked by parol proof that they were obtained by fraud, were held to justify the vote given by the bearer. Volume **II**, section **929**.

(400) Suffrage.—Education as Qualification.

Reference to a discussion of alleged disfranchisement under the educational qualification of a State. Volume **II**, section **951**.

Where provisions of the State constitution forbidding registration unless able to read and write were generally, ignored, the committee, in an inconclusive case, censured the procedure but did not recommend invalidation of the vote. Volume **VI**, section **155**.

Discussion of the claim that a ballot law practically disfranchising the ignorant established an unconstitutional qualification. Volume **II**, section **1133**.

Discussion of the claim that a law practically disfranchising the ignorant in certain portions only of a State violated a constitutional provision that "elections shall be free and equal." Volume **II**, section **1133**.

(401) Suffrage.—Taxation as Qualification.

Payment of a capitalization tax being a prerequisite for voting, the votes of persons who had not paid were rejected. Volume **II**, section **985**.

Votes of persons failing to pay poll taxes as required by State constitution should not be counted. Volume **VI**, section **158**.

Where a capitalization tax is a prerequisite to the right to vote the collection of such tax by unauthorized agents should not invalidate the vote. Volume **II**, section **993**.

Where a State law made payment of tax evidence of property qualifications, the House did not count the ballot of a voter whose tax another paid. Volume **I**, section **798**.

Where payment of a tax is a qualification of the voter the tax may be paid by another than the voter. Volume **I**, section **781**.

Discussion of the legality of a vote cast by an elector whose qualifications as to poll-tax payment have been perfected at the expense of other persons. Volume **II**, section **1105**.

Where election officers received votes without the required evidence that a poll tax had been paid the House rejected the votes, although the tax had in fact been paid. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(401) Suffrage.—Taxation as Qualification—Continued.**

Where voting by electors who had not paid a poll tax, although in violation of the State constitution, was permitted by common consent, the committee strongly condemned the practice but did not recommend rejection of such voters. Volume **VI**, section **155**.

The laws of Texas have a poll-tax qualifications for suffrage which discriminates between residents of the city and the country. Volume **I**, section **644**.

Reference to rules governing counting of votes when freehold qualifications prevailed. Volume **I**, section **780**.

(402) Suffrage.—Effect of Disloyalty.

The House declined to find persons disqualified as voters because they had formerly borne arms against the Government. Volume **II**, section **879**.

In an exceptional case the House rejected votes cast by persons lately in armed resistance to the Government, although by the law of the State they were qualified voters. Volume **I**, section **451**.

The law of the State requiring a voter on pain of disqualification to take an oath of loyalty, votes cast by unsworn voters were rejected. Volume **II**, section **854**.

A new State constitution withholding suffrage from persons not able to take an oath of loyalty was held valid and not in the nature of an ex post facto law. Volume **II**, section **869**.

The House, overruling its committee, held void an election in a county because of the intimidating influence of a preponderating disloyal element. Volume **II**, section **868**.

In 1868 the House refused a seat to a contestant who received a small minority of the votes in a Territory, but who alleged that the majority voters were disqualified by treasonable antagonism to the Government. Volume **I**, section **467**.

In 1867 the Elections Committee took the view that charges of the disloyalty of a constituency should not prevent a person holding a regular certificate from taking a seat on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **448**.

(403) Suffrage.—Effect of Unsound Mind.

Discussion as to what constitutes lunacy and idiocy justifying rejection of a vote. Volume **II**, section **991**.

The House has rejected votes of lunatics whose votes had been received by election officers and in whose cases there had been no findings in lunacy. Volume **I**, section **561**.

A voter capable of making a valid will or contract or of being criminally responsible for his act may not be disqualified as of unsound mind. Volume **I**, section **586**.

Although the State law did not disqualify a person non compos mentis as a voter, the Elections Committee examined. Volume **I**, section **797**.

The fact that a voter was registered in a county infirmary as an idiot did not avail to cause rejection of his vote as illegal under the law. Volume **II**, section **989**.

The vote of a person under guardianship for lunacy was sustained on testimony that he was employed in a position of some responsibility. Volume **II**, section **989**.

Nonprofessional testimony as to a voter's "unsound mind" should be accompanied by careful definition to be of weight. Volume **I**, section **586**.

Nonprofessional evidence that a voter is an "idiot" may be given weight as a statement of fact rather than of opinion. Volume **I**, section **586**.

(404) Suffrage.—As to Right of a Pauper to Exercise.

The State law being silent as to the right of paupers to vote, the House has counted the votes of such persons. Volume **I**, section **558**.

Votes of paupers were rejected, although the attorney-general of the State had given an opinion that they were legal voters therein. Volume **II**, section **876**.

A voter ordinarily self-supporting is not to be held as a pauper because of receiving public aid temporarily. Volume **I**, section **586**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(404) Suffrage.—As a Right of a Pauper to Exercise—Continued.**

Discussion as to the qualifications of paupers residing in an almshouse. Volume **II**, section **989**.

Discussion by a divided committee as to the status of paupers at a poorhouse, with reference to question of residence. Volume **II**, section **909**.

(405) Suffrage.—Presumptions and Evidence as to Qualifications.

A person whose vote has been received by the officers of election is presumed to be qualified. Volume **I**, section **810**.

Until the contrary is proven election officers are presumed to have tested the voter's qualifications by a required oath. Volume **II**, section **934**.

When a voter's qualifications are objected to the burden of proof is on the objecting party to show that the person voted for the competitor and was disqualified. Volume **II**, section **885**.

The disqualification of certain voters being shown prima facie, the burden of proof was thrown on the party claiming the votes. Volume **I**, section **830**.

The validity of an election is not affected by the failure of a majority of the qualified electors to exercise their right of suffrage. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

In the absence of proof to the contrary, the presumption of law is that election officials have complied with the law, and persons refused the privilege of registering or voting were disqualified under the law. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

A vote received by election officers is presumed to be legal and is not to be impeached by a question of registration, except on indubitable proof. Volume **II**, section **962**.

(406) Suffrage.—Convicts.

Where voters are disqualified for crime a vote should not be rejected unless there is proper evidence of the conviction of the person offering it. Volume **I**, section **537**.

In regard to convicts as voters, the record of conviction is the only evidence acceptable to the House unless the record has been destroyed. Volume **II**, section **963**.

As to the evidence which should be produced at the poll to justify rejection of a vote tendered by an alleged convict. Volume **II**, section **978**.

A judgment of the court was held sufficient evidence that a person was disqualified as a voter by being a convict. Volume **II**, section **1009**.

It being charged that the State laws establishing qualifications of voters violated the reconstruction laws and the Constitution of the United States, a divided committee considered the question one for the courts. Volume **I**, section **644**.

The House declined to invalidate an election because a State constitution had established qualifications of voters in disregard of reconstruction legislation. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

Affirmation of the conclusion that the House would not invalidate an election because a state had disregarded reconstruction legislation as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

(407) Suffrage.—In General.

The House will not overrule the decisions of honest election officers on conflicting testimony as to qualifications of voters. Volume **II**, section **971**.

On so difficult a question as that of residence strong testimony is required to destroy the presumption that election officers have permitted none by qualified electors to vote. Volume **II**, section **935**.

Discussion as to the evidence required to show that persons alleged to be disqualified actually voted. Volume **II**, section **1052**.

The House will not, on pretense that a class of voters are unconstitutionally prevented from voting, count the votes of persons not shown individually to have attempted, or desired, or been qualified to vote. Volume **II**, section **1132**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(407) Suffrage.—In General—Continued.**

The House reversed the rule of its committee that a vote might be rejected from the poll on the testimony of more than one witness that the voter was unknown in the county. Volume **I**, section **55**.

Persons being denied the privilege of voting because of disqualification, their votes may not be counted by the House on general testimony as to their qualifications. Volume **II**, section **870**.

At a poll where votes were cast by disqualified persons the return was corrected on the testimony of persons who assumed to know how the disqualified persons voted. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Unidentified votes cast by disqualified persons were proven by testimony as to party affiliations of the persons and circumstances attending the voter. Volume **II**, section **957**.

As to the testimony of third persons, objected to as hearsay, in cases of voters challenged for disqualifications. Volume **I**, section **842**.

(408) Term of.

The House is composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Volume **I**, section **297**.

The House decided in 1869 that a person might not, by virtue of one election, sit as a Member of the House in two Congresses. Volume **I**, section **388**.

The Clerk declined to enroll claimants bearing credentials referring to an election by virtue of which the said claimants had already held seats in the preceding Congress. Volume **I**, section **388**.

Discussion as to the length of term of a Member elected to fill a vacancy caused by the House having declared a seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1206**.

A Member elected to fill a vacancy serves no longer time than the remainder of the term of the Member whose place he takes. Volume **I**, section **3**.

An instance wherein a State law prescribed a day of election which arrived after the beginning of the term of the Congress affected. Volume **I**, section **518**.

The term of a Delegate need not necessarily begin and end with the term of a Congress. Volume **I**, section **403**.

A letter from a Member stating that his resignation has been forwarded to the governor of his State is satisfactory evidence of his resignation. Volume **I**, section **567**.

The resignation of a Member appears satisfactorily from his letter directed to the governor of his State. Volume **I**, sections **565**, **566**.

The Speaker having been elected Vice President and a Member of the succeeding Congress at the same election, transmitted to the governor of his State his resignation as a Member elect. Volume **VI**, section **230**.

(409) Times, Places, Manner.—Powers of Congress and the States.

The times, places, and manner of elections of Representatives are prescribed by the State legislatures, but Congress may make or alter such regulations. Volume **I**, section **507**.

Reference to discussions of the constitutional provision as to fixing the time, etc., of elections (foot-note). Volume **I**, section **507**.

Discussion of the powers of Congress and the States as to fixing the times, places, and manner of elections. Volume **I**, sections **311**, **313**.

Where the State prescribes the manner of election may the House disregard an arbitrary State law which denies expression to the voter's intent? Volume **II**, section **1078**.

May the State delegate to a municipality the power to regulate the manner of holding an election? Volume **II**, section **975**.

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

Congress has authorized the use of voting machines in the States. Volume **VI**, section **150**.

Where the State prescribes the manner of election, may the House disregard an arbitrary State law which denies expression to the voter's intent? Volume **II**, section **1078**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(409) Times, Places, Manner.—Powers of Congress and the States—Continued.**

The House does not consider itself necessarily bound by the construction which a state court puts on the State law regulating times, places, manner, etc. Volume **II**, section **959**.

The laws of Texas have a poll-tax qualification for suffrage which discriminates between residents of the city and the country. Volume **I**, section **644**.

The evidence failing to establish as legal an election whence no returns were received, the House declined to take it into account. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

The House declined to reverse a return on the possibility but not the probability that the voters of two towns accidentally not included in the notice of election might have changed the result had they voted. Volume **I**, section **761**.

The Elections Committee in a sustained case declined to reject a poll because of informalities in the poll books and return. Volume **I**, section **770**.

Instance wherein a constitutional convention in a State undergoing reconstruction authorized the election of Members of Congress in anticipation of the sanction of Federal law. Volume **I**, section **388**.

The State legislature, in fixing the place of election, may condition the place on the movements of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **856**.

Time and place of an election being fixed by law, the failure of officials to give a required notice was held not to justify rejection of the returns. Volume **II**, section **966**.

Is the establishing of districts an exercise of the power of regulating the times, places, and manner of elections? Volume **I**, section **310**.

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

The House will not count votes of persons alleged to have been illegally denied the right to vote on the strength of mere lists of such persons kept loosely and not authenticated by testimony. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

In order to justify counting votes of voters standing in line to vote, but not voting, each voter should be called as a witness. Volume **II**, section **1033**.

The House counted the votes of persons who swore that they intended and tried to vote for contestant, but were prevented because other persons had voted on their names. Volume **II**, section **1067**.

(410) Times, Places, Manner.—Federal Laws Fixing.

A Federal law fixes the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November of every second (even-numbered) year for election of Members and Delegates. Volume **I**, section **508**.

Certain States by special exception elect their Members on a day other than the day fixed generally by Federal statute. Volume **I**, section **508**.

A Federal law provides that votes for Representatives to be valid must be by written or printed ballot or by voting machine indorsed by State law. Volume **I**, section **510**.

Reference to the Federal statute as to voting by ballot in its relation to State laws prescribing times, places, and manner. Volume **I**, section **961**.

Reference to Federal statute fixing times and manner of elections of Senators (footnote). Volume **I**, section **510**.

(411) Times, Places, Manner.—State Legislatures and Constitutions.

Discussion of the meaning of the word "legislature" in the clause of the Constitution relating to fixing the place, etc., of elections. Volume **II**, section **856**.

May a State legislature in fixing times, etc., for elections disregard the requirements of the State constitution? Volume **II**, section **856**.

Reference to the principle that in exercise of the powers conferred by the Federal Constitution the State legislature is not controlled by the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **1133**.

A question as to the right of a constitutional convention of a State to fix the time for the election of Representatives of Congress. Volume **I**, section **524**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(411) Times, Places, Manner.—State Legislatures and Constitutions—Continued.**

May a State constitution fix the times, etc., beyond control of the legislature? Volume **II**, section **846**.

The constitution of a State may not control its legislature in fixing, under the Federal Constitution, the time of election of Congressmen. Volume **I**, section **525**.

The State legislature in fixing the place of election may condition the place on the movements of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **856**.

Argument that right of a State to regulate time, place, and manner is derived from the Federal and not the State constitution. Volume **II**, section **947**.

A legislature being in existence, a constitutional convention may not fix the times, etc., of elections of Representatives. Volume **I**, sections **363**, **367**.

The House held valid an election called on a date fixed by a State constitution, although the legislature had had an opportunity to fix the times, etc. Volume **II**, section **846**.

Discussion as to the power of a State convention to fix the time for election of Representatives in Congress when the legislature had already acted. Volume **I**, section **522**.

The House has sworn in on a prima facie showing Members-elect chosen at an election the day, etc., of which was fixed by the schedule of a constitution adopted on that election day. Volume **I**, section **520**.

Discussion as to the retroactive effect of the schedule of a new State constitution whereby a day for election of Congressmen was fixed. Volume **I**, section **522**.

Representatives elected at the time the constitution of a new State was adopted were seated after the State was admitted to the Union. Volume **I**, section **519**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by a memorial alleging irregularities in constitution of the State legislature and suggesting personal disqualifications of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **393**.

The Senate declined to seat the bearer of credentials signed by a person exercising the authority of governor, it being objected that the signer was an usurper and that there was no election by a valid legislature. Volume **I**, section **352**.

There being rival claimants bearing credentials from rival executives and chosen by rival legislatures the Senate did not give prima facie effect to either credentials. Volume **I**, section **345**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but impeached by a memorial and historical facts relating to rival legislatures. Volume **I**, section **342**.

The Senate failed to follow its committee in giving prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by allegations that the legislature had been elected in violation of the provisions of Federal law. Volume **I**, section **394**.

The credentials of a Senate-elect being regular and unimpeached and the election having been by the one legally organized legislature the Senate seated the bearer at once, although charges were filed against him personally. Volume **I**, section **552**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to perfect credentials certifying election by a legally organized legislature, although it was objected that popular will had been subverted in electing the legislators. Volume **I**, section **359**.

A Senate committee's discussion of the functions of credentials in the organization of a legislature. Volume **I**, section **631**.

References to elections of Representatives in new States wherein no legislation had fixed the time, place, and manner. Volume **I**, section **520**.

An election to fill a vacancy, called by the governor in pursuance of constitutionally authority, was held valid, although no State law prescribed time, place, or manner of such election. Volume **I**, section **517**.

The question of the competency of the electing legislature as an inherent part of prima facie showing discussed by the Senate. Volume **I**, section **342**.

Discussion in the Senate as to whether or not the competency of the electing body is a question of determining importance in considering the prima facie effect of credentials. Volume **I**, section **348**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(411) Times, Places, Manner.—State Legislatures and Constitutions—Continued.**

Discussion of the respective powers of Congress and the States in fixing the times, places, and manner of elections. Volume **I**, sections **311, 313**.

Certain States, by special exception, elect their Members on a day other than the day fixed generally by Federal statute. Volume **I**, section **508**.

(412) Times, Places, Manner.—Elections to Fill Vacancies.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

Examination of the term “vacancy” as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I**, section **518**.

A Federal law empowers the States and Territories to provide by law the times of elections to fill vacancies in the House. Volume **I**, section **516**.

Discussion as to the functions of a governor in calling an election to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation. Volume **I**, section **312**.

The House does not consider itself necessarily bound by the construction which a State court puts on the State law regulating times, places, manner, etc. Volume **II**, section **959**.

(413) Times, Places, Manner.—State Construction of State Law.

Discussion of the force to be given by the House to a construction by the proper State officials of a State law fixing the time for electing Congressmen. Volume **I**, section **525**.

A question as to the authority of a construction of law by State officials and people in a case relating to time of electing Congressmen. Volume **I**, section **524**.

An argument that an election held under an unconstitutional State law might yet be considered by the House as an election de facto. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

A new State constitution being recognized by State authorities and by congress in the reception of Representatives, the House will not question it in an election case. Volume **II**, section **870**.

An argument that under certain conditions the House might be justified in overruling a State court's decision that a State election law is constitutional. Volume **II**, section **1071**.

Discussion of the claim that a law practically disfranchising the ignorant in certain portions only of a State violated a constitutional provision that “elections shall be free and equal.” Volume **II**, section **1133**.

Where the validity of a State's election system was questioned, the House merely declared contestant not elected and did not declare sitting Member entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

Although a State Law prescribed a qualification obnoxious to the State constitution, the House held the law constitutional in deference to the decision of the State court. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

Discussion of the claim that a ballot law practically disfranchising the ignorant established an unconstitutional qualification. Volume **II**, section **1133**.

The decision of a board of canvassers as to the legality of votes, made in pursuant of State law, is regarded as prima facie correct. Volume **II**, section **887**.

The State law requiring rejection of ballots not marked with initials of election officers, the House overruled the election officers who had continued such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

The State law requiring rejection of the vote in the case of voters assisted in marking ballots without marking an affidavit of disability, the House overruled the election officers who counted such ballots. Volume **II**, section **1056**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(414) Times, Places, Manner.—Questions as to Legal Day as Affecting Final Right.**

The fact that a large portion of the electors fail to participate does not invalidate an election held on the legal day. Volume **I**, section **524**.

An election of Congressmen not called or sanctioned by State officers, and participated in by a fraction merely of the people, would not be valid even though held on the legal day. Volume **I**, section **525**.

The House seated a claimant elected on what it decided to be the legal day. Volume **I**, section **522**.

A claimant who received a small vote not officially canvassed or declared, but cast on the legal day, was preferred to one receiving a far larger vote on a day not the legal one. Volume **I**, section **524**.

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

There being rival claimants to a seat elected on days different, but each constitutionally fixed, the House declared the seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **518**.

The House seated a person elected according to the essential requirements of law, except that the time of the election was fixed by proclamation of a military governor. Volume **I**, section **379**.

A question as to whether or not a State might make the time of election of Congressmen contingent on the time of the State election. Volume **I**, section **522**.

Because a county was not legally organized and the election was not held on the legal day, and nonresidents voted, the entire vote of the county was rejected by the committee. Volume **I**, section **616**.

(415) Times, Places, Manner.—Questions as to Legal Day as Affecting Prima Facie Right.

Members-elect from Tennessee were seated in 1871 on prima facie showing, although there was a question as to whether or not the day of their election was the legal day. Volume **I**, section **521**.

In 1871 the Clerk enrolled the Tennessee delegation, although their credentials were at marked variance with the usual form and there appeared a question as to the time of holding the election. Volume **I**, section **33**.

In 1877 the Clerk disregarded credentials issued by the governor of Colorado in due form, holding that they showed the election to have been held on a day unauthorized by law. Volume **I**, section **42**.

In 1879 the Clerk honored the regular credentials from the governor of Iowa, although papers presented in opposition thereto raised a doubt as to the lawful day of election. Volume **I**, section **50**.

The House honored credentials regular in form but impeached by a document alleging that the election was not held on the day provided by law. Volume **I**, section **540**.

The credentials from West Virginia in 1873 showed a doubt as to the true day of election, so the Clerk enrolled only one Member-elect who was indisputably elected on each day. Volume **I**, section **36**.

The Clerk declined to enroll the bearer of credentials regular in form but showing an election at a time apparently not that fixed by law. Volume **I**, section **523**.

The House declined to give prima facie effect to credentials perfect in form, but referring to an election on a day of doubtful legality. Volume **I**, section **523**.

(416) Times, Places, Manner.—The Polling Places.

No wrong or injury being shown, polling places established without entire adherence to the law were approved. Volume **II**, section **994**.

The holding of an election in a place other than the legal place does not cause rejection of the poll when evidence shows that no voter was deprived of his right thereby. Volume **I**, section **584**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(416) Times, Places, Manner.—The Polling Places—Continued.**

Change of the place of an election may cause such confusion as to defeat the popular will. Volume **II**, section **974**.

Illegal change of a polling place on election day, taken in connection with other evidence of fraud, was deemed sufficient cause for rejecting the entire vote of the precinct. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

Delay in opening the polls at the time fixed by law, where unattended by evidence of fraud, does not justify rejection of the vote. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

A voting place fixed by competent authority being changed without competent authority, the votes cast there were rejected. Volume **I**, section **838**.

When an election is moved from the prescribed place to another should the poll be rejected or corrected with reference to the voters who did not attend? Volume **II**, section **1058**.

Discussion as to counting votes cast at an election adjourned by the officers, for fear of outrage, from the legal place to another. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

A poll unauthorized by law taken at a place different from the legally appointed place under control of partisan officers was rejected. Volume **II**, section **924**.

An informal poll held by one election officer instead of three and irregularly conducted was rejected. Volume **II**, section **1015**.

Discussion as to the disposition of rival polls caused by a division among election officers. Volume **II**, section **1105**.

Returns made by volunteer officers at "outside polls" of votes cast by persons of unknown qualifications were rejected. Volume **II**, section **894**.

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**.

An outside poll informally held and rejected by State canvassers may under certain circumstances be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1031**.

Discussion as to the counting of ballots cast at outside polls by voters fraudulently prevented from voting at the regular polls. Volume **II**, section **1038**.

Discussion as to the validity of outside polls. Volume **II**, section **1105**.

A declination of members of one political party to participate at an improvised poll legally conducted does not vitiate the vote cast. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

Discussion as to counting votes which would have been cast had there not been a failure to open the polls. Volume **II**, section **1019**.

Where a true expression of the intention of qualified voters is had at an improvised poll, the votes will be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

Returns from a precinct not by a law a part of the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

On a question of residence qualification of voters ward lines in cities should be shown by record evidence of boundaries. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Where polls are not opened, even on frivolous excuses, it is difficult to correct the wrong. Volume **II**, section **1094**.

The abolition of certain polling places, whereby it was rendered impossible for many voters to cast their ballots, was held not to justify the addition of votes to the returns of the candidates injured thereby. Volume **I**, section **626**.

With no proof to show what the vote might have been, the House did not attempt to rectify the wrong caused by failure of election officers to open polls. Volume **II**, section **1023**.

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

A vote being given viva voce at an election for Congressman, the voter may not afterwards change it or vote for additional officers. Volume **I**, section **781**.

An election to fill a vacancy being held in a newly apportioned district, the larger portion of which was new both as to territory and people, the Elections Committee considered the election invalid. Volume **I**, section **327**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(416) Times, Places, Manner.—The Polling Places—Continued.**

The House declined to admit a claimant on the vote of 3 out of 7 parishes, 19,078 out of 27,019 votes having been rejected. Volume **I**, section **327**.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce, the Elections Committee, in a report which failed, evidently for other reasons, to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

The holder of credentials in due form, whose prima facie title is not contested, may not take the seat if a question exists as to the competency of the constituency. Volume **I**, section **375**.

A Territorial legislature of impeached status having by law virtually disfranchised qualified voters, the Elections Committee considered the status of the returned Delegate adversely affected. Volume **I**, section **827**.

Where voters of one party are compelled to remain away from the polls to thwart organized fraud the other party is not permitted to avail himself of votes proven aliunde after returns are rejected. Volume **II**, section **1115**.

(417) Times, Places, Manner.—Irregularities as to Election Districts.

The State law requiring the voters to vote in the precinct in which they reside, the House insists on absolute and technical adherence thereto. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

An election district being established illegally, but all parties participating in the election in good faith, is considered as having a de facto existence. Volume **II**, section **893**.

A neglect of the law prescribing the boundaries of voting districts being sanctioned by eighteen elections, the House refused to reject the returns therefrom. Volume **II**, section **866**.

A tainted vote from an illegally organized county was rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

Votes cast at precincts having no legal existence at the time of the election were thrown out by the House. Volume **I**, section **542**.

A doubt as to whether or not an election precinct existed or had been abolished did not vitiate a vote duly cast and returned. Volume **II**, section **895**.

County commissioners having established election districts at a special meeting when the law specified a stated meeting the action was void. Volume **II**, section **911**.

An election is not vitiated by unavoidable delay beyond the legal limit in arranging voting districts. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

Returns from a precinct not by law a part of the district were rejected. Volume **I**, section **840**.

The House rejected votes cast at a precinct on an Indian reservation which was by law excluded from the domain of a Territory. Volume **II**, section **889**.

The State legislature having included a county within a Congressional district the House did not examine whether or not it was technically entitled to be so included. Volume **II**, section **911**.

The election district having been illegally constituted the votes cast therein were rejected. Volume **II**, section **911**.

No wrong or injury being shown, polling places established without entire adherence to the law were approved. Volume **II**, section **994**.

It having been assumed for many years that a Territory was included within a precinct, voters should not be disfranchised by discovery of a technical defect. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

(417) Times, Places, Manner.—Mandatory and Directory Laws.

Statement of the true doctrine as to construction of election laws as mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **959**.

Differentiation between mandatory election laws and election laws merely directory. Volume **VI**, section **147**.

Discussion of the distinction between directory and mandatory election laws. Volume **II**, section **1078**. Volume **VI**, sections **88**, **95**, **113**, **147**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(418) Times, Places, Manner.—Mandatory and Directory Laws—Continued.**

- Discussion as to whether or not a law was directory or mandatory. Volume **II**, section **916**.
- The Elections Committee felt bound to follow a State law as it stood, although inadequate to secure honesty from election officers. Volume **I**, section **967**.
- Discussion of mandatory and directory law as related to the sets of voters and election officers. Volume **I**, section **939**.
- Discussion of directory and mandatory laws as related to irregularities in conduct of elections. Volume **I**, section **807**.
- Instance wherein a law providing method of establishing polling places was construed as directory rather than mandatory. Volume **II**, section **994**.
- The removal of the poll from the place prescribed by law was a violation of a mandatory provision justifying its rejection. Volume **II**, section **926**.
- Question as to whether or not a law requiring returns to be transmitted sealed should be considered mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **922**.
- Discussion of directory and mandatory requirements of law as applied to the ballot and in relation to the rights of the voter. Volume **II**, section **1016**.
- Discussion as to the mandatory or directory nature of a law providing that a ballot prepared in a certain way, and no other, shall be used. Volume **II**, section **1095**.
- As to the mandatory or directory nature of a law requiring nonregistered voters to file affidavits when they vote. Volume **II**, section **1041**.
- It was held under the old ballot laws that a State statute as to form of ballot should not be considered mandatory so as to cause rejection of a vote wherein the intention of the voter is manifest. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- A State law requiring two ballot boxes to be kept at each polling place was construed by the House as directory only, and in the absence of fraud a neglect of the provision did not nullify the election. Volume **I**, section **456**.
- Discussion of a registration law as mandatory or directory. Volume **II**, section **1002**.
- An election law failing to indicate clearly that a compliance with its provisions is essential to the validity of the election is directory and not mandatory. Volume **VI**, section **81**.
- Violations of laws merely directory, as failure to comply with technical requirements within time specified, while subject to extreme penalties, may be disregarded by the House under extenuating circumstances. Volume **VI**, section **94**.
- While the failure to observe statutes merely directory is not necessarily fatal, it is the duty of election officers to observe rigidly the directory as well as the mandatory requirements of the election laws. Volume **VI**, section **81**.
- Participation of relatives of a contestant as election officers was not held fatal to the return, although the State constitution might seem to imply a prohibition of such participation. Volume **I**, section **778**.
- It was held under the old ballot laws that a "paster" which covered the designation of the office should not work rejection of the vote, although a State law so provided. Volume **I**, section **577**.
- No fraud or harm being shown, the House, following the spirit of a decision of the State court, declined to reject ballots irregularly printed, although the law seemed mandatory. Volume **II**, section **1070**.

(419) Times, Places, Manner.—In Territories.

- Territorial laws fix the times, places, and manner of the election of Delegates. Volume **I**, section **509**.
- When the organic law requires an act of the legislature to fix the times, etc., of a Territorial election an election called by the governor is not valid. Volume **I**, section **827**.
- The House, overruling its committee, declined to unseat a returned Delegate because in calling the election the governor had exercised doubtful authority. Volume **I**, section **766**.
- Failure of a Territorial legislature to prescribe specially time, place, and manner of electing a Delegate did not invalidate an election actually held. Volume **I**, section **526**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(419) Times, Places, Manner.—In Territories—Continued.**

Instance in the absence of specific law of an election of a Delegate on rules based on analogy to the law providing for election of other Territorial officers. Volume **I**, section **527**.

The House declined to reverse its conclusion that a Delegate elected in pursuance of a law enacted by an illegally constituted legislature should not retain his seat. Volume **I**, section **827**.

A Territorial legislature being chosen under duress of armed invaders, the House unseated the Delegate chosen under a law passed by that legislature. Volume **I**, section **826**.

The office of Delegate was created by ordinance of the Continental Congress. Volume **I**, section **421**.

Discussion of the nature of the office of Delegate. Volume **I**, section **826**.

A Delegate is elected by a plurality of votes and the governor is required to declare the election, in accordance with which a certificate is to be given. Volume **II**, section **1290**.

In 1794 the Delegate seated by the House was elected by the legislature of the Territory and not by the people. Volume **I**, section **400**.

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

The statutes specify the qualifications of the electors of Delegates. Volume **II**, section **1290**.

The House decided that it might investigate all matters pertaining to the election of a Delegate, including the constitution of the legislature which provided for the election. Volume **I**, section **826**.

Where a true expression of the intention of qualified voters is had at an improvised poll the votes will be counted by the House. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

(420) Times, Places, Manner.—In General.

References to elections of Representatives in new States wherein no legislation had fixed the time, place, and manner. Volume **I**, section **520**.

The election for Congressman, being lawfully held, is not vitiated by another election on a local matter held unlawfully at the same place. Volume **II**, section **1085**.

As to the use of a voting machine in one city of a district. Volume **II**, section **1107**.

(421) Cases by States.—Alabama.

Forty-second Congress.—Norris v. Handley. Volume **II**, section **887**.

Forty-third Congress.—Sykes v. Spencer. Volume **I**, sections **342–344**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Bromberg v. Haralson. Volume **II**, sections **905–907**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Jones v. Shelley. Volume **I**, section **714**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Lowe v. Wheeler. Volume **II**, sections **961–964**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Mabson v. Oates. Volume **I**, section **725**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Smith v. Shelley. Volume **II**, section **965**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Strobach v. Herbert. Volume **II**, sections **966, 967**.

Forty-eight Congress.—Craig v. Shelley. Volume **II**, section **995**.

Fiftieth Congress.—McDuffie v. Davidson. Volume **II**, sections **1007, 1008**.

Fifty-first Congress.—McDuffie v. Turpin. Volume **II**, sections **1030, 1031**.

Fifty-first Congress.—Threet v. Clark. Volume **II**, section **1025**.

Fifty-second Congress.—McDuffie v. Turpin. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

Fifty-third Congress.—Whatley v. Cobb. Volume **II**, section **1046**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Aldrich v. Robbins. Volume **II**, sections **1064, 1065**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Aldrich v. Underwood, Volume **II**, sections **1091–1094**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Goodwyn v. Cobb. Volume **I**, sections **720, 721**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Robinson v. Harrison. Volume **II**, section **1088**.

Fifty-fifth Congress.—Aldrich v. Plowman. Volume **II**, section **1097**.

Fifty-fifth Congress.—Clark v. Stallings. Volume **I**, section **747**.

Fifty-fifth Congress.—Comer v. Clayton. Volume **I**, section **745**.

Fifty-fifth Congress.—Crowe v. Underwood. Volume **II**, section **1101**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(421) Cases by States.—Alabama—Continued.**

- Fifty-sixth Congress.—Aldrich v. Robbins. Volume **II**, sections **1115, 1116**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Spears v. Burnett. Volume **II**, section **1119**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Kennamer v. Rainey. Volume **VI**, section **153**.
 Seventy-second Congress.—Senate election case of Heflin v. Bankhead. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

(422) Cases by States.—Arkansas.

- Seventeenth Congress.—Lyon v. Bates. Volume **I**, section **749**.
 Twenty-ninth Congress.—Archibald Yell. Volume **I**, section **488**.
 Twenty-ninth Congress.—Newton and Yell. Volume **I**, section **572**.
 Twenty-ninth Congress.—Thomas W. Newton. Volume **I**, section **489**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Johnson, Jacks, and Rogers. Volume **I**, section **380**.
 Forty-second Congress.—Boles v. Edwards. Volume **I**, sections **605–608**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Bell v. Snyder. Volume **II**, section **900**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Bradley v. Hynes. Volume **II**, section **901**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Gause v. Hodges. Volume **II**, sections **892–784**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Gunter v. Wilshire. Volume **I**, section **37**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Bradley v. Slemonds. Volume **II**, sections **936–938**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Clayton v. Breckinridge. Volume **II**, sections **1018, 1019**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Featherstone v. Cate. Volume **II**, sections **1022–1024**.

(423) Cases by States.—California.

- Thirty-first Congress.—Gilbert and Wright. Volume **I**, section **520**.
 Thirty-seventh Congress.—F.F. Lowe. Volume **I**, section **314**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Wigginton v. Pacheco. Volume **II**, sections **927–930**.
 Forty-ninth Congress.—California Members. Volume **I**, section **645**.
 Fiftieth Congress.—Lynch v. Vandever. Volume **II**, section **1012**.
 Fiftieth Congress.—Sullivan v. Felton. Volume **II**, sections **1016, 1017**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—English v. Hilborn. Volume **II**, section **1050**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Kahn v. Livernash. Volume **I**, section **731**.

(424) Cases by States.—Colorado.

- Fortieth Congress.—Hunt and Chilcott. Volume **I**, section **599**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Patterson and Belford. Volume **I**, sections **523, 524**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Pearce v. Bell. Volume **II**, section **1073**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Bonyage v. Shafroth. Volume **I**, section **742**.

(425) Cases by States.—Connecticut.

- Sixty-second Congress.—Jodoin v. Higgins. Volume **VI**, section **90**.
 Sixty-fourth Congress.—Donovan v. Hill. Volume **VI**, section **140**.

(426) Cases by States.—Delaware.

- Third Congress.—Latimer v. Patton. Volume **I**, section **758**.
 Fifty-fifth Congress.—Willis v. Handy. Volume **I**, section **748**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Senate election case of Henry A. du Pont. Volume **VI**, section **129**.

(427) Cases by States.—Florida

- 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-fifth 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**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(427) Cases by States.—Florida—Continued.**

- Fifty-first Congress.—Goodrich v. Bullock. Volume **II**, sections **1037–1038**.
 Seventy-first Congress.—Lawson v. Owen. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

(428) Cases by States.—Georgia.

- Second Congress.—Spaulding v. Mead. Volume **I**, section **637**.
 Eighteen Congress.—John Forsyth. Volume **I**, section **433**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Georgia Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Wimpy and Christy. Volume **I**, section **459**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Georgia Members. Volume **I**, section **388**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Sloan v. Rawls. Volume **II**, sections **895–897**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—Watson v. Black. Volume **II**, sections **1054, 1055**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Felton v. Maddox. Volume **II**, sections **1084, 1085**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Watson v. Black. Volume **II**, section **1096**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Senate case relating to qualifications of Rebecca Latimer Felton. Volume **VI**, section **156**.
 Sixty-eighth Congress.—Clark v. Moore. Volume **VI**, section **161**.
 Sixty-ninth Congress.—Clark v. Edwards. Volume **VI**, section **168**.

(429) Cases by States.—Idaho.

- Forty-fourth Congress.—Fenn v. Bennett. Volume **II**, section **915**.

(430) Cases by States.—Illinois.

- Twenty-ninth Congress.—Edward D. Baker. Volume **I**, section **488**.
 Thirty-fourth Congress.—Archer v. Allen. Volume **I**, section **824**.
 Thirty-fourth Congress.—Turney v. Marshall, and Fouke v. Trumbull. Volume **I**, section **415**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Le Moyne v. Farwell. Volume **II**, sections **908–910**.
 Fiftieth Congress.—Worthington v. Post. Volume **II**, sections **1009, 1010**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—Steward v. Childs. Volume **II**, section **1056**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Belknap v. McGann. Volume **I**, section **744**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Rinaker v. Downing. Volume **II**, sections **1069, 1070**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Durborow v. Lorimer. Volume **I**, section **740**.
 Fifty-ninth Congress.—Anthony Michalek. Volume **I**, sections **426, 427**.
 Sixtieth Congress.—Kunz v. McGavin. Volume **VI**, section **118**.
 Sixtieth Congress.—Michalek v. Sabath. Volume **VI**, section **121**.
 Sixty-first Congress.—Senate case of William Lorimer. Volume **VI**, sections **104, 105, 106**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Crowley v. Wilson. Volume **VI**, section **132**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Senate case of William Lorimer. Volume **VI**, sections **107, 108, 109**.
 Sixty-fourth Congress.—Davis v. Williams. Volume **VI**, section **112**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Gartenstein v. Sabath. Volume **VI**, section **115**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Golombiewski v. Rainey. Volume **VI**, section **103**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Parillo v. Kunz. Volume **VI**, section **116**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Rainey v. Shaw. Volume **VI**, section **76**.
 Sixty-eighth Congress.—Gorman v. Buckley. Volume **VI**, section **162**.
 Sixty-eighth Congress.—Question of eligibility of Edward E. Miller. Volume **VI**, section **86**.
 Seventieth Congress.—Senate election case of Frank L. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **179**.
 Seventy-second Congress.—Kunz v. Granata. Volume **VI**, section **186**.

(431) Cases by States.—Indiana.

- Eleventh Congress.—Randolph v. Jennings. Volume **I**, section **766**.
 Thirty-ninth Congress.—Washburn v. Voorhess. Volume **II**, sections **857, 858**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Reid v. Julian. Volume **II**, sections **881, 882**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(431) Cases by States.—Indiana.—Continued.**

- Forty-second Congress.—Gooding v. Wilson. Volume **II**, section **888**.
- Forty-sixth Congress.—McCabe v. Orth. Volume **I**, section **752**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—English v. Peelle. Volume **II**, section **990**.
- Forty-ninth Congress.—Kidd v. Steele. Volume **II**, section **1005**.
- Fiftieth Congress.—Lowry v. White. Volume **I**, sections **424, 425**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Posey v. Parrett. Volume **II**, section **1029**.
- Seventy-first Congress.—Upkike v. Ludlow. Volume **VI**, sections **55, 185**.

(432) Cases by States.—Iowa.

- Thirty-first Congress.—Miller v. Thompson. Volume **I**, sections **815–819**.
- Thirty-fourth Congress.—Clark v. Hall. Volume **I**, section **832**.
- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Byington v. Vandever. Volume **I**, section **490**.
- Forty-sixth Congress.—Holmes, Wilson, Sapp, and Carpenter. Volume **I**, section **525**.
- Forty-seventh Congress.—Cook v. Cutts. Volume **II**, sections **956–598**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—Frederick v. Wilson. Volume **II**, sections **997–999**.
- Forty-ninth Congress.—Campbell v. Weaver. Volume **II**, section **1002**.
- Sixty-first Congress.—Hepburn v. Jamieson. Volume **VI**, section **120**.
- Sixty-second Congress.—Murphy v. Haugen. Volume **VI**, section **133**.
- Sixty-fifth Congress.—Steele v. Scott. Volume **VI**, section **146**.
- Sixty-seventh Congress.—Senate election case of Smith W. Brookhart. Volume **VI**, section **157**.
- Sixty-ninth Congress.—Senate election case of Steck v. Brookhart. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

(433) Cases by States.—Kansas.

- Thirty-fourth Congress.—Reeder v. Whitfield. Volume **I**, sections **825–827**.
- Forty-eighth Congress.—Wood v. Peters. Volume **I**, sections **417**.
- Fifty-third Congress.—Moore v. Funston. Volume **II**, sections **1052, 1053**.
- Seventieth Congress.—Clark v. White. Volume **VI**, section **175**.

(434) Cases by States.—Kentucky.

- Twenty-third Congress.—Letcher v. Moore. Volume **I**, section **53**.
- Thirty-sixth Congress.—Chrisman v. Anderson. Volume **I**, section **538**.
- Thirty-eighth Congress.—Henry v. Yeaman. Volume **I**, section **378**.
- Fortieth Congress.—Blakey v. Golladay. Volume **I**, section **322**.
- Fortieth Congress.—Kentucky Members. Volume **I**, section **448**.
- Fortieth Congress.—McKee v. Young. Volume **I**, section **451**.
- Fortieth Congress.—Smith v. Brown. Volume **I**, sections **449, 450**.
- Fortieth Congress.—Symes v. Trimble. Volume **I**, section **452**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Barnes v. Adams. Volume **II**, sections **879, 880**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Zigler v. Rice. Volume **II**, section **460**.
- Forty-third Congress.—Burns v. Young. Volume **II**, section **899**.
- Fiftieth Congress.—Thobe v. Carlisle. Volume **II**, section **1006**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Denny, jr., v. Owens. Volume **II**, sections **1087, 1088**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Hopkins v. Kendall. Volume **II**, section **1095**.
- Fifty-fifth Congress.—Hunter v. Rhea. Volume **I**, section **746**.
- Fifty-sixth Congress.—Davidson v. Gilbert. Volume **I**, section **313**.
- Fifty-sixth Congress.—Evans v. Turner. Volume **II**, section **1114**.
- Fifty-sixth Congress.—White v. Boreing. Volume **II**, section **1117**.
- Fifty-seventh Congress.—Moss v. Rhea. Volume **II**, sections **1120, 1121**.
- Fifty-eighth Congress.—Edwards v. Hunter, and White v. Hunter. Volume **I**, section **741**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(435) Cases by States.—Louisiana.**

- Thirty-seventh Congress.—Flanders and Hahn. Volume **I**, section **379**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—A. P. Fields. Volume **I**, section **376**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells and Taliaferro. Volume **I**, section **381**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Jones v. Mann, and Hunt v. Menard. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Hunt v. Sheldon, Sypher v. St. Martin, Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie, Newsham v. Ryan, and Darrall v. Bailey. Volume **I**, sections **328–336**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Shanks v. Neff. Volume **I**, section **609**.
 Forty-third Congress.—Sheridan v. Pinchback, and Lawrence v. Sypher. Volume **I**, sections **623–626**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Breux v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **919**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Spencer v. Morey. Volume **II**, sections **913, 914**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Acklen v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **924**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen. Volume **I**, section **751**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Smith v. Robertson. Volume **I**, section **750**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Beattie v. Price. Volume **I**, section **341**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Benoit v. Boatner. Volume **I**, sections **337–340**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Coleman v. Buck. Volume **II**, section **1082**.
 Fifty-fifth Congress.—Gazin and Romain v. Meyer. Volume **II**, section **1110**.
 Sixtieth Congress.—Warmoth v. Estopinal. Volume **VI**, section **119**.
 Sixty-first Congress.—Warmoth v. Estopinal. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

(436) Cases by States.—Maine.

- Twenty-first Congress.—Washburn v. Ripley. Volume **I**, section **779**.
 Twenty-seventh Congress.—Joshua A. Lowell. Volume **I**, section **806**.
 Thirty-fourth Congress.—Milliken v. Fuller. Volume **I**, section **828**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Anderson v. Reed. Volume **II**, section **971**.

(437) Cases by States.—Maryland.

- Third Congress.—Gabriel Duvall. Volume **I**, section **565**.
 Third Congress.—Benjamin Edwards. Volume **I**, section **567**.
 Tenth Congress.—Philip B. Key. Volume **I**, sections **432, 442**.
 Tenth Congress.—William McCreery. Volume **I**, section **414**.
 Seventeenth Congress.—Reed v. Causden. Volume **I**, section **775**.
 Thirty-fifth Congress.—Brooks v. Davis. Volume **I**, section **833**.
 Thirty-fifth Congress.—Whyte v. Harris. Volume **I**, section **324**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Harrison v. Davis. Volume **I**, section **325**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Preston v. Harris. Volume **II**, section **845**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Stewart v. Phelps. Volume **I**, section **739**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Mudd v. Compton. Volume **I**, sections **577–580**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Booze v. Rusk. Volume **II**, section **1067**.
 Fifty-ninth Congress.—Jackson v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **711**.
 Sixtieth Congress.—Senate case of John W. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **88**.
 Seventy-fifth Congress.—Hill v. Palmisano. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

(438) Cases by States.—Massachusetts.

- Fourth Congress.—Joseph Bradley Varnum. Volume **I**, section **763**.
 Eleventh Congress.—Turner v. Baylies. Volume **I**, section **646**.
 Eighteenth Congress.—John Bailey. Volume **I**, section **434**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Osmyrn Baker. Volume **I**, section **808**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Sleeper v. Rice. Volume **II**, section **849**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Abbott v. Frost. Volume **II**, sections **916–918**.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(438) Cases by States—Massachusetts—Continued.**

- Forty-fifth Congress.—Dean v. Field. Volume **II**, section **931**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Boynton v. Loring. Volume **II**, sections **949–951**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Conry v. Keliher. Volume **II**, section **1129**.
 Sixty-first Congress.—Galvin v. O'Connell. Volume **VI**, section **126**.
 Sixty-fourth Congress.—Horgan v. Tinkham. Volume **VI**, section **141**.
 Sixty-sixth Congress.—Tague v. Fitzgerald. Volume **VI**, section **96**.

(439) Cases by States.—Michigan.

- Eighteenth Congress.—Biddle v. Richards. Volume **I**, section **421**.
 Nineteenth Congress.—Biddle and Richards v. Wing. Volume **I**, section **777**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Howard v. Cooper. Volume **I**, section **837**.
 Thirty-ninth Congress.—Baldwin v. Trowbridge. Volume **II**, section **856**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—Belknap v. Richardson. Volume **I**, section **56**. Volume **II**, section **1042**.
 Sixty-third Congress.—Carney v. Smith. Volume **VI**, sections **91, 92**.
 Sixty-third Congress.—MacDonald v. Young. Volume **VI**, sections **93, 94**.
 Sixty-fifth Congress.—Beakes v. Bacon. Volume **VI**, section **144**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Ford v. Newberry. Volume **VI**, sections **72–74**.

(440) Cases by States.—Minnesota.

- Thirty-fifth Congress.—Phelps, Cavanaugh, and Becker. Volume **I**, section **519**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Cox v. Strait. Volume **II**, sections **911, 912**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Donnelly v. Washburn. Volume **II**, sections **945–948**.
 Sixty-ninth Congress.—Senate election case of Johnson v. Schall. Volume **VI**, section **171**.
 Seventieth Congress.—Wefald v. Selvig. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

(441) Cases by States.—Mississippi.

- Seventh Congress.—Narsworthy Hunter. Volume **I**, section **401**.
 Twenty-fifth Congress.—Gholson, Clairbourne, Prentiss, and Ward. Volume **I**, section **518**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Mississippi Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Buchanan v. Manning. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Lynch v. Chalmers. Volume **II**, sections **959, 960**.
 Forty-eighth Congress.—Chalmers v. Manning. Volume **I**, section **44**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Hill v. Catchings. Volume **II**, section **1039**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Chalmers v. Morgan. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Kernaghan v. Hooker. Volume **II**, section **1040**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Newman v. Spencer, Ratcliff v. Williams, and Brown v. Allen. Volume **I**, section **754**.

(442) Cases by States.—Missouri.

- Fourteenth Congress.—Easton v. Scott. Volume **I**, sections **772, 773**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Missouri Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Blair v. Barret. Volume **I**, sections **841–843**.
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(444) Cases by States.—Nebraska.

- Thirty-fourth Congress.—Bennet v. Chapman. Volume **I**, section **829**.
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(445) Cases by States.—New Hampshire.

- Twenty-eighth Congress.—New Hampshire Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
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(446) Cases by States.—New Jersey.

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(447) Cases by States.—New Mexico.

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(448) Cases by States.—New York.

- Third Congress.—Van Rensselaer v. Van Allen. Volume **I**, section **759**.
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(449) Cases by States.—North Carolina.

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(454) Cases by States.—Pennsylvania.

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(465) Cases From the Territories.—Alaska.

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ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.

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 - (23) **Various Senate cases.**
 - (24) **In general.**
- (1) **Primaries.**
- In absence of evidence the Senate declined to investigate charge of improper registration. Volume **VI**, section **82**.
 - Under instructions from the Senate to investigate and report whether corrupt methods were employed in election of a Senator, the committee investigated expenditures in the primary campaign. Volume **VI**, section **83**.
 - Prior to the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution the primary was no part of the election of a United States Senator. Volume **VI**, section **84**.
 - Discussion of effect upon election of Senator of corrupt practices in the primary, and as to whether practice of corrupt methods in primary campaign warrant invalidation of election. Volume **VI**, section **85**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(1) Primaries**—Continued.

The Senate recognizes the power of the party or the State to provide regulations governing party primaries. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

Instance wherein the Senate condemned the excessive use of money in a primary election. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

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

(2) Time and Manner of Holding.

Construction of the law specifying the time when a legislature shall proceed to the election of a Senator. Volume **I**, section **392**.

A legislature is not precluded from its constitutional power to elect a Senator by the fact that it may not do so on the date fixed by law. Volume **II**, section **955**.

A Federal law fixes the time of election of United States Senators. Volume **VI**, section **66**.

Reference to Federal statute fixing times and manner of elections of Senators (footnote). Volume **I**, section **510**.

(3) Bribery.

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

A Senator-elect took the oath on his prima facie right without challenge, although charges of bribery in his election were presented immediately thereafter. Volume **I**, section **692**.

The allegation of mere rumors of bribery is not sufficient to cause the Senate to investigate the election of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **955**.

Mere rumors of bribery in election of Senator unsupported by evidence do not warrant investigation by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **87**.

A memorial having set forth specifically charges of bribery, and specified evidence in support thereof, the Senate decided to examine a Senator's title to his seat. Volume **I**, section **692**.

Discussion as to the extent to which probable cause should be shown to justify the Senate in investigating charges that an election had been procured by bribery. Volume **I**, section **691**.

Under its constitutional right to judge elections, returns, and qualifications, the Senate may inquire into the personal fitness of a man elected by a State; the manner of his election; and whether votes cast for him by members of the legislature were procured through bribery; but may not inquire into the personal character of the legislators themselves. Volume **VI**, section **105**.

The Senate declined, on vague and indefinite charges of corruption, to investigate the election of a duly returned Member. Volume **I**, section **688**.

The election of a Senator being thoroughly tainted with bribery, the Senate was proceeding to unseat him when he resigned. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

The committee recommended that a Senator's election be declared void, enough bribery being shown to have affected the result. Volume **I**, section **693**.

No personal participation in bribery being shown, a Senator should be unseated only on proof that enough votes for him have been influenced corruptly to decide the election. Volume **I**, section **691**.

In order to invalidate election of Senator on charge of bribery, it must be shown: (1) That the person elected participated in the bribery or sanctioned it. (2) That by such bribery enough votes were obtained to change the result of the election. Volume **VI**, section **104**.

Bribery enough to affect the result not being shown, and the Member not being personally implicated, the Senate did not disturb his tenure. Volume **I**, section **690**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(3) Bribery—Continued.**

Bribery sufficient to change the result of the election not being shown and no personal participation in corrupt practices being proved, the Senate declined to invalidate the election. Volume **VI**, section **105**.

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

The evidence being insufficient to show that the election of a Senator was effected by corrupt means, the Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from consideration of the case. Volume **I**, section **689**.

(4) Credentials.—Given Prima Facie Effect.

Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials from a de facto government in a State disturbed by civil war. Volume **I**, section **383**.

Instance wherein the Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to informal credentials, although other claimants presented credentials technically conforming to law. Volume **I**, section **389**.

Instance wherein immediate prima facie effect was given to credentials of a Senator-elect from a reconstructed State. Volume **I**, section **390**.

In the Senate, in 1857, credentials regular in form were honored, although a memorial from the State legislature impeached the election of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **543**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials, although a memorial impeached the regularity and legality of the election. Volume **I**, section **551**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form, although a contestant presented irregular credentials. Volume **I**, section **633**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to perfect credentials certifying election by a legally organized legislature, although it was objected that popular will have been subverted in electing the legislators. Volume **I**, section **359**.

The Senate gave immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but impeached by a memorial and historical facts relating to rival legislatures. Volume **I**, section **342**.

Discussion in the Senate as to whether or not the competency of the electing body is a question of determining importance in considering the prima facie effect of credentials. Volume **I**, section **348**.

The credentials of a Senator-elect being regular and there being no contest, the Senate seated the bearer on prima facie showing, although credentials and Senate records indicated that he had been elected in advance of time prescribed by law. Volume **VI**, section **88**.

(5) Credentials.—Not Given Prima Facie Effect.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State known to be kept from the duress of an armed foe only by a partial military protection. Volume **I**, section **382**.

The Senate declined to give prima facie effect to credentials impeached by charges that a State was not fulfilling in good faith the conditions of reconstruction. Volume **I**, section **391**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to regular credentials, impeached by a memorial alleging irregularities in constitution of the State legislature and suggesting personal disqualifications of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **393**.

The Senate declined to seat the bearer of credentials signed by a person exercising the authority of governor, it being objected that the signer was an usurper and that there was no election by a valid legislature. Volume **I**, section **352**.

The Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to credentials regular in form but from a State where there were rival claimants to the governorship and rival legislatures, Volume **I**, section **354**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(5) Credentials.—Not Given Prima Facie Effect—Continued.**

The Senate failed to follow its committee in giving prima facie effect to regular credentials impeached by allegations that the legislature had been elected in violation of the provisions of Federal law. Volume **I**, section **394**.

(6) Credentials.—Conflicting.

Conflicting credentials, each regular in form, being presented in the Senate at different times, those first issued and first presented were honored, after the circumstances had been examined. Volume **I**, section **627**.

Conflicting credentials being presented and a question of law appearing, the Senate swore in neither contestant until after examination by a committee. Volume **I**, section **395**.

Before its committee had reported on conflicting credentials the Senate took one set of credentials from the committee and seated claimant whose prima facie and final right and personal conduct were assailed. Volume **I**, section **628**.

There being conflicting credentials from rival claimants to the office of governor, the Senate referred the papers before considering the question of swearing in either claimant to the seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.

There being two conflicting credentials the Senate declined to give immediate prima facie effect to either, although the electing and certifying government behind one has been swept away by force. Volume **I**, section **355**.

There being conflicting credentials arising from a question as to the legality of election and an allegation of disqualification, the Senate determined final right before either claimant was seated. Volume **I**, section **632**.

There being conflicting credentials resulting from elections by revival legislative bodies, the Senate declined to give prima facie effect to the papers and examined the final right. Volume **I**, section **358**.

There being rival claimants bearing credentials from rival executives and chosen by rival legislatures, the Senate did not give prima facie effect to either credentials. Volume **I**, section **345**.

(7) Credentials.—Form of.

Federal law directs the issuance and prescribes the *form* of credentials of Senators-elect. Volume **I**, section **549**.

Discussion as to the required form for Senate credentials under the law. Volume **I**, section **352**. The Senate decided that a person presenting credentials in due form should be sworn in, although a question had been raised as to his election. Volume **I**, section **545**.

In the Senate, in 1857, credentials regular in form were honored, although a memorial from the Senate legislature impeached the election of the bearer. Volume **I**, section **543**.

The credentials of a Senator-elect being regular and unimpeached and the election having been by the one legally organized legislature, the Senate seated the bearer at once, although charges were filed against him personally. Volume **I**, section **552**.

In reconstruction days the Senate deemed valid credentials signed by a provisional military governor. Volume **I**, section **430**.

In a case wherein a governor declined to sign the credentials of a Senator-elect the Senate admitted the claimant after examination of final right. Volume **I**, section **353**.

Credentials unusual in form and signed by the Member-elect himself as "Brevet-Major-General" and "Provisional Governor;" of Mississippi, were honored by the Senate. Volume **I**, section **438**.

A Senator-elect whose credentials were not in regular form was seated, the irregular portions being considered as surplusage. Volume **I**, section **594**.

Credentials signed by a governor certifying to his own election as Senator were received by the Senator without question. Volume **I**, section **573**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(8) Credentials.—Withdrawal of.**

Instance wherein an unsuccessful contestant for a seat in the Senate was permitted to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **352**.

The Senate, after debate, allowed a claimant to a seat to withdraw his credentials. Volume **I**, section **63**.

(9) Credentials.—In General.

The Senate does not consider questions arising on the credentials until the beginning of the term to which they refer (footnote). Volume **I**, section **652**.

In 1862, before the enactment of the test oath for loyalty, the Senate, after mature consideration, declined to exclude for alleged disloyalty Benjamin Stark, whose credentials were unimpeached. Volume **I**, section **443**.

In 1866 a Senator having stated in his place that the loyalty of a Senator-elect was doubtful, the credentials were referred to a committee before the oath was taken. Volume **I**, section **453**.

Instance wherein a Senator participated in debate on credentials of a claimant for his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.

A claimant to a seat in the Senate, in a case where there was no contestant and no credentials, petitioned for the seat, exhibiting evidence in support of his claim. Volume **I**, section **563**.

The Senate has entertained no doubt of its right to look behind the credentials given by a governor to the facts of the election. Volume **V**, section **5963**.

There being a question as to a vacancy to be filled, the Senate examined the case before administering the oath to a bearer of regular credentials. Volume **I**, section **573**.

The Senate tabled a motion to receive a telegram relating to credentials of a claimant to a seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.

Although the fact of election was unquestioned, a Senator-elect delayed attendance until credentials were received. Volume **VI**, section **157**.

Instance wherein the Senate, overruling the recommendations of its committee, seated a Senator designate whose credentials the committee had reported to be invalid. Volume **VI**, section **173**.

(10) Oaths, Administration of.

A Senator elect, challenged as he was about to take the oath, stood aside upon the suggestion of the Vice President. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

A Senator-elect was permitted to take the oath, although his credentials were irregular in minor particulars. Volume **I**, section **595**.

A Senator-elect took the oath on his prima facie right without challenge, although charges of bribery in his election were presented immediately thereafter. Volume **I**, section **692**.

In 1867 the Senate, upon the statement by a Member that there were rumors affecting the loyalty of Member-elect, referred the credentials before permitting the oath to be taken. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

The Senate investigated the sanity of a Senator-elect before allowing him to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **441**.

An instance wherein the Senate declined to permit the oath to be administered to a Senator-elect pending the examination of his qualifications. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

(11) Contests—Institution of.

A memorial to justify an investigation of the title of a Senator to his seat should state the charges and indicate with certainty the character of the evidence. Volume **I**, section **696**.

The Senate decide to investigate the election of one of its Members on the strength of a memorial, formulating specific charges and accompanied by evidence relating thereto. Volume **I**, section **690**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(11) Contests.—Institution of—Continued.**

- A memorial having set forth specifically charges of bribery and specified evidence in support thereof, the Senate decided to examine a Senator's title to his seat. Volume **I**, section **692**. Discussion as to the extent to which probable cause should be shown to justify the Senate in investigating charges that an election had been procured by bribery. Volume **I**, section **691**. Charges made by the bodies of a State legislature were not considered sufficient ground to justify the Senate in investigating the election of one of its members. Volume **I**, section **691**. On the ground that the memorials and accompanying papers presented no allegations that proof existed to support the charges the Senate declined to investigate the election of a Senator. Volume **I**, section **691**. The Senate declined, on vague and indefinite charges of corruption, to investigate the election of a duly returned Member. Volume **I**, section **688**. Volume **VI**, section **87**. Instance of a contest inaugurated in the Senate by petition, and form of petition. Volume **I**, section **629**. Volume **VI**, section **72**. A memorial having been filed charging conspiracy and excessive expenditure of money in the election of a Senator, the Senate by resolution authorized an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **165**. Mere rumors of bribery in election of Senator unsupported by evidence do not warrant investigation by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **87**. Instance of a contest inaugurated in the Senate by a petition sent to the desk by the contestant and read by the Clerk. Volume **VI**, section **188**. An election inquiry instituted in the Senate by memorial. Volume **I**, sections **690**, **692**. Volume **VI**, section **82**. Form of resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to hear and determine a contested-election case and certify its conclusions to the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **188**. Instance wherein a resolution providing for investigation of election of Senator was referred to committee which made no report thereon. Volume **VI**, section **129**. Instance wherein a special committee was appointed with instructions to investigate and report to the Senate upon the sources and use of a fund alleged to have affected the election of a Senator. Volume **VI**, section **107**. Instance wherein the Senate appointed, to investigate an election, a special committee made up of members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Volume **VI**, section **107**. Instance of a Senate election case instituted by a memorial. Volume **I**, section **692**. A claimant to a seat in the Senate in a case where there was no contestant and no credentials petitioned for the seat, exhibiting evidence in support of his claim. Volume **I**, section **563**. Investigation of the right to a seat in the Senate can only be made by the Senate to which the person whose title is attacked has been elected. Volume **VI**, section **72**.

(12) Contests.—Procedure.

- Criticism and discussion as to latitude of inquiry permitted in a committee's investigation of the right of a Senator to his seat. Volume **I**, section **693**. In a Senate election case, by consent of the parties, testimony taken by Senate and House committees in proceedings to which neither contestant was a party was admitted for what it was worth. Volume **I**, section **356**. Complaint in the Smoot investigation that the rules of evidence were not adhered to by the Senate committee. Volume **I**, section **481**. An instance wherein a Senate committee reported in a single resolution their conclusions as to the election cases of claimants from different States. Volume **I**, section **394**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(12) Contests.—Procedure—Continued.**

In an election case the Senate considered, so far as applicable, testimony taken by its committee in a former Congress in a matter to which neither contestant was a party. Volume **I**, section **348**.

In determining an election case the Senate has taken notice of the journals of a State legislature. Volume **I**, section **353**.

The Senate has admitted a person elected while the case of another claimant to the seat was yet pending. Volume **I**, section **353**.

(13) Contests.—Privilege of the Floor.

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**.

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

The right of a Senator elect to take the oath having been denied pending an investigation, the Senate by resolution conferred on him the privilege of appearing on the floor in his own behalf. Volume **VI**, section **180**.

(14) Contests.—Decisions as to.

In passing on an election case the Senate exercises a judicial function, and its decisions must be based upon legal principles and be in accordance with the evidence. Volume **VI**, section **107**.

A decision of the Senate, made after examination of all the facts, as to election of a Senator is judicial in its nature and final, precluding further inquiry. Volume **I**, section **546**.

Discussion of the powers of the Senate under the constitutional authority to judge the elections and returns of its Members. Volume **I**, section **352**.

(15) Contests.—Effect of State Decisions.

Discussion of the authority of a decision of a State court over the determinations of the Senate in judging of the elections of its members. Volume **I**, section **346**.

Discussion as to how far the Senate in considering an election case should follow a decision of a State court as to the competency of the legislature. Volume **I**, section **352**.

Discussion by a Senate committee of the effect in an election case of a decision by a State court construing a provision of the State constitution. Volume **I**, section **630**.

The Senate is judge of the election and qualification of its Members and judgments of State courts while persuasive are not binding. Volume **VI**, section **171**.

A State legislature may not revise a decision of the United States Senate that two persons have been duly elected Senators. Volume **I**, section **546**.

The Senate recognizes no precedents save those established by itself in analogous cases. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

(16) Contests.—Res Adjudicata, Reopening, etc.

The Senate has decided that while discovery of new evidence might cause review of a decision in an election case, it should not for other reasons change a judgment once made. Volume **I**, section **564**.

A former decision by the Senate on a contested election does not preclude reopening the case if additional evidence is discovered. Volume **VI**, section **107**.

Instance wherein the Senate, after investigating an election and declaring it valid, again investigated and reversed its decision. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

Decision by committee that defense of res adjudicata could be invoked against reconsideration of election case once passed upon was rejected by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **108**.

Report of committee minority declaring that Senate in ordering a second investigation thereby passed upon question of res adjudicata was sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

Decision by a committee, acquiesced in by the Senate, that an election case once definitely settled might not be reported. Volume **I**, section **344**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(16) Contests.—Res Adjudicata, Reopening, etc.—Continued.**

Discussion in the Senate of the doctors of res adjudicata as applied to an election case. Volume **I**, section **357**.

The majority of the Senate committee contended that the doctrine of res adjudicata did not apply to a decision incident to the credentials and made without full and formal examination of the merits. Volume **I**, section **629**.

A Senate election case having been once decided, an attempt to reopen it failed after a favorable report from a committee and elaborate discussion. Volume **I**, section **357**.

(17) Contests.—In General.

Instance wherein a Senator requested elimination from appropriation bill of item reimbursing him for expenses incurred in defense of his seat. Volume **VI**, section **106**.

The Senate having invalidated the election of a Senator, no action was taken on a proposition to reimburse him for expenses incurred in defense of title to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

By a letter presented and read to the Senate a contestant withdrew his claim to a seat after the committee had reported in his favor. Volume **I**, section **631**.

Although condemning lavish expenditure of money in procuring election of Senator, the committee found no evidence warranting recommendation that seat be vacated. Volume **VI**, section **84**.

Validity of election of Senator held not to be affected by failure to perform thereafter some act enjoined by State statute. Volume **VI**, section **85**.

Charges that corrupt practices were resorted to in procuring election of Senators being retracted and withdrawn, the Senate did not consider it necessary to order an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **87**.

Discrepancies in returns disclosed by a recount and reported by the committee as insufficient to change the result of the election were not further examined by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

Charges that the election of a Senator was secured through corrupt practices, investigated and held not to be sustained by evidence. Volume **VI**, section **106**.

The Senate apparently held the view that Reed Smoot might be deprived of his seat only by the two-thirds vote specified by the Constitution for expulsion. Volume **I**, section **483**.

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**.

While a majority of the Senate committee agreed that Reed Smoot was not entitled to his seat, they could not decide whether he should be excluded or expelled. Volume **I**, section **482**.

A majority of the Senate committee considered Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that countenanced and encouraged polygamy a reason for removing him from the Senate. Volume **I**, section **482**.

Convinced that Reed Smoot had taken an oath of hostility to the nation, a majority of the Senate committee held this a reason for vacating his seat as a Senator. Volume **I**, section **482**.

A recount disclosing a decisive majority for the sitting member, the Senate confirmed his title to his seat. Volume **VI**, section **188 B**.

Instance wherein the Senate declined to seat one whose election was declared to be tainted with fraud and corruption. Volume **VI**, section **179**.

A petitioner complaining of irregularities in election having failed to present evidence, the Senate confirmed the title of the sitting member. Volume **VI**, section **82**.

Instance wherein minority views, holding a Senator elected by corrupt practices and therefore not entitled to his seat, were sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

The Senate invalidated an election procured by corrupt practices without holding the Senator cognizant of the corrupt practices on which invalidated. Volume **VI**, section **108**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(17) Contests.—In General—Continued.**

No arrest having been made or conviction had for violation of State election law limiting amount to be expended in procuring election, the Senate did not pursue the inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **82**.

The evidence being insufficient to show that the election of a Senator was effected by corrupt means, the Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from consideration of the case. Volume **I**, section **689**.

(18) Qualifications.—Constitutional.

An argument that a Senator-elect might be excluded for disqualification other than the three specified by the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **443**.

The right to add other qualifications to the three prescribed by the Constitution was discussed fully in the Senate in 1867. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

Discussion as to the right of the Senate to exclude by majority vote for lack of qualifications other than those enumerated in the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **481**.

The Senate declined to exclude Reed Smoot for alleged disqualifications other than those specified in the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **483**.

In 1856 the Senate decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator. Volume **I**, section **416**.

In 1867 the Senate, having in view the test oath and the spirit of the fourteenth amendment, excluded Philip F. Thomas for disloyalty. Volume **I**, sections **457, 458**.

In 1870 a question was raised as to the citizenship of Senator-client H.R. Revels, but he was seated, the Senate declining to postpone the administration of the oath in order to investigate the case. Volume **I**, section **430**.

In 1794 the Senate decided that Albert Gallatin was disqualified, not having been a citizen nine years, although he had served in the war of independence and was a resident of the country when the Constitution was formed. Volume **I**, section **428**.

The Senate decided in 1849 that James Shields was disqualified to retain his seat, not having been a citizen of the United States for the required time. Volume **I**, section **429**.

A Senator who at the time of his election was actually residing in the District of Columbia as an officeholder, but who voted in his old home and had no intent of making the District his domicile, was held to be qualified. Volume **I**, section **439**.

The Senate overruled its committee and held as qualified Adelbert Ames, who when elected Senator from Mississippi was merely stationed there as an army officer, but who had declared his intention of making his home in that State. Volume **I**, section **438**.

The Senate considered qualified a Senator who, being a citizen of the United States, had been an inhabitant of the State from which he was appointed for less than a year. Volume **I**, section **437**.

(19) Qualifications.—In General.

During the discussion of the qualifications of a Senator he presented his resignation, but the Senate disregarded it and proceeded to declare his election void. Volume **I**, section **440**.

Conviction under sections 1781 and 1782 of the Revised Statutes, and not merely accusation, is required to raise a question of qualification against a Senator-elect. Volume **II**, section **955**.

Contention that a Senator may be excluded for disqualification by majority vote, even though he may have been sworn in. Volume **I**, section **481**.

In 1862 the Senate decided to administer the oath "without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the case" to a Senator-elect charged with disloyalty. Volume **I**, section **443**.

The Senate by majority vote unseated Albert Gallatin for disqualification after he had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **428**.

ELECTION OF SENATORS—Continued.**(19) Qualifications.—In General—Continued.**

In 1856 the Senate considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **416**.

A Senator-elect whose loyalty satisfactorily withstood inquiry, but who seemed unable truthfully to take the oath of July 2, 1862, was finally permitted to take the oath. Volume **I**, section **453**.

Although it was understood that objection was made to a Senator-elect on the question of qualification, yet the oath was administered on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **481**. The Senate investigated the sanity of a Senator-elect before allowing him to take an oath. Volume **I**, section **441**.

A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

In the Senate, in 1856, a Senator-elect was sworn on his prima facie right, although his qualifications was questioned. Volume **I**, section **416**.

A Senator-elect who had, before qualifying, exercised the authority of an army officer de facto was held not to have vacated his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.

A Senator-elect being disqualified, the Senate, after elaborate examination, decided that the person receiving the next higher number of votes was not entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **463**.

Refutation of the doctrine that neither the Senate nor its committee have jurisdiction to pass upon the qualification of a Senator-elect prior to the administration of the oath of office. Volume **VI**, section **179**.

Instance wherein a Senator rising in his place objected to the swearing in of a Senator-elect and offered resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to determine his qualifications and eligibility. Volume **VI**, section **179**.

(20) Proceedings of State Legislatures.

The question of the competency of the electing legislature as an inherent part of a prima facie showing discussed by the Senate. Volume **I**, section **342**.

A question as to what constitutes an "organization" of a State legislature within the meaning of the law providing for the election of United States Senators. Volume **II**, sections **1059**, **1061**.

For the election of a United States Senator the joint meeting of the legislature is a distinct and separate body, with a quorum of its own. Volume **II**, section **1060**.

A legislature in electing a Senator may act under the law as an assemblage of legislators rather than as two organized legislative bodies. Volume **I**, section **358**.

In the absence of a State or Federal law regulating election of Senators the Senate declined to hold that an election must be participated in by each house in its organized capacity. Volume **I**, section **545**.

In 1857 the Senate declined to seat a claimant elected by a majority of all the members of the State legislature, but not by a joint session of the two houses. Volume **I**, section **844**.

A committee report that in the absence of any law, State or national, a joint meeting of the two houses of a legislature may prescribe that a plurality vote shall elect a United States Senator was reversed by the Senate. Volume **II**, section **877**.

A quorum being actually present in a joint meeting of a legislature for election of a Senator it is not necessary that a quorum actually vote. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The fact that less than a quorum of one house of a legislature is present in the joint meeting does not prevent the election of a Senator under the act of 1866. Volume **II**, section **955**.

In a State whereof the constitution required two-thirds of a quorum of each house of the legislature, a Senator was elected by a majority merely of the total membership of the two houses. Volume **I**, section **545**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(20) Proceedings of State Legislatures—Continued.**

- A legislature having proceeded without objective to elect a Senator, failure to comply with requirements of a directory State law did not vitate the election. Volume **I**, section **844**.
- The Senate declined to inquire into the titles of the members and presiding officer of a legislative body, the legality of the organization being unimpeached. Volume **I**, section **551**.
- The Senate of a State having failed to adjudge a participating member disqualified, the United States Senate, in a close decision, declined to reject the vote of the said member for Senator. Volume **I**, section **563**.
- The Senate in election cases investigates the legality of the legislature as organized, but refrains from questioning the titles of the component parts of an undoubted legislature. Volume **I**, section **351**.
- There being rival legislatures, the Senate in deciding an election case investigated the titles of the legislators, even to the circumstances of their elections. Volume **I**, section **356**.
- A person ascertained by a majority of the committees to be legally elected and certified was seated by the Senate, although both executive and legislature were displaced by force before the Senate acted. Volume **I**, section **356**.
- The Senate declined to admit persons elected under the auspices of a State government representing a portion of only of the people in a State menaced by hostile armies. Volume **I**, section **382**.
- From a State distracted by civil war the Senate admitted Senators chosen by a legislature representing no more than a third or fourth of the people. Volume **I**, section **383**.
- The Senate declined to admit to a seat a person bearing uncontested credentials of election by a legislature representing a small portion of the people in a seceding State. Volume **I**, section **384**.
- A State having been in secession, the Senate admitted as Senator the person chosen after the State had conformed to conditions prescribed by law and refused to admit one chosen prior to such conformity. Volume **I**, section **390**.
- The Senate finally seated persons elected by a legislature in a reconstructed State, although after the intervention of Congress other persons has been elected. Volume **I**, section **391**.
- Instance wherein the Senate admitted persons chosen before Congress had admitted a reconstructed State to representation. Volume **I**, sections **389**, **392**.
- A State having been in secession, the Senate admitted as Senator the person chosen after the State had conformed to conditions prescribed by law and refused to admit one chosen prior to such conformity. Volume **I**, section **389**.
- Decision by the Senate as to authority of a legislature to elect Senators before the date when the State became entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **395**.
- The Senate declined to admit the persons bearing credentials as Senator-elect from Tennessee until that State has been admitted to the Union. Volume **I**, section **398**.
- The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission had been passed by Congress. Volume **I**, section **399**.
- In electing a Senator the State legislature acts under authority of the Federal Constitution, and a State constitution and laws conflicting therewith are void. Volume **I**, section **632**.
- A Senate committee concluded that the journal entries of a legislative body were conclusive as to all the proceedings had and might not be contradicted by es parte evidence. Volume **I**, section **563**.
- Elaborate discussion by a Senate committee of effect of the constitutional provision that "a majority of each house shall, constitute a quorum." Volume **I**, section **630**.
- A legislative body recognized by the State executive and having an elected but not certified quorum was once preferred to a rival body having a certified but not elected quorum. Volume **I**, section **343**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(20) Proceedings of State Legislatures.—Continued.**

Duty of presiding officer of joint convention of legislature to declare result of ballot for Senator is purely ministerial and failure to perform that duty does not prejudice validity of the election. Volume **VI**, section **83**.

A quorum of each house being present at joint meeting of legislature for election of Senator, a majority of those in attendance elects, and a majority of all members of the legislature is not required. Volume **VI**, section **104**.

Votes of members of legislature answering present in ballot for election of Senator considered blank ballots and not counted. Volume **VI**, section **84**.

Under its constitutional right to judge elections, returns, and qualifications, the Senate may inquire into the personal fitness of a man elected by a State; the manner of his election; and whether votes cast for him by members of the legislature were procured through bribery; but may not inquire into the personal character of the legislators themselves. Volume **VI**, section **105**.

Decision by committee that payment to members of legislature of money not shown to have been paid for specific purpose of electing Senator did not invalidate election, overruled by Senate. Volume **VI**, section **108**.

The Senate seated a Senator-elect on prima facie showing of his election by a legislature, although his election for a prior term had been found by a committee invalid because of bribery. Volume **I**, section **695**.

A question in the Senate as to whether or not credentials should set forth at length the proceedings of the electing legislature. Volume **I**, section **573**.

A Senate discussion favoring recognition of a legislative body having a legally certified, but not legally elected, quorum, in preference to one having an elected, but not certified, quorum. Volume **I**, section **358**.

In determining an election case the Senate has taken notice of the journals of a State legislature. Volume **I**, section **353**.

The two Houses of Congress having by law declared the State of Louisiana in a state of insurrection, the Senate in 1864 did not admit persons bearing credentials therefrom. Volume **I**, section **358**.

(21) Appointments by State Executives.

The question as to when the term of service of a Senator appointed by a State executive to fill a vacancy ceases. Volume **I**, sections **787–790**.

A Senator appointed by the State executive to fill a vacancy ceases to serve after the final adjournment of the legislature which should elect his successor. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

Reference to cases in the Senate relating to the authority of State executives to make appointments to fill vacancies in the United States Senate (footnote). Volume **I**, section **790**.

Credentials being delayed, a Senator appointed by a State executive continued to serve after another had been elected to fill the vacancy. Volume **VI**, section **157**.

The sufficiency of authorization conferred by a State statute on the State executive to appoint a United States Senator under the provisions of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **173**.

Ruling by the Vice President on tenure of office of Senators holding temporary appointment in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **145**.

Discussion as to the term of service of a Senator appointed by a State executive to fill a vacancy. Volume **VI**, section **156**.

The first woman to sit in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **156**.

(22) Resignations and Vacancies.

A Senator may resign, appointing a future day for his resignation to take effect, and the State executive may by appointment fill the vacancy before that date. Volume **II**, section **1228**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(22) Resignations and Vacancies.—Continued.**

A Senator may resign, appointing a future day for the resignation to take effect, and the State legislature may fill the vacancy before that date. Volume **II**, section **1229**.

Instance wherein a Senator resigned, appointing a future date for the resignation to take Volume **II**, section **1226**.

Instance wherein a Senator-elect notified the Senate that he had formally declined to accept an appointment to be a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1235**.

The election of a Senator being thoroughly tainted with bribery, the Senate was proceeding to unseat him when he resigned. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

Senate decision as to the time when a legislature should fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Volume **I**, section **394**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **393**.

A Senator threatened with loss of his seat for bribery having resigned the proceedings abated. Volume **I**, section **693**.

A Senator, having resigned apparently to escape being unseated for bribery, was not readmitted on credentials showing appointment by an acting governor. Volume **I**, section **694**.

By a letter presented and read to the Senate a contestant withdrew his claim to a seat after the committee had reported in his favor. Volume **I**, section **631**.

Instance wherein a Senator, following an inquiry vindicating his title to his seat, resigned. Volume **VI**, section **74**.

(23) Various Senate Cases.

Alabama.—Forty-second Congress.—Goldthwaite, Blodgett, and Norwood. Volume **I**, sections **393**, **394**.

Alabama.—Forty-third Congress.—Sykes v. Spencer. Volume **I**, sections **342–344**.

Alabama.—Forty-fifth Congress.—John T. Morgan. Volume **I**, section **359**.

Alabama.—Seventy-second Congress.—Heflin v. Bankhead. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

Arkansas.—Thirty-eighth Congress.—Fishback and Baxter. Volume **I**, section **382**.

Arkansas.—Fortieth Congress.—Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice. Volume **I**, section **389**.

Delaware.—Fifty-fourth Congress.—Addicks v. Kenney. Volume **I**, section **633**. Henry A. du Pont. Volume **I**, sections **563**, **564**.

Delaware.—Sixty-second Congress.—Henry A. du Pont. Volume **VI**, section **129**.

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

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

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

Georgia.—Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.—Whitely and Farrow v. Hill and Miller. Volume **I**, section **391**.

Georgia.—Forty-second Congress.—Goldthwaite, Blodgett, and Norwood. Volume **I**, sections **393**, **394**.

Georgia.—Sixty-seventh Congress.—Rebecca Latimer Felton. Volume **VI**, section **156**.

Georgia.—Sixty-ninth Congress.—Clark v. Edwards. Volume **VI**, section **168**.

Idaho.—Fifty-first Congress.—Shoup and McConnell. Volume **I**, section **573**.

Idaho.—Fifty-second Congress.—Clagett v. Dubois. Volume **II**, section **1061**.

Illinois.—Sixty-first Congress.—William Lorimer. Volume **VI**, sections **104–109**.

Illinois.—Seventieth Congress.—Frank L. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **179**.

Indiana.—Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses.—Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright. Volume **I**, sections **545**, **546**.

Indiana.—Fiftieth Congress.—David Turpie. Volume **I**, section **551**.

Indiana.—Fifty-ninth Congress.—James A. Hemenway. Volume **II**, section **1229**.

Iowa.—Thirty-fourth Congress.—James Harlan. Volume **I**, section **844**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(23) Various Senate Cases—Continued.**

- Iowa.—Sixty-seventh Congress.—Smith W. Brookhart. Volume **VI**, section **157**.
 Iowa.—Sixty-ninth Congress.—Steck v. Brookhart. Volume **VI**, section **172**.
 Kansas.—Thirty-seventh Congress.—Stanton v. Lane. Volume **I**, section **491**.
 Kansas.—Forty-second Congress.—Alexander Caldwell. Volume **II**, section **1279**. S. C. Pomeroy. Volume **I**, section **689**.
 Kansas.—Forty-sixth Congress.—John J. Ingalls. Volume **I**, section **690**.
 Kansas.—Fifty-third Congress.—Ady v. Martin. Volume **II**, section **1059**.
 Kansas.—Fifty-ninth Congress.—Joseph R. Burton. Volume **II**, section **1282**.
 Louisiana.—Thirty-eighth Congress.—Cutler and Smith. Volume **I**, section **385**.
 Louisiana.—Forty-second Congress.—Ray and McMillen. Volume **I**, sections **345, 346**.
 Louisiana.—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses.—Pinchback, McMillen, Marr, and Eustis. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.
 Louisiana.—Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congresses.—Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning. Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.
 Maryland.—Sixtieth Congress.—John W. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **88**.
 Michigan.—Sixty-seventh Congress.—Ford v. Newberry. Volume **VI**, sections **72–74**.
 Minnesota.—Thirty-fifth Congress.—James Shields. Volume **I**, section **399**.
 Minnesota.—Sixty-ninth Congress.—Johnson v. Schall. Volume **VI**, section **171**.
 Mississippi.—Forty-fifth Congress.—L. Q. C. Lamar. Volume **I**, section **359**.
 Missouri.—Forty-second Congress.—Lewis v. Bogy. Volume **I**, section **696**.
 Montana.—Fifty-first Congress.—Sanders, Power, Clark, and Maginnis. Volume **I**, section **358**.
 Montana.—Fifty-sixth Congress.—William A. Clark. Volume **I**, sections **692–695**.
 New Hampshire.—Thirty-third Congress.—Charles G. Atherton. Volume **V**, section **6689**.
 New Jersey.—Thirty-ninth Congress.—John P. Stockton. Volume **II**, section **877**.
 New Mexico.—Sixty-ninth Congress.—Bursum v. Bratton. Volume **VI**, section **170**.
 New York.—Forty-seventh Congress.—Lapham and Miller. Volume **II**, section **955**.
 North Carolina.—Forty-eighth Congress.—Joseph C. Abbott. Volume **I**, section **463**.
 North Dakota.—Sixty-ninth Congress.—Gerald P. Nye. Volume **VI**, section **173**.
 Ohio.—Forty-ninth Congress.—Henry B. Payne. Volume **I**, section **691**. Marcus A. Hanna (foot-note). Volume **I**, section **691**.
 Oregon.—Forty-fifth Congress.—La Fayette Grover. Volume **I**, section **552**.
 Pennsylvania.—Thirty-fourth Congress.—Simon Cameron. Volume **I**, section **688**.
 Pennsylvania.—Seventieth Congress.—William B. Wilson v. William S. Vare. Volume **VI**, section **180**.
 Rhode Island.—Twenty-third Congress.—Asher Robbins. Volume **I**, section **627**.
 South Carolina.—Forty-fifth Congress.—Corbin v. Butler. Volume **I**, sections **628–631**.
 Texas.—Forty-second Congress.—Reynolds v. Hamilton. Volume **I**, section **395**.
 Texas.—Fifty-second Congress.—Horace Chilton. Volume **II**, section **1228**.
 Texas.—Sixth-eighth Congress.—Peddy v. Mayfield. Volume **VI**, section **165**.
 Utah.—Fifty-eighth Congress.—Reed Smoot. Volume **I**, sections **481–483**.
 Virginia.—Thirty-seventh Congress.—Willey and Carlile. Volume **I**, section **383**.
 Virginia.—Thirty-eighth Congress.—Segar and Underwood. Volume **I**, section **384**.
 West Virginia.—Fiftieth Congress.—Lucas v. Faulkner. Volume **I**, section **632**.
 West Virginia.—Sixth-second Congress.—Clarence W. Watson and William E. Chilton. Volume **VI**, section **87**.
 West Virginia.—Sixty-fifth Congress.—Howard Sutherland. Volume **VI**, section **82**.
 Wisconsin.—Sixty-second Congress.—Isaac Stephenson. Volume **VI**, sections **83–85**.
 Miscellaneous.—Smith, Winthrop, Phelps, and Cass. Volume **I**, sections **787–790**.

ELECTIONS OF SENATORS—Continued.**(24) In General**

- In an election case the Senate considered so far as applicable testimony taken by its committee, in a former Congress, in a matter to which neither contestant was a party. Volume **I**, section **348**.
- In a Senate election case, by consent of the parties, testimony taken by Senate and House committees in proceedings to which neither contestant was a party, was admitted for what it was worth. Volume **I**, section **356**.
- The Name of a candidate for United States Senator on the ballot was held not to be such distinguishing mark as would destroy the secrecy of the ballot. Volume **I**, section **643**.
- The Senate has admitted a person elected while the case of another claimant to the seat was yet pending. Volume **I**, section **353**.
- A resolution determining title to a seat in the Senate raises a question of the highest privilege and takes precedence over any other order. Volume **VI**, section **173**.
- Failure to comply with statutory requirements in the signing, numbering, and stamping of ballots was disregarded by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

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

ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

- A Commission consisting of Members of the House and Senate and certain members of the judiciary was provided by law to settle disputed questions relating to the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1953**.
- In 1877 objections to the counting of the electoral vote of a State where referred by law from the joint meeting to the Electoral Commission. Volume **III**, section **1954**.
- In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five members of the Electoral Commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.
- In 1877 the House authorized its members of the Electoral Commission to sit during the session of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4549**.
- During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter to the Electoral Commission Volume **III**, section **1955**.

ELECTORAL COUNT.

- (1) Privileges, powers, and duties of Congress as to.
- (2) Special provisions for the count of 1877.
- (3) Time of and arrangement for.
- (4) Ceremonies of joint meeting.
- (5) Presiding officers.—Functions of President of Senate and Speaker.
- (6) Presiding officers.—Personal relations to the count.
- (7) The tellers.
- (8) Debate and motions generally not in order in joint meeting.
- (9) As to recesses and adjournment of joint meeting.
- (10) Proceedings in either House on separating for decisions.
- (11) The certificates and objections thereto.—Transmission of.
- (12) The certificates and objections thereto.—Presentation, reading, and making objection.
- (13) The certificates and objections thereto.—Separation of two Houses to consider.
- (14) The certificates and objections thereto.—Votes given previous to admission of States.
- (15) The certificates and objections thereto.—Irregular certificates.
- (16) The certificates and objections thereto.—Conflicting certificates.
- (17) The certificates and objections thereto.—As to qualifications of electors.
- (18) The certificates and objections thereto.—General objections.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.

- (19) **The result.—Report of tellers.**
- (20) **The result.—Declaration by presiding officer.**
- (21) **The result.—Alternative announcement.**
- (22) **The result.—Notification of candidates found elected.**
- (23) **The result.—Election when the count shows no choice**
- (24) **Journal entry of proceedings.**
- (25) **Questions of privilege relating to.**
- (26) **The various counts.**

(1) Privileges, Powers, and Duties of Congress as to.

In 1877 the privileges, powers, and duties of the two Houses, respectively, in connection with the electoral count were carefully examined. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

In a message in 1865 the President of the United States disclaimed all right of interfering with the canvassing or counting of the electoral votes (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

The Houses of Congress do not have, in counting the electoral vote, the power to inquire into the circumstances under which the primary vote for Presidential Electors is given in a State. Volume **III**, section **1977**.

The House, by formal resolutions, declared that there was no power in Congress or elsewhere to revise or change the result arrived at in the joint meeting for counting the electoral vote of 1877. Volume **III**, sections **1924, 1925**.

A controversy in any State over the appointment of Presidential electors, settled in accordance with a law of that State six days before the time for the meeting of the electors, shall not be a cause of question in the counting of the electoral vote by Congress. Volume **III**, section **1914**.

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

(2) Special Provisions for the Count of 1877.

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

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

A commission, consisting of Members of the House and Senate and certain members of the Judiciary, was provided by law to settle disputed questions relating to the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

(3) Time of, and Arrangements for.

The electoral count occurs in the Hall of the House at 1 p.m. on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of electors. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

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

The former joint rule providing for the electoral count (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provide for the meeting to count the electoral vote, for the appointment of tellers, and for the declaration of the state of the vote. Volume **III**, section **1961**.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution provided for the meeting to count the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

The date for the count of the electoral vote falling on Calendar Wednesday, the House by resolution provided for a recess on that day. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

In 1801 the electoral count took place in accordance with arrangements made separately by the two Houses but identical in essential particulars. Volume **III**, section **1931**.

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**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(3) Time of, and Arrangements for—Continued.**

The joint committee which arranged for the electoral count of 1857 consisted of a larger number of Representatives than Senators, as had been the practice previously in reference to similar committees. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

Changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual count by the House and Senate are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4303**.

A bill related to the constitutional functions of the House in counting the electoral vote was held to be highly privileged. Volume **III**, section **2578**.

Neither House recesses or adjourns for the electoral count. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

(4) Ceremonies of Joint Meeting.

The conduct of the electoral count is frequently a matter of perfunctory routine. Volume **VI**, section **442**.

The usage as to preliminary messages between the two Houses when they are about to assemble in joint meeting for the count of the electoral vote (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1961**.

In the earlier practice the House, as the hour for the electoral count approached, sent a message to the Senate announcing readiness to receive the latter body. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

The statutes give directions for seating the officers and Members of the two Houses at the counting of the electoral votes. Volume **III**, section **1919**.

The rule for the seating of officers and Members at a joint session of the two Houses for counting the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1920**.

At the electoral count of 1853 the Senators and officers participating were seated with especial care as to order. Volume **III**, section **1945**.

At the electoral count of 1821 a committee was appointed to receive the President and Members of the Senate at the door and conduct them to their seats. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

At the electoral count of 1821 the Members of the House arose and stood uncovered when the Senate entered the Hall. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

The House by resolution makes a special disposition of the galleries for the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1961**.

Orders relating to the use of the galleries of the House during the electoral count are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4327**.

In the absence of the customary resolution relating to disposition of the galleries during the electoral count, the usual reservations were made by the direction of the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

Senators who had been candidates for the office of Vice President in the election did not attend the joint session for the count of the electoral vote. Volume **VI**, section **445**.

(5) Presiding Officers.—Functions of President of Senate and Speaker.

The President of the Senate is the Presiding Officer of the joint meeting for the count of the electoral votes. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

At the first electoral count the Senate elected a President pro tempore solely for that occasion. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

At the first electoral count held in the Hall of the House the President of the Senate sat at the right of the Speaker and the Senators on the right of the Hall. Volume **III**, section **1930**.

The President of the Senate preserves order in the joint meeting for the count of the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1921**.

In 1881 the Senate determined that its President had no authority to decide on the reception or rejection of electoral votes. Volume **III**, section **1957**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(5) Presiding Officers.—Functions of President of Senate and Speaker**—Continued.

In the electoral count of 1817 the Speaker presided with the President of the Senate and ruled on a proposition made by a member of the House. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

At the electoral count of 1821 the Speaker was made, so far as the action of the House could control, Presiding Officer of the House portion of the joint meeting, and he did, in fact, so preside. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

Disorder arising in the joint meeting during the electoral count of 1869, the Speaker called Members of the House to order and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist. Volume **III**, section **1950**.

(6) Presiding Officers.—Personal Relations to the Count.

In a case where the Vice-President was also the Vice-President-elect, the Senate announced the election of a President pro tempore for the sole purpose of opening the certificates and counting the votes, but it does not appear certain that he acted. Volume **III**, section **1929**.

Instance wherein the Vice-President, who was also the President-elect, presided at the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1930**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax presided with the President pro tempore at the electoral count of 1869, although he was ascertained by that count to be the Vice-President-elect. Volume **III**, section **1950**.

The Speaker of the House, being the Vice-President-elect, called a Member to the chair during discussion of a question relating to the electoral count. Volume **II**, section **1365**.

The Vice president elect, as Speaker of the House, participated in the ceremonies. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

(7) The Tellers.

In 1921 the provision authorizing the naming of tellers, which on the occasion of the electoral counts of 1909, 1913, and 1917 had been incorporated in separate resolutions, was included in the original resolution providing for the joint session. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

Two tellers are appointed on the part of each House to tabulate the votes in the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

While the Speaker has at times appointed the tellers for the electoral count as of his own authority, yet the best-considered opinion is that the function belongs to the House itself (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1961**.

For the electoral count of 1853 the House authorized the Speaker to appoint the tellers. Volume **III**, section **1945**.

The House authorized the Speaker to appoint the tellers for the electoral count of 1857. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

The House empowered the Speaker to appoint the tellers for the electoral count of 1861. Volume **III**, section **1947**.

In 1901 the Speaker, with the assent of the House, appointed the tellers for the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1962**.

At the electoral count of 1849 the Speaker appointed the tellers on the part of the House without authority expressly given. Volume **III**, section **1944**.

In 1877 the Speaker appointed the tellers for the electoral count without special authority from the House, and named them all from the majority party, a course which was followed by the President pro tempore. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

The tellers on the part of the House for the electoral count of 1789 were appointed by resolution. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

A teller appointed for the electoral count may be excused by authority of the House. Volume **III**, section **1944**.

Instance in which a teller resigned and suggested the appointment of a successor. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(8) Debate and Motions Generally Not in Order in Joint Meeting.**

In the joint meeting for the count of the electoral vote no debate is allowed and no question is put by the Presiding Officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw. Volume **III**, section **1921**.

While in joint meeting for counting the electoral vote the two Houses may consider no proposition and perform no business not prescribed by the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

In the electoral count of 1821 all debate and proceedings not prescribed in the joint rule were held out of order in the joint meeting. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

During the electoral count of 1857 the President pro tempore held that the joint meeting might not pass on the validity of the vote of a State. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

During the electoral count of 1869 the President pro tempore declined to entertain a resolution offered by a Member of the House. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

During the electoral count of 1877 a Member of the House was permitted by unanimous consent to make to the joint meeting a statement relating to an unofficial return. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

In the joint meeting for the electoral count of 1877 a Member of the House raised a question as to the presence of a quorum of the Senate, but it was disregarded by the President pro tempore. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

During the electoral count of 1873 the joint meeting made, by unanimous consent, orders relating to the reading of the certificates and the consideration of objections. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

At the electoral count of 1849 the Vice-President ruled that in the joint meeting no other motion or proceeding than that prescribed by the Constitution was in order. Volume **III**, section **1944**.

A motion was entertained in the joint meeting for the electoral count of 1865, but only for determination by the House separately. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

During the electoral count of 1857 it was held that no vote could be taken in the joint meeting and that no motion calling for a vote was in order. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

During the electoral count of 1869 the President pro tempore used his discretion about entertaining points of order, but declined absolutely to entertain appeals. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

In the joint meeting for the electoral count of 1877 the President pro tempore declined to entertain either a resolution or an appeal. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

The Vice-President held in 1873 that an appeal might not be taken in the joint meeting for counting the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

(9) As to Recesses and Adjournment of Joint Meeting.

The statutes prescribe directions as to recesses and adjournment of the joint meeting and the two Houses during the count of the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1919**.

During the electoral count of 1869 the President pro tempore ruled out of order a motion that the joint meeting adjourn, and after the announcement of the vote the Senate retired without motion. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

During the electoral count of 1877 the President pro tempore declined to entertain a motion that the joint meeting take a recess. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

(10) Proceedings in Either House on Separating for Decision.

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 **1922**.

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

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(10) Proceedings in Either House on Separating for Decision—Continued.**

The electoral law of 1877 providing for putting “the main question without debate” the Speaker held that this admitted any motions pertaining to the main question. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

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

During the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker held that the House alone might not refer a matter of the Electoral Commission. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

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

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

The two Houses having separated to pass on an objection raised during the electoral count of 1877 the Speaker decided that the right to prior recognition belonged to the Member who had raised the objection in the joint meeting. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

When the two Houses separate to pass on an objection to counting an electoral vote the message that the House is ready to receive the Senate again is sometimes sent by the Clerk without special direction. Volume **III**, section **1923**.

The two Houses having separated for action on an objection during the electoral count of 1869 the House announced to the Senate by message its decision. Volume **III**, section **1950**.

After the two Houses had separately considered objections raised during the electoral count of 1873 they informed one another of their conclusions by message, and the House by message informed the Senate of its readiness to receive then in order to proceed with the count. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

(11) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Transmission of.

The statutes provide for transmitting the certificates of the action of the electors in each State to the President of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1916**. Volume **VI**, section **440**.

Certificates of the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President are transmitted to the President of the Senate, who may in case of delay send for them. Volume **III**, section **1917**. Volume **VI**, section **441**.

In 1877 the President pro tempore declined to receive an unofficial certificate of the electoral vote Vermont presented in joint meeting by a Member of the House. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

The copies of the electoral votes transmitted to House and Senate in accordance with the law are not among the papers essential at the count. Volume **III**, section **1926**.

The executive of each State is charged with the duty of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the appointment of electors and the names and votes; and of delivering a similar certificate to the electors. Volume **VI**, section **439**.

It is the duty of the executive of any State wherein there may be a controversy as to the appointment of electors to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of the determination thereof. Volume **VI**, section **439**.

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

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

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(12) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Presentation, Reading, and Making Objection.**

The certificates of electoral votes are presented to the joint meeting in alphabetical order of States, and on being read are subject to objection in writing signed by at least one Member and one Senator. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

It was held during the electoral count of 1865 that an objection to the vote of a State must be raised at the time of the reading of the certificate. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

The President pro tempore held during the electoral count of 1869 that under the terms of the then existing joint rule an objection to the counting of an electoral vote should be in writing and specific. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

When an objection is raised to the counting of the electoral vote of a State in joint meeting two copies are made of the objection, one for use of the House and the other for the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

Under the former joint rule for counting the electoral vote the Vice-President held that objection to the vote of a State, even for a constitutional reason, should be made at the time the vote was opened and counted. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

During the electoral count of 1873 the objection to the vote of Georgia was by unanimous consent reserved until objection was made to the vote of Mississippi, when the Houses separated and considered the two. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

(13) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Separation of Two Houses to Consider.

In case of objection to an electoral certificate, or in case of conflicting certificates, the Senate retires and the two Houses consider the matter separately. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

In 1817 it was held that an objection to the electoral vote of a State might not be debated or considered in the joint meeting, and the two Houses separated for action. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

During the electoral count of 1857, a question arising as to the electoral vote of Wisconsin, a Senator moved and the Senate voted to retire to its own Chamber, whence it did not return. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

In the electoral counts of 1817 and 1821, when a Member of the House objected to the electoral vote of a State, it appears that the House alone acted on the objection. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

In 1877 objections to the counting of the electoral vote of a State were referred by law from the joint meeting to the Electoral Commission. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

When, during the electoral count of 1873, the two House separated to consider objections, the Vice-President, who had custody of the documents, left with the House duplicates of the electoral certificates. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

(14) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Votes Given Previous to Admission of States.

At the electoral count of 1817 the votes of Indiana were counted, although given previous to the admission of the State to the Union. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

In 1821 the electoral vote of Missouri was objected to on the ground that the State was not in the Union, but as the vote was not material to the result the objection was tabled. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

(15) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Irregular Certificates.

At the electoral count of 1809 an informality in a certificate from one of the States was noticed, but no action was taken in relation to it. Volume **III**, section **1933**.

In 1873 objections were made to the electoral vote of Texas on the ground of a defective certificate and because less than an assumed quorum of the electors had acted, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1970**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(15) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Irregular Certificates—Continued.**

In 1873 objection was made both to the substance and form of the electoral certificate of Arkansas, and the two Houses disagreeing the vote was not counted. Volume **III**, section **1969**.

In 1873 there was objection to the electoral vote of Mississippi because of alleged informalities and deficiencies in the certificate, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1966**.

(16) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—Conflicting Certificates.

In 1873 the electoral vote of Louisiana was rejected, objections having been made because of conflicting certificates and on other grounds. Volume **III**, section **1968**.

In 1877 objection was made to one of the conflicting electoral certificates from South Carolina on the grounds that the election was not legal for want of proper law, that there was no republican form of government in the State, etc., but the certificate was admitted. Volume **III**, section **1977**.

There being conflicting electoral certificates from Oregon in 1877, the Electoral Commission decided in favor of the electors whom the secretary of state legally certified as having the highest number of votes, although the governor had issued a certificate to others. Volume **III**, section **1975**.

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

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

(17) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—As to Qualifications of Electors.

No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed an elector. Volume **III**, sections **1911**, **1912**.

In 1837 the votes of certain disqualified Presidential electors were counted, their number not being sufficient to affect the result and there being doubt as to what tribunal should pass on the qualifications. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

In 1837 a joint committee of the two Houses found that several electors were disqualified by reason of holding offices of trust or profit under the United States at the time of their election. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

It was held not to be competent to go behind the official certificates and papers to prove the alleged disqualifications of certain Louisiana members of the electoral college of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1972**.

In 1877 objection was made that a Wisconsin elector was disqualified by reason of holding another office, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1979**.

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

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**.

In 1877 an objection was made to one elector of Michigan on the ground that he had been improperly chosen in place of an elector alleged to be disqualified, but the two Houses decided to count the vote. Volume **III**, section **1973**.

An elector disqualified by reason of holding another office resigned both offices, whereupon he was made eligible to fill the vacancy thus caused among the electors. Volume **III**, section **1975**.

A controversy in any State over the appointment of presidential electors settled in accordance with a law of that State six days before the time for the meeting of the electors shall not be a cause of question in the counting of the electoral votes by Congress. Volume **VI**, section **438**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(18) The Certificates and Objections Thereto.—General Objections.**

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

A difficulty was caused during the electoral count of 1857 by the vote of Wisconsin, which was not cast on the day prescribed by law. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

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

Objection was made to the manner of appointment of one of the electors of Rhode Island in 1877, but the two Houses decided to count the vote. Volume **III**, section **1978**.

In 1877 an objection was made that one of the electors of Pennsylvania was illegally appointed, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1976**.

Objection was made to the manner of appointment of one of the electors of Vermont in 1877, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1980**.

In 1873 objection was made that the electoral vote of Georgia should not be counted, as it had been cast for Horace Greeley, who was dead, and the two Houses not agreeing the vote was not counted. Volume **III**, section **1967**.

At the electoral count of 1817 objection was made by a Member of the House rising in his place to the counting of the vote of Indiana. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

(19) The Result.—Report of Tellers.

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

(20) The Result.—Declaration by Presiding Officer.

At the conclusion of the electoral count the President of the Senate merely announces the state of the vote, which, with the list of the votes, is entered on the journals of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

At the electoral count of 1885 the President pro tempore, in announcing the result, disclaimed any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever. Volume **III**, section **1958**.

At the electoral count of 1873 the Vice-President, in accordance with the previous practice, not only announced the state of the vote, but declared those elected. Volume **III**, section **1952**.

(21) The Result.—Alternative Announcement.

At the electoral count of 1821 arrangement was made for an alternative announcement in case objections should be made to the electoral vote of Missouri which would not change the result. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

At the electoral count of 1837 the vote of Michigan, which was not essential in the result, was given an alternative announcement, as the State had not been admitted to the Union at the time the vote was cast. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

The State of Georgia having cast her vote on a day different from that prescribed by law, an alternative announcement was made at the counting of the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1957**.

In 1869 the electoral vote of Georgia was announced in an alternative way, the objections to it being several in number. Volume **III**, section **1965**.

A provision providing for an alternative announcement of the electoral vote of Georgia caused much disagreement in the electoral count of 1869. Volume **III**, section **1949**.

(22) The Result.—Notification of Candidates Found Elected.

Precedents of the House and Senate in relation to notifying the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of their elections. Volume **III**, section **2000**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**The Result.—Election When the Count Shows No Choice.**

Provisions of the Constitution governing proceedings of the House in electing a President. Volume **III**, section **1981**.

The rules adopted by the House to govern the voting for the President of the United States when the election was thrown into the House by the failure of the electoral college to make a choice. Volume **III**, sections **1982, 1984**.

There being no choice in the electoral college in 1801, the House of Representatives proceeded to elect a President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1983**.

The electoral college having failed to choose a President of the United States in 1825, the House proceeded to elect in accordance with the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **1938**.

After the electoral count of 1837 had shown no choice for Vice-President, the Senate proceeded to elect in accordance with the constitutional requirement. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

(24) Journal Entry of Proceedings.

The proceedings of the joint meeting to count the electoral vote are journalized in the same form as the proceedings of the House alone. Volume **IV**, section **2876**.

The report by tellers is made and signed in duplicate, and is entered upon the Journal of each of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

The House declined to amend its Journal so as to include the letter of a Presidential elector explaining his inability to give his vote. Volume **IV**, section **2875**.

(25) Questions of Privilege Relating to.

A proposition relating to the counting of the electoral vote presents a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2573–2575**.

A resolution declaring that the counting of the electoral vote of a certain State by direction of the Presiding Officer of the Senate was an invasion of the privileges of the House was held in order in the House. Volume **III**, section **2576**.

A resolution relating to alleged fraud in connection with the electoral count has been presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2577**.

(26) The Various Counts.

1789. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

1793. Volume **III**, section **1929**.

1797. Volume **III**, section **1930**.

1801. Volume **III**, section **1931**.

1805. Volume **III**, section **1932**.

1809. Volume **III**, section **1933**.

1813. Volume **III**, section **1934**.

1817. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

1821. Volume **III**, sections **1936, 1937**.

1825. Volume **III**, section **1938**.

1829. Volume **III**, section **1939**.

1833. Volume **III**, section **1940**.

1837. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

1841. Volume **III**, section **1942**.

1845. Volume **III**, section **1943**.

1849. Volume **III**, section **1944**.

1853. Volume **III**, section **1945**.

1857. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

1861. Volume **III**, section **1947**.

1865. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

ELECTORAL COUNT—Continued.**(26) The Various Counts**—Continued.

- 1869. Volume **III**, sections **1949, 1950**.
- 1873. Volume **III**, sections **1951, 1952**.
- 1877. Volume **III**, sections **1953–1956**.
- 1881. Volume **III**, section **1957**.
- 1885. Volume **III**, section **1958**.
- 1889. Volume **III**, sections **1959, 1960**.
- 1893. Volume **III**, sections **1959, 1960**.
- 1897. Volume **III**, section **1961**.
- 1901. Volume **III**, section **1962**.
- 1905. Volume **III**, section **1963**.
- 1909. Volume **VI**, section **442**.
- 1913. Volume **VI**, section **442**.
- 1917. Volume **VI**, section **442**.
- 1921. Volume **VI**, section **443**.
- 1925. Volume **VI**, section **444**.
- 1929. Volume **VI**, section **445**.
- 1933. Volume **VI**, section **446**.

ELECTORS. See “Elections of Representatives” and “Electoral Count.”

ELECTRICIAN.

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

ELEVATORS.

Propositions relating to the convenience of Members of the House, as the installation of elevators, were held to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and privileged for report at any time in connection with disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII**, section **2301**.

ELK.

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

ELLIOTT.

The South Carolina election case of Smalls v. Elliott in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1013–1015**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The South Carolina election case of Murray v. Elliott in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

EMBASSIES.

The embassies of China and Japan were received by the House. Volume **V**, sections **7085, 7086**. The President, at will, may raise a legation to an embassy or reduce an embassy to a legation, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, and where the President has made such change and followed it with an appointment which has been approved by the Senate, an appropriation for the salary of the appointee is in order unless the rate of pay is in contravention of law. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

EMBASSIES—Continued.

Hire of a steam launch was held to be a necessary expense incident to maintenance of an embassy at Constantinople, and an appropriation therefore was admitted on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1253**.

An appropriation for loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies and legations was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1250**.

EMBLEM.

A county official having, with intent to deceive voters, changed the party emblems on the official ballot, the House overruled its committee and rejected the entire returns. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

No surprise being practiced on the voters, who were free to vote for whom they pleased, alleged irregularities in placing a name under a party emblem do not vitiate the election. Volume **II**, section **1117**.

EMERGENCIES.

While the Speaker has, on extraordinary occasions of emergency or routine, recognized Members to request unanimous consent for consideration of unprivileged matters, it is not the practice. Volume **VII**, section **983**.

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

An appropriation to be expended in case of emergency only was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1192**.

An appropriation for contingent expenses and unforeseen emergencies was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1241**.

A bill making supplemental appropriation for emergency construction on public works is not a general appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1122**.

EMERSON, ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

Decision of, on question relating to—Organization of the House. Volume **I**, sections **76, 77**.

EMOLUMENTS.

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**.

EMPLOYEES. See Also "Clerks."

- (1) **Of the House.—Appointment and direction of.**
- (2) **Of the House.—Compensation of.**
- (3) **Of the House.—Questions of privilege relating to.**
- (4) **Of the House.—Not to produce papers before the courts.**
- (5) **Of the House.—In general.**
- (6) **Authorization of provisions for, on general appropriation bills.**
- (7) **Jurisdiction of committees as to, generally.**
- (8) **Reference to, in election cases.**

(1) Of the House.—Appointment and Direction of.

Resolutions authorizing the employment of persons by the House are reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4333**.

The House has at times laid down general principles to govern the selection of its employees. Volume **V**, sections **7239, 7240**.

A declaration of the House concerning appointments by the officers of the House. Volume **V**, section **7240**.

Each of the elected officers of the House appoints the employees of his department provided by law. Volume **I**, section **187**.

EMPLOYEES—Continued.**(1) Of the House.—Appointment and direction of—Continued.**

It is within the power of the officers of the House to remove at will employees subject to appointment by them, and to refrain from appointing their successors. Volume **VI**, section **36**.

The House declined to interfere with the Clerk's power of removing his subordinates. Volume **I**, section **249**.

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

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

Employees under the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster shall generally be assigned only to the duties for which they are appointed. Volume **V**, section **7232**.

Employees of the House may not sublet their duties or divide their compensation with others. Volume **V**, section **7232**.

The officers of the House, except the Speaker, are required to make monthly certificates as to the presence of the employees on their pay rolls. Volume **V**, section **7233**.

The Committee on Accounts are to inquire into the enforcement of the statutes relating to employees of the House and are empowered to send for persons and papers. Volume **V**, section **7233**.

No officer or employee of the House shall be an agent for the prosecution of a claim against the Government. Volume **V**, section **7227**.

Duty of the Committee on Accounts to examine as to observance of the rule forbidding officers and employees of the House from being interested in claims. Volume **V**, section **7227**.

One Congress may not, even by statute, provide officers or employees for the service of its successor. One House may continue the tenure of an officer after the Congress for which he was appointed has expired, but a subsequent House may remove such officer and appoint another in his stead. Volume **VI**, section **36**.

Supervision of the press gallery, including designation of its employees, is vested in the standing committee of correspondents, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

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

(2) Of the House.—Compensation of.

The Clerk is required to pay the officers and employees of the House on the last secular day of each month. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The Clerk is required to pay the officers and employees of the House on the first secular day of each month. Volume **VI**, section **27**.

The House has insisted on its right to determine the compensation of its own officers and employees. Volume **V**, sections **7241**, **7242**.

An ordinary appropriation for session employees is not available at an extra session. Volume **V**, section **7231**.

Extra services of employees are properly compensated under authority of a resolution agreed to by the House. Volume **V**, section **7238**.

Decision as to per diem employees in case of an appropriation for a longer time than their actual employment. Volume **V**, section **7230**.

An appropriation to give employees of the House a month's pay in addition to the annual salary is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1310**.

In case of a month's extra pay an employee having an annual salary is entitled to one-twelfth of the sum of that salary. Volume **V**, section **7229**.

EMPLOYEES—Continued.**(2) Of the House.—Compensation of—Continued.**

The representatives of an employee deceased before the passage of an act granting a month's extra pay are not entitled to what would be paid to the employee were he alive. Volume **V**, section **7228**.

A resolution providing additional compensation for employees of the House to be paid from the contingent fund, when reported by the Committee on Accounts, was held to come within the privilege given that committee to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2305**.

A resolution fixing salaries of House employees was held not privileged when reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2302**.

Payment of clerk hire from lump sum appropriations to persons carried on the rolls in another capacity is additional compensation and prohibited by law. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

(3) Of the House.—Questions of Privilege Relating to.

A resolution for the investigation of the conduct of an employee of the House may be presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2646**.

A resolution reported from the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics and relating to the sanitary conditions surrounding certain employees was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2633**.

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

An alleged attempt of a doorkeeper to detain and arrest a Member who was about to leave the Hall was held to involve a question of privilege, no authority having been given the Doorkeeper so to act. Volume **III**, section **2524**.

A resolution from the Committee on Accounts to authorize an appropriation for extra compensation to an employee is not privileged. Volume **IV**, section **4645**.

A resolution relating to the dismissal of an employee was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2634**.

(4) Of the House.—Not to Produce Papers Before the Courts.

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**.

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**.

No officer or employee should furnish any copy of any testimony given or paper filed on any investigation before the House or any of its committees. Volume **III**, section **2663**.

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**.

(5) Of the House.—In General.

The old and new systems of providing clerks for Members. Volume **II**, section **1151**.

The old law as to clerk hire for Members and construction thereof. Volume **II**, section **1152**.

No page, except chief pages and riding pages, shall be under 12 or more than 18 years of age. Volume **V**, section **7233**.

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**.

Origin of the employment of committee stenographers. Volume **V**, section **6958**.

Form of announcement to the Senate of the death of its Chief Clerk. Volume **V**, section **7175**.

EMPLOYEES—Continued.**(5) Of the House.—In General—Continued.**

Charges being made against the Chief Clerk by a Member, the House ordered an investigation (footnote). Volume **I**, section **294**.

The Kansas committee of 1856 was empowered by the House to employ or dismiss clerks and assistant sergeants-at-arms and to administer oaths to them. Volume **III**, section **1752**.

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

While customary to grant the widow of an employee of the House an amount equal to one-half of a year's salary, in exceptional instances the House has authorized payment of the full amount of the annual salary. Volume **VIII**, section **3600**.

Discussion as to the propriety of employees of the House accepting employment by agencies interested in pending legislation. Volume **VI**, section **397**.

The employment of persons in the service of the House having been authorized, resolutions designating individuals to fill such positions are not necessarily reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII**, section **2057**.

Communications announcing resignations of employees of the House from statutory offices are read and ordered to be laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **33**.

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

Officers and employees of the House may not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote unless their duties so require. Volume **VI**, section **192**.

(6) Authorization of Provisions for, on General Appropriation Bills.

It is not in order to provide on an appropriation bill for payments to employees of the House unless the House by prior action has authorized the same. Volume **IV**, sections **3654**, **3655**.

The House having passed a resolution from the Committee on Accounts authorizing the employment of a person, a provision for the salary is in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VI**, section **3656**.

A law authorizing the employment of "watchmen, laborers, and other employees" was held not to contemplate such officials as superintendents and clerks in a department. Volume **IV**, section **3590**.

Construction of the law authorizing the employment of "watchmen, laborers, and other employees" in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4739**.

Construction of the law authorizing the employment of mechanics and laborers and other employees in the executive departments. Volume **VII**, section **1317**.

The House having passed a resolution from the Committee on Accounts directing the Committee on Appropriations to provide for paying a certain sum to a certain employee, an amendment to effect this purpose was held in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3657**, **3658**.

The House having passed a resolution from the Committee on Accounts authorizing the employment of a person, a provision for the salary is in order on an appropriation bill, but such provision shall conform with the provisions of the resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1313**.

The recommendation of a committee of the House is not authorization sufficient to justify appropriations for House employees on the deficiency bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3661–3663**.

The statute requiring specific authorization and appropriation for clerks and other employees in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **3700**.

A general law authorizing certain employees when specifically provided for in an appropriation bill, a provision making the appropriation for them was held in order. Volume **IV**, section **3668**.

EMPLOYEES—Continued.**(6) Authorization of Provisions for, on General Appropriate Bills—Continued.**

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for does not apply to offices not attached to departments. Volume **IV**, sections **3670–3674**.

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for does not apply to officers not allotted to departments or to officers not at the seat of government. Volume **IV**, sections **3670–3674**.

Statutory provision for such employees “as may be authorized by law” is construed to authorize appropriations to pay classes of employees so authorized. Volume **VII**, section **1325**.

Statutes authorizing the employment of such departmental clerks “as may be appropriated for by Congress from year to year” or “as Congress may from time to time provide” were held to warrant appropriations for clerkships not otherwise authorized. Volume **VII**, section **1316**.

Denial of use of an appropriation for payment of salaries of employees of the Department of Agriculture who forecast the price of agricultural products was construed as a proper limitation and in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1663**.

The organic acts creating the Departments of Commerce and Labor, and subsequently the Department of Labor, were held to authorize lump-sum appropriations for special employees. Volume **VII**, section **1325**.

A proposition to repeal law authorizing employment of officers was held to effect a reduction of the number and salary of officers of the United States and to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1514**.

The law creating the Department of Agriculture authorizes appropriations for salaries of employees essential to its proper maintenance without designating the names of positions in which they shall serve, and in the absence of statutory provision to the contrary it is in order in an appropriation bill to name such position or to change the name of any division, bureau, or office previously appropriated for. Volume **VII**, section **1330**.

While the organic law establishing a department permits additions to the regular force of employees by classes, the addition of specified employees is not authorized. Volume **VII**, section **1163**.

The law authorizing the heads of departments to employ such clerks as may be appropriated for was held to warrant an appropriation for clerks in the field force of the Civil Service Commission. Volume **VII**, section **1320**.

A proposition to increase the number of employees fixed by law was held to be legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1456**.

Transfer of employees from lump-sum to statutory roll is not legislation, but creation of new statutory position or increase in salary in making such transfer is subject to point of order. Volume **VII**, section **1460**.

The granting of quarters as part of the compensation of a civil employee without a proportionate reduction of salary was held to be contrary to law and not to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1128**.

An appropriation for compensation of temporary employees to be fixed by the Executive was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1268**.

(7) Jurisdiction of Committees as to, Generally.

The Committee on reform in the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4297**.

The Committee on the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **VII**, section **2018**.

EMPLOYEES—Continued.**(7) Jurisdiction of Committees as to, Generally—Continued.**

The Committee on the Civil Service exercise exclusive jurisdiction of subjects relating to the retirement of employees in the classified civil service. Volume **VII**, section **2021**.

The classification of employees in the civil branches of the Government and their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service. Volume **VII**, section **2020**.

The granting of indefinite leaves of absence to superannuated employees of the Post Office Department is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and not the Committee on the Civil Service. Volume **VII**, section **2106**.

Matters relating to labor employed in the various branches of the Government service have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4250**.

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

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

The Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office. Volume **IV**, section **4348**. Volume **VII**, section **2096**.

Legislative propositions relating to organized activities of Government employees in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2010**.

A resolution providing for the employment of a designated individual at a stated salary to be paid out of the contingent fund was held to be privileged when reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2303**.

(8) Reference to, in Election Cases.

The law providing that employees of the State do not thereby gain a residence in the place where employed does not imply that presumption of nonresidence may not be overcome by proof. Volume **II**, section **1021**.

Rumors that certain employees have been intimidated are not considered in an election contest. Volume **II**, section **943**.

Indefinite and uncertain intimidation by employers of labor does not justify rejection of a poll. Volume **II**, section **1028**.

Common rumor of an indefinite amount of intimidation of workingmen by employers was disregarded by the House. Volume **II**, section **971**.

Influence of a highway superintendent over his employees at the polls was held to be intimidation. Volume **II**, section **1004**.

Threats of an overseer to discharge employees must be supplemented by testimony of employees thus intimidated if the House is to correct or reject the return. Volume **II**, section **1054**.

EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees Compensation Commission are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1785**.

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers. Volume **VII**, section **1769**.

EMPLOYMENTS.

The Committees on Expenditures in the several Departments have reported bills creating and abolishing offices and employments. Volume **IV**, section **4318**.

ENACTING CLAUSE.

- (1) **Form of.**
- (2) **Motion to strike out.—Application and precedence of.**
- (3) **Motion to strike out.—Effect of.**
- (4) **Motion to strike out.—In relation to debate.**
- (5) **Motion to strike out.—Consideration in House after Committee of Whole Reports.**
- (6) **Motion to strike out.—When House disagrees with Committee of the Whole.**

(1) Form of.

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

An instance wherein the enacting words of a bill were declaratory as well as legislative in form. Volume **II**, section **1506**.

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

A Senate joint resolution changed by amendment to the House to a concurrent resolution is still a Senate measure and the enacting clause conforms to that requirement. Volume **VII**, section **1044**.

(2) Motion to Strike Out.—Application and Precedence of.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause applies in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **5332**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause may be made until the first section of the bill has been read. Volume **V**, section **5327**. Volume **VIII**, section **2619**.

The motion to strike out the enacting words has precedence of a motion to amend. Volume **V**, section **5326**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2622**, **2627**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause has precedence of the motion to amend and may be offered while an amendment is pending. Volume **V**, sections **5328–5331**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2624–2626**.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause is, in effect, a preferential amendment, and in order at any time recognition is secured to offer it during the reading of the bill for amendment. Volume **VII**, section **787**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause is not subject to amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2626**.

After reading for amendment has begun in the Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is in order at any time until the stage of amendment has been passed. Volume **VIII**, section **2367**.

The reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole being concluded, a motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **4782**. Volume **VIII**, section **2368**.

As the motion to strike out the enacting clause is not in order until the first section of a bill has been read, or after reading for amendment has been concluded, where a bill contained but one paragraph the motion was entertained at the conclusion of the reading of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2618**.

A special order providing that a bill should be open to amendment in Committee of the Whole was held to prevent a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **IV**, section **3215**.

A special order providing that a bill should be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule was construed to admit the motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **VII**, section **787**.

A second motion to strike out the enacting clause is in order only when the bill has been materially modified by amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2635**, **2636**.

In the Committee of the Whole it is in order to move that the committee rise and report to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. Volume **VIII**, section **2622**.

ENACTING CLAUSE—Continued.**(2) Motion to Strike Out.—Application and Precedence of**—Continued.

A motion to rise and report with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out is in order at any time after the reading of the bill begins and before the stage of amendment has been passed, and takes precedence over the motion to rise and report with favorable recommendation. Volume **VIII**, section **2620**.

On adoption by Committee of the Whole of the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out the committee rises automatically. Volume **VIII**, section **2629**.

(3) Motion to Strike Out.—Effect of.

Striking out the enacting words of a bill constitutes its rejection. Volume **V**, section **5326**.

Instance wherein the House, having stricken out the enacting clause of a Senate bill, informed the Senate that they had rejected the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

Instances of the former practice of using the motion to strike out the enacting words as a means of taking bills from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, sections **5342–5344**.

Instance of a bill taken from the Committee of the Whole by striking out the enacting clause. Volume **V**, section **5331**.

(4) Motion to Strike Out.—In Relation to Debate.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause has the status of a motion to amend and is governed by the same rules of debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2627**.

On a motion to strike out the enacting clause a Member may debate the merits of the bill, but must confine himself to its provisions. Volume **V**, section **5336**.

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**.

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable under the five-minute rule limiting the time to five minutes on each side. Volume **VIII**, sections **2629, 2630**.

In Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable under the five-minute rule even after debate has been closed by motion on the pending section and amendments thereto. Volume **VIII**, section **2628**.

An order of Committee of the Whole closing debate on the pending section and amendments thereto is not applicable to a motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **VIII**, section **2632**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause is debatable and debate thereon is under the five-minute rule and may be closed on motion at any time after debate has begun. Volume **VIII**, sections **2618, 2631**.

Five minutes having been consumed in debate in favor of a motion to strike out the enacting clause in Committee of the Whole and five minutes against the motion, further debate was held to be precluded by a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **2627**.

Debate having been exhausted in Committee of the Whole on a proposed recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, a motion to strike out the last word of the motion is not in order, and additional time for debate may not be secured by offering a pro forma amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2629**.

A point of order against the motion to strike out the enacting clause must be made before debate has begun. Volume **V**, section **6902**. Volume **VIII**, section **3442**.

While the motion to strike out the enacting clause is pending in the Committee of the Whole the pro forma amendment to strike out the last word is not entertained. Volume **VIII**, section **2627**.

A Member rising to make a parliamentary inquiry may not under that guise offer a motion to strike out the enacting clause, but must have the floor in his own right for that purpose. Volume **VIII**, section **2625**.

ENACTING CLAUSE—Continued.**(5) Motion to Strike Out.—Consideration in House After Committee of the Whole Reports.**

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out, the motion to concur is debatable in the House. Volume **V**, sections **5337-5340**.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause is a motion to amend and yields to the motion to refer when reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2634**.

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out, a motion to lay on the table is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5337**.

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out, the previous question may be moved on a motion to concur without applying to further action on the bill. Volume **V**, section **5342**.

The Member on whose motion the enacting clause of a bill is stricken out in Committee of the Whole is entitled to prior recognition when the bill is reported to the House. Volume **V**, section **5337**.

When a bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, right to prior recognition passes from the Member in charge to the leading opponent of the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2629**.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which recommendation of the Committee of the Whole House that the enacting clause of a bill on the private calendar be stricken out was agreed to, may be entered on any day on which recognition is had for that purpose, but the motion may be taken up for consideration on private calendar Friday only. Volume **VII**, section **2786**.

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be stricken out, the bill goes back to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole as unfinished business. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.

(6) Motion to Strike Out.—When House Disagrees with Committee of the Whole.

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

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be stricken out, the bill stands recommitted to the Committee of the Whole unless the House refer it otherwise. Volume **V**, section **5326**.

The vote by which the enacting clause of a bill on the private calendar was stricken out being reconsidered, the question is pending on agreeing to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole and being decided in the negative, sends the bill back to the private calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2786**.

ENDORSEMENT.

Form of precept prescribed by the Senate to be indorsed on the writ of summons to Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

ENFORCEMENT.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized by rule to employ necessary aid to enforce the lawful orders, writs, etc., of the Senate sitting on impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

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

ENGLAND.

The West Virginia election case of Taylor v. England, in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **177**.

ENGLISH.

The Indiana election case of English v. Peelle in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **990**.

The California election case of English v. Hilborn in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge George W. English, United States judge for the eastern judicial district of Illinois. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

(1) In procedure of the House.—General Influence of.

(2) In procedure of the House.—Practice as to motions, etc., before adoption of rules.

(3) In procedure of the House.—In investigations.

(4) In procedure of the House.—In cases of contempt.

(1) In Procedure in the House.—General Influence of.

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

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

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

An instance wherein the precedents of Parliament were revoked and discussed. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

References to the precedents of Parliament. Volume **II**, sections **1622**, **1633**. Volume **IV**, section **3334**. Volume **V**, section **6120**.

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

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

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

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

(2) In Procedure of the House.—Practice as to Motions, etc., Before Adoption of Rules.

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

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

The parliamentary method of raising a committee to investigate an alleged error in the journal has not been utilized. Volume **IV**, section **2809**.

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

A call of the House is in order both under the general parliamentary law and the Constitution. Volume **IV**, section **2891**.

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

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

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

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS—Continued**(2) In Procedure of the House.—Practice as to Motions, etc., Before Adoption of Rules—**
Continued.

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

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

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

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

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5825**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under the general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

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

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

(3) In procedure of the House.—In Investigations.

The parliamentary law as to the examination of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In a debate as to the right of the House to compel the attendance of witnesses for a legislative inquiry the precedents of Parliament was considered. Volume **III**, sections **1816–1820**.

The rule of Parliament relating to members implicated by testimony discussed but not applied. Volume **III**, section **1844**.

A modification of the rule of Parliament in reference to the communication of testimony. Volume **III**, section **1851**.

(4) In Procedure of the House.—In for Cases of Contempt.

Discussion of the right of the House punish for contempt, with references to English precedents. Volume **III**, section **1667**.

Reference to English precedents as to power to punish for contempts. Volume **II**, section **1627**. Argument that the parliamentary law as to contempt does not apply to the House. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

References to English precedents in the Kilbourn case. Volume **II**, section **1611**.

Jefferson's summary of the privileges of the members of Parliament. Volume **III**, section **2668**.

The power to punish contempt vested in the House of Commons is not conferred by the Constitution upon Congress. Volume **VI**, section **534**.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.**(1) Rules and law for.****(2) Reading of an engrossed bill.****(3) In relation to amendment and votes.****(4) In relation to bills from the other House.****(1) Rules and Law for.**

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

The rules and law for the engrossment and enrollment of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**. In the last six days of a session the engrossing and enrolling of bills by hand instead of printing may be authorized by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, sections **3438, 3439**.

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

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS—Continued.**(1) Rules of Law for—Continued.**

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

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

(2) Reading of an Engrossed Bill.

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill, and although the previous question be ordered the bill on demand is laid aside until engrossed. Volume **IV**, sections **3395–3399**. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

The previous question having been ordered on a bill, the reading of the engrossed copy of which has been demanded after order for reading has been agreed to but deferred pending arrival of the actual engrossed copy, is privileged when the engrossed copy is received in the House. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

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

The proper time to demand the reading of the engrossed copy is immediately after ordered to be engrossed and before read a third time by title. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.

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

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

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

The consideration of a bill under special order takes precedence of reading of engrossed copy of bill on which the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VII**, section **764**.

(3) In Relation to Amendment and Votes.

A bill is not amended on its first reading, but pending the engrossment and third reading. Volume **V**, section **5781**.

The question on the engrossment and third reading being decided in the negative, the bill is rejected. Volume **IV**, sections **3420, 3421**.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the engrossment of a bill may be admitted after the previous question has been moved on a motion to postpone. Volume **V**, section **5663**.

Pending the engrossment of a general appropriation bill an amendment proposing legislation may be authorized by the adoption of a report from the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **3844**.

Conference reports in citing amendments must refer to the engrossed copies of the bill and amendments and not to reprints. Volume **VIII**, section **3297**.

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

(4) In Relation to Bills From the Other House.

The House may not consider a Senate bill unless in possession of the engrossed copy, but may at once direct that the Clerk request a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3425**. Volume **VII**, section **1063**.

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

A House bill with Senate amendments having been lost, the House agreed to an order for re-engrossment of the bill, and directed the Clerk to request from the Senate a copy of its amendment thereto. Volume **VII**, section **1074**.

ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS—Continued.**(4) In Relation to Bills From the Other House—Continued.**

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

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

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

ENLOE.

The Tennessee election case of Thrasher v. Enloe in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1051**.

ENROLLED BILLS.

(1) Rule, law, and practice as to.

(2) Committee on, history, privilege, and functions.

(3) Correction of errors in.

(4) Signing of, by the Speaker.

(5) Cancellation of Speaker's signature in certain cases.

(6) Presentation of bills to the President.

(7) Signing of, by President.

(8) Correction of errors of bills transmitted to President.

(9) In general.

(1) Rule, Law, and Practice as to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A resolution for the reenrollment and signing of a bill which the President had declined to sign for constitutional reasons was held to be privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3493**.

ENROLLED BILLS—Continued.**(2) Committee on, History, Privilege, and Functions.**

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, section 58 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4350**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, section 43 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2099**.

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

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

The Committee on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV**, section **4621**. Volume **VIII**, section **2251**.

The privilege of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time has been long confined to the reporting of enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **4640**.

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

Sometimes on the informal rising of the Committee of the Whole the House, by unanimous consent, transacts business, such as the presentation of enrolled bills, the swearing in of a Member, or consideration of a message. Volume **IV**, sections **4788–4791**.

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

(3) Correction of Errors in.

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Signing of, by the Speaker.

The rule and practice as to the enrolling and signing of bills and their presentation to the President. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

Enrolled bills are signed first by the Speaker, then by the President of the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

A Member called to the chair during the day’s sitting does not sign enrolled bills. Volume **II**, sections **1399, 1400**, Volume **VI**, section **276**.

A Speaker pro tempore whose designation has received the approval of the house signs enrolled bills and appoints committees. Volume **II**, section **1404**.

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

The House approved the designation of a Speaker pro tempore as a prerequisite to his signing enrolled bills. Volume **VI**, section **278**.

A Speaker pro tempore elected by the House is sworn as a prerequisite to signing enrolled bills. Volume **VI**, section **274**.

A Speaker pro tempore whose designation had received the approval of the House signed enrolled bills. Volume **VI**, section **277**.

The Senate by resolution empowered its acting President pro tempore to sign enrolled bills. Volume **II**, section **1402**.

ENROLLED BILLS—Continued.**(4) Signing of, by the Speaker**—Continued.

The Speaker declines to sign an enrolled bill until a pending motion to reconsider has been disposed of. Volume **V**, section **5705**.

The Speaker may not sign an enrolled bill in the absence of a quorum. Volume **III**, section **3458**. While the House was balloting for the election of a President of the United States in 1801 the Speaker signed enrolled bills, and messages were received but not acted on (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1983**.

A final conference report providing that the House recede from the only disagreement was agreed to by the House and then the presiding officers of the two Houses signed the bill, although the Senate had not acted on the report. Volume **V**, section **6587**.

The House may by unanimous consent authorize the Speaker to sign an enrolled bill that is not certified by report of the committee. Volume **IV**, section **3452**.

(5) Cancellation of Speaker's Signature in Certain Cases.

Bills having been prematurely enrolled and signed by the presiding officers, the two Houses authorized the cancellation of the signatures. Volume **IV**, section **3454**.

An error having been discovered in an enrolled bill, the House authorized the Speaker to erase his signature, and the error was corrected by a concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3453**.

By unanimous consent the Speaker, on request of the Senate, was authorized to cancel his signature to an enrolled pension bill, the beneficiary of which was dead. Volume **IV**, sections **3455**, **3456**.

A request of the Senate that the House vacate the signature of the Speaker to an enrolled bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **IV**, section **3457**. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

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

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

Proceedings in correcting an error where the Speaker had signed the enrolled copy of a bill which had not passed. Volume **IV**, section **3459**.

The action of the Speaker in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill was amended by a concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1080**.

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

By concurrent resolution, the action of the Speaker and the Vice President in signing an enrolled bill was rescinded and the bill amended. Volume **VII**, section **1078**.

(6) Presentation of Bills to the President.

Enrolled bills are presented to the President by the Committee of Enrollment. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

In early days a joint committee took enrolled bills to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3432**.

Enrolled bills are take to the President by the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **VIII**, section **2601**.

It has long been the practice for the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to present bills to the President of the United States for his signature. Volume **IV**, section **3493**.

The method of presenting bills to the President of the United States has been considered but not settled by either law or rule. Volume **IV**, section **3494**.

The certification and presentation of enrolled bills to the President is governed by usage founded on former joint rules. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

ENROLLED BILLS—Continued.**(6) Presentation of Bills to the President—Continued.**

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reports for entry on the Journal the date of presentation of bills to the President. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

The chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills reports daily the enrolled bills presented to the President of the United States for approval. Volume **IV**, section **3431**.

Instance wherein a bill enrolled and signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses of one session was sent to the President and approved at the next session. Volume **IV**, section **3486**.

Enrolled bills pending at the close of a session were at the next session of the same Congress ordered to be treated as if no adjournment had taken place. Volume **IV**, sections **3487**, **3488**.

There having been no unreasonable delay in transmitting an enrolled bill to the President, a resolution relating thereto was decided not to present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2601**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are when passed filed with the Secretary of State by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

(7) Signing of, by President.

The approval of a bill by the President of the United States is valid only with his signature. Volume **IV**, section **3490**.

An enrolled bill when signed by the President is deposited in the office of Secretary of State. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

The President usually informs the House of his signature to a bill, but this is not necessary to the validity of the act. Volume **IV**, section **3495**.

In 1842 a committee of the House discussed the act of President Jackson in writing above his signature of approval a memorandum as to his construction of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

The act of President Tyler in filing with a bill an exposition of his reasons for signing it was examined and severely criticized by a committee of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

There is much doubt as to whether a bill which remains with the President ten days without his signature, Congress having meanwhile adjourned for a recess, becomes a law. Volume **IV**, section **3493**.

A question as to the return of a vetoed bill, Congress being in recess beyond the limit of ten days. Volume **IV**, section **3496**.

(8) Correction of Errors of Bills Transmitted to President.

An instance where the President returned a bill already signed by him in order that the enrollment might be corrected. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

A bill wrongly enrolled was recalled from the President, who erased his signature, and recommitted to the Committee on Enrolled Bills with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **3506**.

A bill that had not actually passed having been enrolled and signed by the President of the United States was disregarded by the Executive and Congress passed another bill. Volume **IV**, section **3498**.

Instance wherein an enrolled bill recalled from the President was afterwards amended (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3508**.

The process of recalling from the President and amending an enrolled bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3510–3518**.

Instance of reconsideration of a bill which had passed both houses. Volume **IV**, sections **3466–3469**.

A proposition to correct an enrolled bill that has become a law may not be presented as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2600**.

(9) In General.

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

ENROLLED BILLS—Continued.**(9) In General—Continued.**

Instance wherein an enrolled bill recalled from the President was afterwards amended. Volume **VII**, section **1091**.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House after enrollment and signature by the Speaker, a Senate resolution authorized the preparation and delivery of a duplicate copy, which was signed by the Speaker without further action by the House. Volume **VII**, section **1072**.

ENROLLING CLERK.

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

ENTRIES

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**. Volume **VII**, section **1955**.

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

A bill providing for agricultural entries of coal lands in Alaska was held to be privileged as a reservation of the public lands for actual settlers. Volume **VIII**, section **2290**.

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

A bill authorizing those failing to perfect a prior entry to make a second entry under the homestead law does not involve such a "reservation of the public lands" as to come within the privilege of the Committee on Public Lands to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2283**.

ENTRY, PORTS OF.

In the later practice of the House subjects relating to transportation of dutiable goods, ports of entry and delivery, and customs collection districts have been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4026**.

EPES.

The Virginia election case of Goode v. Epes in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1057**, **1058**.

The Virginia election case of Thorp v. Epes in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1098**, **1099**.

EPITHETS.

The application of epithets which subject a Member to ridicule give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **562**.

EROSION.

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**.

ERRORS.

- (1) **In procedure of the House.—In the Journal.**
- (2) **In procedure of the House.—In messages.**
- (3) **In procedure of the House.—In reference of bills.**
- (4) **In procedure of the House.—In consideration of bills.**
- (5) **In procedure of the House.—In signing of bills.**
- (6) **In procedure of the House.—In engrossed bills.**
- (7) **In procedure of the House.—In enrolled bills.**
- (8) **In procedure of the House.—In the result of a vote.**

ERRORS—Continued.

(9) In procedure of the House.—In result of a vote as related to Speaker's vote.

(10) In procedure of the House.—In the Member's vote.

(11) In procedure of the House.—In general.

(1) In Procedure of the House.—In the Journal.

The parliamentary method of raising a committee to investigate an alleged error in the Journal has not been utilized. Volume **IV**, section **2809**.

Proceedings of the House rendered null through discovery of errors are not properly entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

Instance wherein the Speaker ruled out of order a motion to amend the Journal by inserting a record of proceedings that became null through errors. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

Where a Member votes and the Journal fails to include his name among the yeas and nays he may demand a correction as a matter of right before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

The House having approved the Journal of the preceding day, a resolution to correct an alleged error in a vote of that day, which had been discussed before the vote of approval, was held not to be of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2620**.

While the regular time for amending the Journal expires with its approval, yet this rule has sometimes been waived for the correction of a yea and nay vote. Volume **IV**, sections **2767–2769**.

Although the Journal had been approved, the Speaker admitted as privileged a motion to correct a manifest error which would deprive a Member of certain rights as to the pending question. Volume **IV**, section **2788**.

(2) In Procedure of the House.—In Messages.

One House may correct an error in its message to the other, the receiving House concurring in the correction. Volume **V**, sections **6607, 6608**.

If the messenger commit an error he may be admitted or called in to correct it. Volume **V**, section **6590**.

The request of the Senate that its Secretary be allowed to correct an error in a message was granted by order of the House. Volume **V**, section **6605**.

Correction of an error whereby a Senate amendment to a House bill had failed to be included in a message. Volume **V**, section **6606**.

A proposition to correct an error in a message to the Senate presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2613**.

(3) In procedure of the House.—In Reference of Bills.

Rules for correction of erroneous reference of private and public bills. Volume **IV**, section **3364**. The erroneous reference of a public bill, if uncorrected, in effect gives jurisdiction to the committee receiving it. Volume **VII**, section **2108**.

The rule provides that errors in the reference of public bills may be corrected after the reading of the Journal in certain specified ways. Volume **IV**, section **4377**.

The erroneous reference of a public bill remaining uncorrected, it is too late to raise the question of jurisdiction when reported by the committee to which referred. Volume **VII**, section **1489**.

Errors in the reference of petitions and private bills are corrected at the Clerk's table, without action by the House, at the suggestion of the committee having possession. Volume **IV**, section **4379**.

The erroneous reference of a private bill to a committee not entitled to jurisdiction does not confer it, and a point of order is good when the bill comes up for consideration either in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **2132**.

The erroneous reference of a petition or private bill referred by the Member under the rule does not confer jurisdiction on the committee receiving it. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

ERRORS—Continued.**(3) In procedure of the House.—In Reference of Bills—Continued.**

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**.

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

Consideration by a committee to which erroneously referred does not preclude consideration of a motion to change the reference of a bill when properly offered. Volume **VII**, section **2128**.

Bills erroneously referred to calendars are transferred to the proper calendar by direction of the Speaker. Volume **VII**, section **859**.

A bill erroneously referred to the House Calendar was transferred to the Union Calendar as of date of original reference by direction of the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **746**.

The right of the Speaker to correct the erroneous reference of bills to the calendars does not apply to references made by the House. Volume **VI**, section **749**.

(4) In Procedure of the House.—In Consideration of Bills.

The House having been misled in regard to the nature of a bill which it passed, a report on the subject was received as privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3383**.

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

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

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

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

The passage of a bill by the House is not invalidated by the fact that the Committee of the Whole reported it on an erroneous supposition that a record vote had disclosed a quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2972**.

(5) In Procedure of the House.—In Signing of Bills.

Bills have been prematurely enrolled and signed by the Presiding Officers, the two Houses authorized the cancellation of the signature. Volume **IV**, section **3454**.

Proceedings in correcting an error where the Speaker had signed the enrolled copy of a bill which had not passed. Volume **IV**, section **3459**.

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

(6) In Procedure of the House.—In Engrossed Bills.

The Clerk is sometimes authorized to make a merely formal amendment to a bill that has passed the House. Volume **IV**, section **3443**.

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

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

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

Instance wherein the Clerk was authorized to make such clerical changes in the table of contents, numbering and lettering, erroneous or superfluous cross references and other purely formal amendments as were required to conform to the action of the House and secure uniformity in typography, indentation, and numerical order of the text of a bill. Volume **VII**, section **1067**.

ERRORS—Continued.**(7) In Procedure of the House.—In Enrolled Bills.**

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

Authority to correct an error in enrolling a bill was conferred on the Clerk by concurrent resolution. Volume **VII**, sections **1068, 1069**.

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

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

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

An error having been discovered in an enrolled bill, the House authorizes the Speaker to erase his signature, and the error was corrected by a concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3453**.

The enrolling clerks should make not change, however unimportant, in the text of a bill to which the House has agreed. Volume **III**, section **2598**.

A bill that had not actually passed, having been enrolled and signed by the President of the United States, was disregarded by the Executive, and Congress passed another bill. Volume **IV**, section **3498**.

An instance where the President returned a bill already signed by him, in order that the enrollment might be corrected. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

A bill wrongly enrolled was recalled from the President, who erased his signature, and recommitted to the Committee on Enrolled Bills with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **3506**.

An error in a bill that has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **3519**. Volume **VII**, section **1092**.

A proposition to correct an enrolled bill that has become a law may not be presented as privileged. Volume **III**, section **2600**.

(8) In Procedure of the House.—In the Result of a Vote.

In 1835 it was recognized that an error in a vote might be corrected after the announcement, or proceedings might be at the mercy of a Clerk. Volume **V**, section **6084**.

Where, by an error of the Clerk in reporting the yeas and nays, the Speaker announces a result different from that shown by the roll the status of the question must be determined by the vote as actually recorded. Volume **V**, section **6085**. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

A vote having been erroneously announced in such a way as to change the true result, subsequent proceedings in connection therewith fall, and the Journal is amended accordingly. Volume **V**, sections **6086–6088**.

Discovery of error in the count of a vote subsequent to the announcement of the vote, even on another day, vitiates the proceedings. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

All related proceedings subsequent to the announcement of an erroneous result fall, the votes to reconsider and lay on the table not excepted. Volume **V**, section **6089**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

A wrong result having been announced on a vote on an amendment to a bill, it was held, on the next day, that the question recurred to that point with all rights intact, although the bill had actually been passed. Volume **V**, sections **6089–6092**.

The correction of an error having changed the result of a vote, a motion to reconsider, based on the erroneous vote, was treated as a nullity. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

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

ERRORS—Continued.**(8) In Procedure of the House.—In the Result of a Vote—Continued.**

Before the Chairman had declared the result of a vote by tellers a question arose as to the count, and by unanimous consent the vote was taken again. Volume **V**, section **5992**.

A vote by tellers having been taken and the result announced, a recount may be had only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **5993, 5994**.

An instance in which the record of pairs was revised on a day subsequent to that on which the vote was taken. Volume **VIII**, section **3091**.

Errors in the record of votes are corrected on recapitulation at the close of the reading of the votes in the affirmative, in the negative, and those answering present, respectively. Volume **VIII**, section **3125**.

(9) In Procedure of the House.—In Result of a Vote as Related to Speaker's Vote.

The duty of the Speaker to give a casting vote may be exercised after the intervention of other business, when a correction of the roll call reveals a tie not before ascertained. Volume **V**, sections **6061–6063**.

The Speaker has voted when a correction on the day after the roll call has created a condition wherein his vote would be decisive. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

In case of error, whereof the correction leaves decisive effect to the Speaker's vote, he may exercise his right, even though the result has been announced. Volume **V**, section **5970**.

(10) In Procedure of the House.—In the Member's Vote.

The vote of a member having failed to be recorded, he may insist that it be recorded even after the Chair has declared the result, and the Chair then makes a new declaration. Volume **V**, sections **6064, 6065**.

Where a vote actually given fails to be recorded it is the right of the Member to have the proper correction made before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6061–6063**.

An error in a vote may be corrected in the Journal of the succeeding day, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2829–2831**.

The House amends the Journal where a vote is recorded erroneously, even through the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2761–2765**.

Correction of errors in the recording of pairs as reported in the Congressional Record are made by Members without action on the part of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3080**.

In rare instances the House has refused to permit a Member to correct the record of his vote on a previous day. Volume **V**, sections **5935, 5936**.

It is not permissible to entertain the request of a Member to record his vote after he has failed to respond because his attention was distracted when his name was called. Volume **V**, section **6070**.

The fact that a Member responded under an erroneous belief as to a pair does not justify the Speaker in entertaining a request to change the record after a vote is declared. Volume **V**, section **6080**.

On an uncontradicted assertion that a Member recorded as voting had not been present and had not voted, the Chair directed the name to be stricken from the list of those voting. Volume **V**, sections **6097, 6098**.

A Member may not have the record of his vote changed on the statement that he voted on a misapprehension of the question, and a motion relating thereto is not a matter of privilege. Volume **V**, sections **6082, 6083**.

(11) In Procedure of the House.—In General.

The Clerk's roll may be corrected during organization by reference to the credentials. Volume **I**, section **25**.

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

ERRORS—Continued.**(11) In Procedure of the House.—In General—Continued.**

- A mere clerical error in the Calendar does not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2616**.
- A question of privilege as to an alleged error in the Record may not be raised until the Record has appeared. Volume **V**, section **7020**.
- Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a resolution, the resolution was amended by unanimous consent, after which the motion to reconsider was tabled. Volume **V**, section **5702**.
- On discovery of error in announcing the presence of a quorum on a call of the House, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was vacated by unanimous consent and the call resumed. Volume **VI**, section **713**.
- It having been erroneously announced that a quorum had voted when the roll later disclosed the absence of a quorum on the vote, the Speaker declared subsequent proceedings in connection therewith vacated, and the Journal was amended accordingly. Volume **VIII**, section **3161**.
- A clause stricken out on a point of order but inadvertently retained in the bill when messaged to the Senate, was held to be a part of the text when the bill is taken from the Speaker's table with Senate amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **3345**.
- Instance wherein the Speaker reversed as erroneous a decision made in a previous session. Volume **VIII**, section **2794**.

ESPIONAGE.

- 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**.

ESTABROOK.

- The election case of Daily v. Estabrook, from the Territory of Nebraska, in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **839**, **840**.

ESTIMATES.

- Only such estimates as are transmitted through channels provided by law are considered in preparation of the annual supply bills. Volume **VII**, section **1124**.
- The Speaker declines to refer to the Committee on Appropriations estimates or requests relating to appropriations transmitted through other than official channels. Volume **VII**, section **1124**.
- Appropriations for the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field by committees or subcommittees of Congress were held not to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1199**.
- The rule and the law governing the making up, transmittal, and reference of estimates for appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3573**.
- Laws relating to estimates (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4045**.
- Estimates of appropriations must be transmitted to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3575**.
- Estimates of expenses of the Government are to be prepared and submitted according to the order and arrangement of the appropriations acts of the year preceding. Volume **IV**, section **3576**.
- The annual estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the Government are printed in advance of the assembling of Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3574**, **3575**.
- Nature and disposition of the Book of Estimates. Volume **IV**, section **4045**.
- The House once passed a resolution requesting the President to cause a reduction of the Executive estimates to be made. Volume **IV**, section **3577**.
- The acts of the Executive Departments in submitting estimates are not of effect in determining questions of jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, section **4048**.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

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

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

ESTOPINAL.

The Louisiana election case of Warmoth v. Estopinal, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

The Louisiana election case of Warmoth v. Estopinal, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **119**.

EULOGIES.

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

The eulogists of deceased Presidents have received the thanks of Congress. Volume **V**, sections **7178–7180**.

The death of a Member who has died in recess of Congress is announced at the beginning of the next session. Volume **V**, sections **7123–7128**.

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

In later years the eulogies of deceased Members of the House and Senate have occurred after the announcement of the death. Volume **V**, sections **7164–7167**.

The eulogies of a deceased Member formerly occurred at the time of the announcement of his death and the adjournment of respect. Volume **V**, sections **7158–7163**.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

An appropriation for control of the European corn borer was held to be authorized by the organic act establishing the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1309**.

EUSTIS.

The Senate election case of Pinchback, McMillan, Marr, and Eustis, from Louisiana, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.

EVANS.

The Kentucky election case of Evans v. Turner in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1114**.

EVENING SESSIONS.

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 or desertion and political disabilities. Volume **IV**, section **3281**.

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**.

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**.

Form of special order for consideration of a bill in Committee of the Whole and in the House, with provisions for daily recess and evening sessions. Volume **VII**, section **816**.

EVERETT, WILLIAM, of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5742**.

EVIDENCE. See “Elections of Representatives,” “Impeachment,” “Investigations,” and “Trials at Bar of House.”

EXAMINATION.

- (1) **Of witnesses in inquiries before committees.**
- (2) **At the bar of the House.**
- (3) **Of Senators by House committee.**
- (4) **Of a person in custody of other House.**

(1) Of Witnesses in Inquiries Before Committees.

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

Instance wherein a Member of the House not a member of the committee was permitted to examine a witness. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answer of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committees. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A committee of investigation adopted rules for examination of witnesses and taking of testimony. Volume **VI**, section **377**.

Counsel for a contumacious witness, present at the examination and transgressing the bounds of propriety, was admonished. Volume **VI**, section **336**.

(2) At the Bar of the House.

The parliamentary law as to the examination of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

Rule for examining Members as witnesses in a trial at the bar of the House for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

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

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions propounded to him were first approved by the House. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

In a trial at the bar of the House for contempt a committee were appointed to examine witnesses for the House. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

For the trial of Samuel Houston a committee was appointed to examine witnesses at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

According to the parliamentary law questions asked a witness are recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answers of witnesses before the House shall not be written down. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions and answers were recorded in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

In a trial at the bar of the House both questions to witnesses and their answers were reduced to writing and appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

In the Stewart case the questions and answers at the examination were recorded in the Journal, the answers being oral and not under oath. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

Rule adopted in the Whitney case for disposing of objections to questions proposed to witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

When a case is on trial at the bar of the House Members are examined in their places. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

In the Whitney case a proposition to examine the respondent was ruled out of order while witnesses were being examined. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

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

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

A person under examination at the bar of the House withdrew while the House passed on a request made by him. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question, and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

EXAMINATION—Continued.**(2) At the Bar of the House—Continued.**

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

In the case of John Anderson the accused and witnesses were examined at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

The parliamentary law relating to the appearance of counsel. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

(3) Of Senators by House Committees.

Either House may request by message, but not command, the attendance of a Member of the other House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A message requesting the attendance of a Member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

The Senate neglected to respond to a request of the House that a Senator be permitted to attend a House committee. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

(4) Of a Person in Custody of Other House.

Either House may request of the other the attendance of a person in custody of the latter House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

EXCEPT.

A proposal that no part of an appropriation be used for transportation of troops "except" by the cheapest route was construed as legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1641**.

Discussion of professed limitations accompanied by the words "unless," "except," "until," "if," and "however." Volume **VII**, section **1706**.

EXCEPTION.

The answer of Judge Swayne as to the first seven articles raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the charges. Volume **III**, section **2481**.

EXCESS.

A question as to the best rule for elimination of an excess of ballots in the box. Volume **I**, section **537**.

EXCLUSION. See "Elections of Representatives" and "Elections of Senators."**EXCUSES.**

- (1) **Of Members for absence.**
- (2) **For not voting.—In the House.**
- (3) **From committee service.**
- (4) **From service as manager of a conference.**
- (5) **From service as manager of an impeachment.**
- (6) **From service as teller at the electoral count.**
- (7) **Of the Speaker as to decision of question of order.**
- (8) **From service as President pro tempore of Senate.**
- (9) **Of witness.**

(1) Of Members for Absence.

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

The statutes provide for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of a Member or Delegate who is absent from his seat without a sufficient excuse. Volume **II**, section **1150**.

EXCUSES—Continued.**(1) Of Members for Absence—Continued.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pairs do not excuse from attendance or exempt from arrest under a call of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3081**.

The managers were excused from attendance on the sessions of the House during the course of the trial in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **521**.

(2) For Not Voting.—In the House.

Sometimes the House has excused Members from voting on questions in which they had a personal interest (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5950**.

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

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

The motion to excuse a Member from voting was a prolific source of obstruction when privileged. Volume **IV**, sections **2900, 2903**.

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

(3) From Committee Service.

While the House has usually granted requests of Members that they be excused from committee service, it has sometimes refused. Volume **IV**, sections **4494–4505**.

The Speaker may not relieve a Member from service on a committee to which he has appointed him. Volume **IV**, section **4511**.

The request of a Member that he be excused from committee service has generally been treated as privileged, but as debatable to a very limited extent only. Volume **IV**, sections **4508–4510**.

(4) From Service as Manager of a Conference.

It has long been the practice for a manager on a conference to be excused only by authority of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6373–6376**. Volume **VIII**, section **3227**.

A member may be excused from service on a conference as on committees, only by permission of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4506**.

EXCUSES—Continued.**(4) From Service as Manager of a Conference**—Continued.

A manager on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill in conference having addressed the House in criticism of the Senate members of the committee of conference, the Senate notified the House that conferees on the part of the Senate had been excused from further service on the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2514**.

(5) From Service as Manager of an Impeachment.

A manager in impeachment proceedings is excused from service by authority of the House. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

A Member appointed one of the managers of an impeachment may be excused by the House. Volume **III**, section **2032**.

One of the managers of the Belknap impeachment being excused, the House chose another. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

(6) From Service as Teller at the Electoral Count.

A teller appointed for the electoral count may be excused by authority of the House. Volume **III**, section **1944**.

(7) Of the Speaker, as to Decision of Question of Order.

The Speaker having remained in the chair while a question relating to himself was pending, was excused from deciding a question of order. Volume **II**, section **1358**.

Resolutions censuring the conduct of the Speaker being presented unexpectedly, he was excused from deciding a point of order in relation thereto. Volume **II**, section **1357**.

(8) From Service as President Pro Tempore of Senate.

A Member of the Senate elected President pro tempore was excused from serving by vote of the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1418**.

(9) Of Witness.

A witness unable to attend the Humphreys trial was excused by the court. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

Witnesses summoned to testify may not excuse themselves under the plea that their testimony would compromise them. Volume **VI**, section **335**.

The fact that testimony sought by a committee of the House might militate against the interest of the witness in a pending suit was held not to excuse him from supplying information properly within the scope of the inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **338**.

EXECUTIVE

(1) Communications of President with Congress.

(2) Communications of Cabinet officers.

(3) Relations of Cabinet officers to investigations

(4) Breach of privilege by executive officers.

(5) Protests by the President.

(6) Directions to Cabinet officers to investigate.

(7) Inquiries of.—Resolutions making.

(8) Inquiries of.—Prerogatives of House in calling for information, documents, etc.

(9) Process for procuring papers from public officers.

(10) Investigations in general.

(11) Examination of acts of.

(12) Appointment of Members to office by.

(13) Voice of House in foreign relations.—In general.

(14) Voice of House in foreign relations.—As to the diplomatic service.

(15) Voice of House in foreign relations.—Treaties in general.

(16) Voice of House in foreign relations.—Treaties relating to the revenue.

(17) Voice of House in foreign relations.—Treaties relating to acquisition or cession of territory.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.

- (18) **Authority of House as to Indian treaties.**
 - (19) **Respective powers of House and Executive as to certain functions.**
 - (20) **Praise and censure of, by the House.**
 - (21) **Advice and requests by the House.**
 - (22) **Alleged corrupt relations with Members of the House.**
 - (23) **References to, in debate.**
 - (24) **General relations of House to.**
- (1) **Communications of President with Congress.**
 In early years the President made a speech to the Congress and the House attended the Speaker in presenting the address in reply. Volume **II**, section **1139**.
 In response to the President's annual speech the Speaker, attended by the House, used to deliver an address. Volume **V**, section **6629**.
 A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.
 The House waited on the President of the United States on the occasion of the death of George Washington. Volume **V**, section **7181**.
 In 1801 President Jefferson discontinued the custom of making an annual speech to Congress and transmitted the first annual message. Volume **V**, section **6629**.
 The President, by message, complained to the House that his Secretary, immediately after delivering a message to the House, had been assaulted in the Capitol. Volume **II**, section **1615**.
 The President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a letter impeaching the conduct of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1263**.
 Petitions from foreigners are properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **IV**, sections **3336-3340**.
 Communication from a foreigner to the House is properly transmitted through the Executive. Volume **V**, section **6662**.
 The President was allowed to withdraw papers included with a message by inadvertence. Volume **V**, section **6651**.
 A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, section **6632**.
 When messages of a confidential nature were received from the President or Senate the House went into secret session. Volume **V**, sections **7251, 7252**.
 As late as 1843 the President transmitted a message in part confidential. Volume **V**, section **7255**.
 The Senate having adopted a resolution advising the Executive as to matters within the sphere of his duties, the latter in a statement to the press announced that no official recognition would be accorded it. Volume **VI**, section **331**.
 The President declined to submit to the Senate in response to its request certain papers touching the London Naval Treaty of 1930 on the ground that such compliance would be incompatible with the public interest. Volume **VI**, section **433**.
- (2) **Communications of Cabinet Officers.**
 Members of the President's Cabinet appear before committees of the House and give testimony. Volume **III**, sections **1881-1883**.
 While Cabinet officers are frequently summoned to testify before committees either voluntarily or by subpoena, they are no longer called to give information on the floor of the House. Volume **VI**, section **432**.
 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**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(2) Communications of Cabinet Officers**—Continued.

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

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

Secretary Stanton communicated directly to the House the fact of the President's attempt to remove him. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

A communication from the General of the Army transmitted directly instead of through the Secretary of War was received and referred, although occasioning some criticism. Volume **V**, section **6653**.

The statutes provide that the House or any one of its committees having jurisdiction may transmit a claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of fact, which shall be transmitted to the House through the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3303**.

The Speaker may not treat as confidential official communications received from the heads of executive departments. Volume **VI**, section **434**.

Executive departments in response to resolutions of inquiry may not comment on debate in the House, include explanations tending to vindicate action by the department or enter into argument not specifically requested. Volume **VI**, section **437**.

The Senate declines to receive communications from any executive department except through the President unless in response to a resolution of the Senate or in accordance with law. Volume **VIII**, section **3353**.

(3) Relations of Cabinet Officers to Investigations.

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

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

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

Latitude permitted by an investigating committee to the counsel of an executive officer who had been implicated by the terms of the resolution creating the committee. Volume **III**, section **1788**.

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

The House declined to entertain as a question of privilege a resolution to investigate a charge made by a Cabinet officer that Members of Congress not named had made a corrupt proposition to the Executive. Volume **III**, section **2654**.

(4) Breach of Privilege by Executive Officers.

A resolution that the rights and dignity of the House have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2565**.

A resolution implying that the constitutional rights of the House may have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2563**.

A communication addressed to the House by an official in an Executive Department, calling in question words uttered by a Member in debate, was criticised as disrespectful and a breach of privilege and was withdrawn. Volume **III**, section **2684**.

An officer of the Army having written a letter which was read in the House falsely impugning the honor of a Member, the House condemned the action as a gross violation of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2686**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(4) Breach of Privilege by Executive Officers—Continued.**

A controversy between a Member and the officials of one of the Executive Departments as to a question of the administration of the duties of that Department was held to involve no question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2687**.

The House declines to receive from executive departments communications reflecting upon the House or any Member thereof. Volume **VI**, section **437**.

A resolution alleging that the rights and dignity of the House have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **571**.

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

(5) Protests by the President.

A formal protest by the President against certain proceedings of the house was declared a breach of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1590**.

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1591**.

Reference to President's protest against assumption by the House of the right to designate the officers who should disburse appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4032**.

(6) Directions to Cabinet Officers to Investigate.

A law confers on either House of Congress the power to direct by simple resolution that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor make certain investigations. Volume **II**, section **1594**.

Congress by concurrent resolution directs executive officers to make investigations in river and harbor matters. Volume **II**, section **1593**.

Instance of legislation directing and empowering executive officers of the Government to investigate and report. Volume **III**, section **1765**.

A resolution requiring an investigation is not privileged under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **427**.

(7) Inquiries of.—Resolutions Making.

Only resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments are privileged. Volume **III**, sections **1861–1863**.

The privilege of resolutions of inquiry applies to those addressed to the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1864**.

It has been considered proper to use the word "request" in asking for information from the President and "direct" in addressing the heads of Departments. Volume **III**, section **1895**.

As to the use of the words "request" and "direct" in resolutions of inquiry addressed to the Executive (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1856**.

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 in the Senate as to the practice of requiring information from the heads of Departments and requesting it of the President. Volume **III**, section **1904**.

Discussion of the status of the Department of State in relation to resolutions of inquiry. Volume **III**, section **1905**.

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

(8) Inquiries of.—Prerogatives of House in Calling for Information, Documents, etc.

The House declared in 1796 that its constitutional requests of the Executive for information need not be accompanied by a statement of purposes. Volume **II**, section **1509**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(8) Inquiries of.—Prerogatives of House in Calling for Information, Documents, etc.—**

Continued.

- In 1837 a committee discussed the authority of the House in calling for papers from the Executive Departments and the kind of papers properly subject to its demand. Volume **III**, section **1738**.
- 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**.
- In 1822 the House called generally and specifically for papers relating to the treaty of Ghent and obtained them, although the Executive advised against their publication. Volume **II**, sections **1512, 1513**.
- The House has requested the President to lay before it information as to the carrying out and the violation of treaties, and the information has been furnished. Volume **II**, sections **1510, 1511**.
- In 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**.
- 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**.
- In 1842 the House vigorously asserted and President Tyler as vigorously denied the right of the House to all papers and information in possession of the Executive relating to subjects over which the jurisdiction of the House extended. Volume **III**, sections **1884, 1885**.
- In 1886 the refusal of the Attorney-General to transmit certain papers called for by the Senate led to a discussion of prerogatives and a declaration by the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1894**.
- President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any Executive acts at a distance from the seat of Government. Volume **III**, section **1889**.
- On request President Johnson furnished to the House the minutes of a meeting of the Cabinet, Volume **III**, section **1888**.
- President Jackson declined to furnish to the Senate a copy of a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of the Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1887**.
- The House having asserted its right to direct the heads of the Executive Departments to furnish information, the Secretary of War returned an answer to a portion of the inquiry, declining to respond to the remainder. Volume **III**, section **1886**.
- The head of a Department having declined to respond to an inquiry of the House, a demand for a further answer was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1892**.
- A proposition to investigate whether or not the head of an Executive Department had filed or declined to respond to an inquiry of the House was held not to be matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1892**.
- The President having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry, the House respectfully reminded him of the fact. Volume **III**, section **1890**.
- The Senate returned to the Secretary of the Navy an impertinent document transmitted in response to an inquiry. Volume **II**, section **1907**.
- The Postmaster-General having responded to an inquiry in a manner considered disrespectful, the Senate referred the matter to the President, whereat an explanation was forthcoming. Volume **III**, section **1906**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(9) Process of Procuring Papers From Public Officers.**

Discussion as to the use of the subpoena duces tecum in procuring papers from public officers. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

Discussion of the right of the House to send for original papers from the files of the department. Volume **VI**, section **435**.

(10) Investigations in General.

The right and duty of the House to inquire into the manner of expenditure of public money by the Executive branch was early asserted. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

Having the constitutional right to concur in appropriating the public money, the House has exercised also the right to examine the application of those appropriations. Volume **III**, section **1730**.

The House very early overruled the objection that its inquiry into the conduct of clerks in the Executive Departments would be an infringement on the Executive power. Volume **III**, section **1729**.

In 1792 the House declined to request the President to inquire into the causes of the defeat of General St. Clair's army, and asserted its own right to make the investigation. Volume **III**, section **1725**.

In 1807 the House after mature consideration declined to investigate charges against the Chief of the Army, but requested the President to make such an inquiry. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

In 1810 the House after mature consideration determined that it had the right to investigate the conduct of General Wilkinson, although he was not an officer within the impeaching power of the House. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson, of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

In 1861 the two Houses, by concurrent action, assumed without question the right to investigate the conduct of the war. Volume **III**, section **1728**.

A letter from an individual charging an officer of the Army with corruption was considered and an investigation was ordered. Volume **III**, section **1742**.

While a committee of the House reported it inexpedient for the House to investigate the charges of a subordinate against a captain in the Navy, they expressly asserted the power of the House so to do. Volume **III**, section **1743**.

The House sometimes directs the Speaker to certify to the Executive authority testimony taken by a House committee and affecting an official. Volume **III**, section **1785**.

In cases where its investigations have suggested the culpability of executive officers, the Senate has by resolution submitted advice or suggestions to the Executive. Volume **VI**, section **331**.

(11) Examination of Acts of.

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

The act of President Tyler in filing with a bill an exposition of his reasons for signing it was examined and severely criticized by a committee of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

In 1842 a committee of the House discussed the act of President Jackson in writing above his signature of approval a memorandum as to his construction of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

In 1842 the House, after discussion, abandoned a proposition to pass on the authority of the President to appoint commissions of investigation without the sanction of law. Volume **II**, section **1585**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(12) Appointment of Members to Office by.**

No Member may, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term. Volume I, section 485.

The House has distinguished between the performance of paid services for the Executive by a Member and the acceptance of an appointment to an incompatible office. Volume I, section 495.

Reference to an early discussion of the appointment of Members of the House to Executive offices. Volume I, section 495.

The House, after debate, called on the President for a list of appointments of Members of Congress to offices (footnote). Volume III, section 1864.

(13) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—In General.

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

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.

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.

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

(14) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—As to the Diplomatic Service.

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.

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 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.

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

An authorization of diplomatic relations with a foreign nation originated in the House in 1882. Volume II, section 1549.

A resolution recommending the recall of a foreign minister of the United States does not present a question of privilege. Volume III, section 2572.

(15) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—Treaties in General.

Discussion of the right of the House to share in the treaty-making power. Volume II, section 1509. The House sometimes requests the Executive to negotiate a treaty, although the propriety of the act has been questioned. Volume II, sections 1514–1517.

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

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(15) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—Treaties in General—Continued.**

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

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

In 1871 the House asserted its right to a voice in carrying into effect treaties on subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1523**.

Instances of the action of the House in carrying into effect, terminating, enforcing, and suggesting treaties. Volume **II**, sections **1502–1505**.

In 1881 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discussing the treaty-making power, concluded that the House had no share in it. Volume **II**, section **1525**.

(16) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—Treaties Relating to the Revenue.

In 1880 the House declared that the negotiation of a treaty affecting the revenues 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**.

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

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**.

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**.

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**.

(17) Voice of House in Foreign Relations.—Treaties Relating to Acquisition or Cession of Territory.

In 1820 the House considered, but without result, its constitutional right to a voice in any treaty ceding territory. Volume **II**, section **1507**.

In 1868 the House declined to assert that no purchase of foreign territory might be made without the sanction of a previously enacted law. Volume **II**, section **1508**.

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**.

(18) Authority of House as to Indian Treaties.

After long discussion the House, in 1871, successfully asserted its right to a voice in approving Indian treaties. Volume **II**, sections **1535, 1536**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

(19) Respective Powers of House and Executive as to Certain Functions

The power of appointment to office belongs to the President, and Congress by law may not declare one an officer who is not such in fact. Volume **II**, section **1595**.

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

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(19) Respective Powers of House and Executive as to Certain Functions**—Continued.

In a message in 1865 the President of the United States disclaimed all right of interfering with the canvassing or counting of the electoral votes (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

(20) Praise and Censure of, by the House.

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

(21) Advice and Requests by the House.

The House has at times adopted resolutions requesting or advising the Executive as to matters within the sphere of his duties. Volume **II**, sections **1573–1578**.

Instances wherein the House by resolution expressed an opinion as to the course of action which an executive officer should follow. Volume **II**, section **1579**.

The House, either alone or in concurrence with the Senate, has by resolution expressed opinions or determinations on important public questions. Volume **II**, sections **1562–1568**.

The House once passed a resolution requesting the President to cause a reduction of the Executive estimates to be made. Volume **IV**, section **3577**.

The two Houses requested the President to transmit to the States forthwith certain proposed amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7043**.

In cases where its investigations have suggested the culpability of executive officers, the House has by resolution submitted advice or requests to the Executive. Volume **II**, sections **1581–1584**.

The House declined to ask of the Executive the removal of an officer whom a committee had found delinquent. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

The Senate requested the Executive to prosecute William Duane for defamation of the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

The House has requested the Executive authority to prosecute one of the officers of the House. Volume **I**, section **287**.

The House requested the President, if necessary, to afford military protection to the Kansas Committee of 1856. Volume **III**, section **1752**.

Under the early practice resolutions embodying opinions of the House were presented to the President of the United States by a committee. Volume **II**, section **1542**.

In the early practice of the House a resolution making a request of the President was taken to him by a committee of Members. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

(22) Alleged Corrupt Relations with Members of the House.

A newspaper charge that a Member of the House had been influenced by Executive patronage was submitted as privileged, but the House declined to investigate. Volume **III**, section **2701**.

An alleged corrupt combination between Members of the House and the Executive was investigated as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2538**.

(23) References to, in Debate.

It is in order in debate to refer to the President of the United States or his opinions, either with approval or criticism, provided that such reference be relevant to the subject under discussion and otherwise conformable to the rules of the House. Volume **V**, sections **5087–5091**.

(24) General Relations of House to.

The House has decided that a Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency should be called “The President” without qualification. Volume **II**, section **1586**.

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 appeal of a Member to the President for protection was considered derogatory to the privileges of the House. Volume **III**, section **2680**.

EXECUTIVE—Continued.**(24) General Relations of House to—Continued.**

President Madison declined a conference with a committee of the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6630**. Where the House elects a Speaker pro tempore for any considerable time it is usual to notify the Senate, and sometimes the President of the United States also. Volume **II**, sections **1406–1412**.

Presents to the President or other officers were formerly placed at the disposal of Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1588, 1589**.

A seat being declared vacant, the House directed the Speaker to notify the executive of the State. Volume **I**, section **824**.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

At the first investigation of charges against General Wilkinson the proceedings were ex parte, but at the second inquiry the House voted that he should be heard in his defense. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

The Senate ordered an attested copy of the court's decisions in the Humphreys case to be sent to the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Discussion of the powers of a military governor and his status as a de facto executive. Volume **I**, section **379**.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

While a rule of the House provides for secret sessions, it is long obsolete, and the convening of the House in secret session is a procedure unprecedented for more than a century. Volume **VI**, section **434**.

A motion to go into executive session is in order when any Member shall inform the House that he has communications which he believes should be considered in confidence, and takes precedence of a motion to resolve into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of an appropriation bill. Volume **VIII**, section **3630**.

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**.

Following revision of the rule relating to secrecy, the Senate practice of considering executive business in closed session has been largely discontinued. Volume **VIII**, section **3631**.

In the Louderback trial the Senate deliberated behind closed doors before voting on the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

EXECUTORS.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to bills relating to executors, administrators, wills, and divorce in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4289**.

EXHIBITION.

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

EXHIBITS.

The answer of respondent is part of the pleadings of an impeachment trial, and exhibits in the nature of evidence may not properly be attached thereto. Volume **VI**, section **142**.

Exhibits relating to the case at bar but also embodying extraneous and irrelevant material were admitted in full over the objection that only the pertinent matters should be read into the record. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

An instance wherein the committee, overruling a demurrer conceded to be well taken, elected to decide the case on the pleadings, affidavits, exhibits, and statements of counsel and parties. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

EXHIBITS—Continued.

The introduction of exhibits, demonstrations, or other unusual adjuncts to debate are subject to the will of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2453**.

The display of exhibits in debate by way of illustration is subject to the will of the House and any Member may object. Volume **VIII**, section **2452**.

The rule prohibiting the reading of papers in debate was held to apply to the exhibition of articles as evidence or in exemplification in debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2452**.

Legislation pertaining to entry under bond of exhibits without payment of duty falls within the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **II**, section **1732**.

EX-MEMBERS

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**.

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

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**.

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

In rare instances the House has taken action on the occasion of the decease of a former Member. Volume **V**, sections **7136–7138**.

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**.

EX PARTE TESTIMONY. See “Elections of Representatives” and “Investigation.”

EXPATRIATION.

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**.

EXPENDITURES, COMMITTEES ON, IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The creation and history of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Section 34 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2041**.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII**, section **2042**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers. Volume **VII**, section **2041**.

The examination of the accounts of the departments, independent establishments, and commissions of the Government, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. Volume **VII**, section **2041**.

A bill providing for a more expeditious settlement of money claims against the United States was on reconsideration referred to the Committee on Expenditures. Volume **VII**, section **2046**.

Resolutions providing for investigations in the departments of the Government come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2045**.

EXPENDITURES, COMMITTEES ON, IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

Creation and history of the ten committees on expenditures in the various Departments of the Government. Sections 42 to 52 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The rule gives to the several committees on expenditures jurisdiction of the pay of officers, abolition of useless offices, and the economy and accountability of officers. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The several expenditures committees may make investigations with or without specific direction from the House, but authority must be obtained of the House for compelling testimony. Volume **IV**, section **4316**.

The committees on expenditures in the several Departments have reported bills creating and abolishing offices and employments. Volume **IV**, section **4318**.

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

Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4320**.

Creation of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4467**.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the former expenditures committees. Volume **VII**, section **2044**.

EXPENSES. See also “Elections of Representatives” and “Impeachment.”

The organic law creating a department authorizes necessary contingent expenses incident to its maintenance. Volume **VII**, section **1273**.

Statutory authorization for maintenance of a governmental service authorizes essential expenses incident thereto. Volume **VII**, section **1235**.

Ratification by law of appointment of delegates to a convention was not construed to authorize appropriations for expenses of an international commission organized by the convention. Volume **VII**, section **1247**.

Subsistence expenses of members of committees on official missions are not reimbursed at commuted rates or on per diem allowances but on vouchers for actual expenses. Volume **VI**, section **205**.

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

The House in providing for the expenses of a committee of investigation has limited both the amount and purpose of its expenditures. Volume **VI**, section **389**.

An appropriation to reimburse officials for services and expenses, however valid, is an appropriation for a private claim and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1184**.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The subject of agricultural colleges and experiment stations is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4152**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported bills for establishing schools of mines and mining experiment stations. Volume **IV**, section **4226**.

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**.

EXPERIMENTS.

An appropriation for experiments and demonstrations in livestock production was held to be authorized by the organic law creating the Department of Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1129**.

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

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Decision as to the limits within which expert testimony may be admitted in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2218**.

In the Belknap trial objection was successfully made to an opinion of a subordinate officer as to evidence of the character of respondent's administration. Volume **III**, section **2256**.

EXPLANATION.

The refusal of leave to make a personal explanation is not recorded in the Journal, but as to the granting of such leave the practice is not uniform. Volume **IV**, sections **2863**, **2864**.

Personal explanations are allowed only by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2484**.

As part of a personal explanation relating to matter excluded from the Congressional Record as out of order a Member may read the matter, subject, however, to a point of order if the reading should develop anything in violation of the rules of debate. Volume **V**, section **5079**.

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

After a demand has been made that words spoken in debate be taken down, explanation of the meaning or proper interpretation of the words is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2532**.

Two Members having assaulted one another in Committee of the Whole, the House appointed a committee of inquiry, although the two Members had severally explained to the House and reconciled their quarrel. Volume **II**, section **1651**.

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

Debate is not admitted after roll call has begun and it is not in order for a Member to explain or otherwise discuss his vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3068**.

In the Watrous investigation of 1857 the written explanation of the accused was printed as part of the report. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

An order affecting the conduct of a manager being presented during an impeachment trial, he was permitted to explain. Volume **III**, section **2207**.

EXPORT BOUNTIES.

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

EXPOSITIONS.

The rule gives to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions jurisdiction of "all matters (except those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and to proposed expositions." Volume **IV**, section **4353**.

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions has taken a jurisdiction as to expositions which was formerly divided among other committees. Volume **IV**, section **4354**.

EXPOSITIONS—Continued.

A proposition to appropriate for demonstrating processes of manufacturing denatured alcohol at an exposition was held not to be authorized by general law giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to acquire and diffuse information pertaining to agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1295**.

The former jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions is now largely exercised by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2062**.

EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The House has by appropriate resolutions expressed its respect for the memories of deceased ex-Presidents of the United States. Volume **V**, sections **7185**, **7188**. Volume **VIII**, section **3576**.

In rare instances the House has noticed the decrease of a member of the family of a President or ex-President. Volume **V**, sections **7182**, **7184**. Volume **VIII**, section **3580**.

Widows of former ex-Presidents are sometimes granted an annuity. Volume **VIII**, section **3584**.

EXPULSION.

- (1) **The power of, and its nature.**
- (2) **In relation to offenses committed before the Member's election.**
- (3) **Effect of resignation on proceedings for.**
- (4) **Effect of expiration of term on proceedings for.**
- (5) **Procedure on a resolution for.**
- (6) **Cases of, in House and Senate.**
- (7) **Unsuccessful attempts at.**
- (8) **Censure preferred to.**
- (9) **General practice as to, in the House and Senate.**
- (10) **As related to exclusion.**
- (11) **In relation to persons not Members.**

(1) The Power of, and Its Nature.

The Constitution provides for the punishment or expulsion of Members. Volume **III**, section **2670**.

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

The power of the House to expel one of its Members is unlimited; a matter purely of discretion to be exercised by a two-thirds vote, from which there is no appeal. Volume **VI**, section **78**.

Nature and limitations of the constitutional power of expulsion discussed. Volume **II**, section **1264**. Volume **VI**, section **56**.

Discussion of the power of expulsion under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **476**.

Discussion by a committee of the power of the House to expel or otherwise punish its Members for disorderly behavior. Volume **VI**, section **398**.

The nature and method of exercise of the power of expulsion discussed by the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1269**.

In the early days of the secession movement a question arose as to the right to expel a defiant Senator representing a seceding State. Volume **II**, section **1265**.

The Senate apparently held the view that Reed Smoot might be deprived of his seat only by the two-thirds vote specified by the Constitution for expulsion. Volume **I**, section **483**.

May the House expel a Member-elect before he is sworn in? Volume **I**, section **476**. Volume **II**, section **1262**.

Discussion of the distinction between the power to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the member and the power to expel. Volume **I**, section **469**.

Discussion of reason for requiring two-thirds vote rather than majority vote for expulsion from the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **106**.

EXPULSION—Continued.**(2) In Relation to Offenses Committed Before the Member's Election.**

The constitutional power of expulsion is limited in its application to the conduct of Members of the House during their term of office. Volume **VI**, section **56**.

The House will not expel a Member for reprehensible action prior to his election, even when convicted for an offense. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

Discussion of the power of expulsion in its relations to offenses committed before the Member's election and in relation to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

Argument that expulsion applies only to acts of a Senator or Member done by him while in such office or in relation to his functions as such officer. Volume **I**, section **481**.

After a discussion of the subject of qualifications and expulsion the House laid on the table a question as to the conduct of a Member in the preceding Congress. Volume **II**, section **1285**.

In 1799 the House declined to expel Matthew Lyon for an offense committed while a Member, but before his reelection to the then existing House. Volume **II**, section **1284**.

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

The Senate held in 1796 that for a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, but for which the courts had not held him to answer, a Senator should not be tried by the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1288**.

In the case of Humphrey Marshall, accused of committing a crime before his election, the Senate declined to proceed in the absence of prosecuting action from the constituency. Volume **II**, section **1288**.

In the case of William N. Roach, charged with a crime alleged to have been committed before his election, the Senate discussed its power in such a case, but took no action. Volume **II**, section **1289**.

(3) Effect of Resignation on Proceedings for.

A Member whose qualifications were being investigated by a special committee having resigned, the committee was discharged. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

A Member convicted in the courts resigned after the House had ordered an inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

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

Members accused of corruption having resigned, proceedings to expel them were discontinued. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

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

A Senator having resigned, the Senate desisted from proceedings to declare his seat vacant or to expel him. Volume **II**, section **1279**.

(3) Effect of Resignation of Term on Proceedings for.

A Senator's term having expired before a pending resolution of expulsion was agreed to, the Senate discontinued the proceedings. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

(5) Procedure on a Resolution for.

Resolutions providing for the expulsion of a Member were presented as privileged. Volume **VI**, section **236**.

A proposition relating to the expulsion of a Member presents a question of privilege, which supercedes the regular order of business. Volume **III**, section **2638**.

A discussion as to whether or not the principles of the procedure of the courts should be followed in action for expulsion. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

In the proceedings for expulsion the House declined to give the Members a trial at the bar. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

EXPULSION—Continued.**(5) Procedure on a Resolution for—Continued.**

- In the absence of a Member against whom resolutions of expulsion were offered, consideration of the resolutions was postponed with notice that the Sergeant-at-Arms would be asked to deliver to the Member or his secretary a copy of the resolution with notice of its pending consideration. Volume **VI**, section **236**.
- The House provided that a Member whom it was proposed to expel should be heard in his own defense. Volume **II**, section **1273**.
- A Member against whom was pending a resolution of expulsion was permitted to address the House by unanimous consent. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- A Member against whom a resolution of expulsion was pending was permitted to address the House as a matter of right. Volume **II**, section **1286**.
- A Member whose expulsion was proposed was permitted to present a written defense, but not to depute another Member to speak in his behalf. Volume **II**, section **1273**.
- An amendment proposing expulsion of a Member was agreed to by a majority vote, but on the proposition as amended a two-thirds vote was required. Volume **II**, section **1274**.
- A proposition to censure is not germane to a proposition to expel. (Contra 5923.) Volume **VI**, section **236**.
- The written protest of a Member against his proposed expulsion does not go into the Journal except by order of the House. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- A Senator was present during consideration of a resolution for his own expulsion and participated in the debate. Volume **II**, section **1269**.
- A committee having recommended the expulsion of a Senator, the Senate allowed him to be heard by counsel at the bar of the Senate before action on the report. Volume **II**, section **1263**.
- The Senate allowed a Member threatened with expulsion to be heard by counsel, but did not grant his request for a specific statement of charges or compulsory process for witnesses. Volume **II**, section **1264**.
- An election committee, while authorized to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of papers in an election case, is without such authority in proceeding for expulsion unless authorized by the House. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

(6) Cases of, in House and Senate.

- Two Members were expelled for treason, and the House ordered the governors of their respective States to be notified. Volume **II**, section **1261**.
- A Member-elect who had not taken the oath was expelled from the House for treason. Volume **II**, section **1262**.
- William Blount, for a high misdemeanor inconsistent with his public trust and duty was expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1263**.
- For expressions hostile to the Government, absence from his seat, and presence within the lines of the enemy, Trusten Polk was expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1270**.
- For a letter implying friendship with the foes of the Government, Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1269**.
- “For sympathy with and participation in the rebellion” a Senator was expelled after examination of his case by a committee. Volume **II**, section **1268**.
- For bearing arms against the Government John C. Breckinridge was summarily expelled from the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1267**.
- By a single resolution the Senate expelled several Senators for treasonable conspiracy against the Government. Volume **II**, section **1266**.
- For abuse of the leave to print, the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **VI**, section **236**.
- In 1846 the Senate investigated a general newspaper charge of corruption. Volume **III**, section **1835**.

EXPULSION—Continued.**(6) Cases of, in House and Senate**—Continued.

- The President of the United States transmitted to the Senate a letter impeaching the conduct of a Senator, Volume **II**, section **1263**.
- A Senator having been indicted by a grand jury asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1839**.
- The Senate requested of the House and received a copy of testimony taken before a House committee and implicating a Senator. Volume **III**, section **1837**.
- Testimony taken before a joint select committee tending to impeach the official character of a Senator and a Representative, the committee ordered the testimony to be reported to each House. Volume **III**, section **1854**.
- The investigation of charges against L.F. Grover, a Senator from Oregon. Volume **III**, section **1838**.
- The investigation of charges against Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Oregon. Volume **III**, section **1837**.
- The Senate ordered a Senator to attend in his place when a report relating to charges against him was to be presented. Volume **II**, sections **1263, 1264**.
- Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio, was sworn and examined before a Senate committee appointed to investigate his conduct. Volume **III**, section **1837**.
- A citizen who while a Member of the Senate had been subject to investigation was allowed to submit a paper to be filed and printed with the report. Volume **II**, section **1276**.
- A Senator being indicted for fraud, made a personal explanation and withdrew from the Senate pending the trial. Volume **II**, section **1278**.
- Instance wherein a Senator accused of crime was omitted from committees at his own request. Volume **IV**, section **4479**.
- A Senator having died while under conviction of crime, no announcement of his death was made to the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **4479**.
- Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **III**, sections **1837, 1838**.
- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **481**.
- The written answer of a Senator to charges made against him was returned by the Senate because it contained irrelevant matter. Volume **II**, section **1264**.
- Discussion of the decision of the Senate in the matter of charges against Humphrey Marshall, a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1264**.
- The Senate took steps looking to punishment of a convicted Senator, although an application for rehearing of an appeal was pending. Volume **II**, section **1282**.
- Two Senators having been declared in contempt, a question was raised as to the right to suspend their functions as Senators, including their right to vote, but was not decided. Volume **II**, section **1665**.
- Reference to an affray between two Senators on the floor of the Senate in 1850. Volume **II**, section **1664**.
- In early and infrequent instances of misunderstandings and disorder in the Senate no action was taken beyond investigation. Volume **II**, sections **1663–1664**.

(7) Unsuccessful Attempts at.

- The House declined to expel either Matthew Lyon or Roger Griswold for an affray on the floor of the House. Volume **II**, section **1643**.
- The House in 1836 neglected to punish by expulsion or censure the surviving principal and his seconds in a duel arising over words spoken in debate. Volume **II**, section **1644**.
- The House failed to agree to a resolution to expel a Member for assaulting a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1621**.

EXPULSION—Continued.**Unsuccessful Attempts at—Continued.**

- The Senate failed, by one vote, to expel John Smith, charged with participation in a treasonable conspiracy. Volume **II**, section **1264**.
- The Senate did not consider Lazarus W. Powell worthy of expulsion because he had formerly counselled his State to be neutral between the Government and its enemies. Volume **II**, section **1271**.
- A Senator having used words which might incite treason, a resolution of expulsion was proposed, but withdrawn upon explanation. Volume **II**, section **1272**.
- Instances of expulsion proposed in the Senate but not effected. Volume **II**, sections **1280**, **1281**.
- A Senate committee having, on the strength of ex parte affidavits, found Benjamin Stark disloyal, the Senate disagreed to a resolution for his expulsion. Volume **I**, section **443**.
- For abuse of the leave to print, the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **VI**, section **1236**.

(8) Censure Preferred to.

- After considering the question of expulsion the House censured a Member for words alleged to be treasonable. Volume **II**, section **1253**.
- For words alleged to be treasonable the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **II**, section **1254**.
- The House refused to expel, but censured, a Member who had accepted money for appointing a cadet at the Military Academy. Volume **II**, section **1274**.
- The attempt to expel and the censure of B. F. Whittmore in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1273**.
- The House, after declining to expel, censured a Member for contempt in assaulting another Member for words spoken in debate. Volume **II**, section **1656**.
- After abandoning a proposition to expel, the House arrested and censured a Member for gross personalities aimed at another Member and for deception of the Speaker when the latter had proposed to prevent the utterances. Volume **II**, section **1251**.
- The question on agreeing to resolutions of expulsion having been decided adversely, the Speaker recognized a Member of the opposition to offer resolutions of censure. Volume **VI**, section **236**.
- For abuse of the leave to print, the House censured a Member after a motion to expel him had failed. Volume **VI**, section **236**.
- Form of censure administered by the Speaker to a Member by order of the House. Volume **VI**, section **236**.

(9) General Practice as to, in the House and Senate.

- An amendment to censure a Member has been held germane to a resolution for his expulsion. Volume **V**, section **5923**.
- For an assault during debate in Committee of the Whole the House, after expulsion had been suggested, exacted apologies from a Member. Volume **II**, section **1650**.
- For an assault during debate in Committee of the Whole the House, after expulsion had been suggested, exacted apologies from two Members. Volume **II**, section **1657**.
- The House considered but did not act on propositions to expel or censure a Member who had published in a newspaper an article alleged to be in violation of the privileges of the House. Volume **II**, section **1245**.
- Discussion as to whether or not the expulsion of a Delegate should be affected by a majority or a two-third vote. Volume **I**, section **469**.
- In 1873 the Elections Committee concluded that a Delegate who had been sworn could be reached on a question of qualifications only by process of expulsion. Volume **I**, section **469**.

EXPULSION—Continued.**(9) General Practice as to, in the House and Senate**—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**.

Impeachment proceeding against a Senator were continued after his expulsion. Volume **II**, section **1263**.

A final judgment of conviction under section 1782, Revised Statutes, does not operate ipso facto to vacate the seat of a convicted Senator or compel the Senate to expel him. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

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

A majority of the Senate committee considered Reed Smoot's membership in a religious hierarchy that countenanced and encouraged polygamy a reason for removing him from the Senate. Volume **I**, section **482**.

Convinced that Reed Smoot had taken an oath of hostility to the nation, a majority of the Senate committee held this a reason for vacating his seat as a Senator. Volume **I**, section **482**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **383**.

A Member of the Senate being expelled, the Senate notified the governor of his State. Volume **II**, section **1270**.

In a single instance the Senate annulled its action in expelling a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1243**. It is the custom of the House to defer final action against Members under criminal charges pending disposition in the court of last resort. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

A committee announced as a fundamental principle that the House could not permit in its membership a person serving a sentence for crime. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

A Member convicted by the courts refrained from participation in the proceedings of the House pending action on his appeal. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

Violation of the corrupt practices acts, either Federal or State, are tried in the respective courts having jurisdiction and not in the House of Representatives, but any Member found to have violated such acts is subject to prompt expulsion. Volume **VI**, section **77**.

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

Two Senators declared by the Senate to be in contempt were allowed to speak only after permission had been given by the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

(10) As Related to Exclusion.

May a returned Member, already sworn, but found disqualified, be excluded by majority vote? Volume **II**, section **946**.

In 1856 the House considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **415**.

In 1856 the Senate considered and decided a question as to the qualifications of a Member who had already been seated on his prima facie showing. Volume **I**, section **416**.

A Member having disqualified himself by accepting an office in the Army, a resolution for his exclusion may be agreed to by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **490**.

In a sustained report in 1900 the majority of the committee favored the exclusion, and not the expulsion, of a Member-elect admitted to be engaged in the practice of polygamy. Volume **I**, section **476**.

While a majority of the Senate Committee agreed that Reed Smoot was not entitled to his seat, they could not decide whether he should be excluded or expelled. Volume **I**, section **482**.

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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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."

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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**.
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- Form of special order for assigning a day for consideration in the House of bills reported from a certain committee. Volume **VII**, section **818**.
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- Example of special order providing for temporary modification of a rule. Volume **VII**, section **835**.
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(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**.
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- 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**.
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FORMS—Continued.**(17) Of Orders.—Special.—For Consideration of Business in Committee of the Whole—**
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- 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**.
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(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**.
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- 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.**

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- 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**.
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- 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**.
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- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the "silver pool" in 1891 (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1701**.
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- 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**.

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(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**.

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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**.

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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**.

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GAINES, JOSEPH H., of West Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions of questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1299**, **1316**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2581**.

GALLATIN.

The Senate, by majority vote, unseated Albert Gallatin for disqualification after he had taken the oath. Volume **I**, section **428**.

GALLEGOS.

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

The election case of Otero v. Gallegos, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **830**, **831**.

The election case of Gallegos v. Peres, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **728**.

GALLERIES.

(1) **Assignments of.**

(2) **Provisions as to, on special occasions.**

(3) **Preservation of order in.**

(1) Assignments of.

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**.

The Speaker controls one bench in the gallery assigned to the families of Members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

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

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for persons admitted on the cards of Members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

Stenographers and reporters other than the official reporters are admitted by the Speaker to the gallery over the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

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**.

Portions of the gallery over the Speaker's chair are set aside for the use of reporters and correspondents who are admitted thereto by the Speaker under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

Supervision of the press gallery, including designation of its employees, is vested in the standing committee of correspondents, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

During an epidemic the galleries of the House and Senate were closed. Volume **VIII**, section **3641**.

(2) Provisions as to, on Special Occasions.

In times of great interest the House sometimes makes a special rule for admission to the galleries. Volume **V**, section **7303**.

The House, by resolution, makes a special disposition of the galleries for the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1961**.

In the absence of the customary resolution relating to disposition of the galleries during the electoral count, the usual reservations were made by the direction of the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **443**.

Orders relating to the use of the galleries of the House during the electoral count are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4327**.

GALLERIES—Continued.**(2) Provisions as to, on Special Occasions**—Continued.

In the election of President of the House, in 1825, there was a strong, but not prevailing, sentiment that the galleries should not be closed. Volume **III**, section **1984**.

Admission to the Senate galleries during the Johnson trial was regulated by tickets. Volume **III**, section **2110**.

On occasion of special interest the House sometimes provides additional rules governing admission to the galleries. Volume **VIII**, section **3640**.

(3) Preservation of Order in.

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

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may cause the galleries or lobby to be cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct therein. Volume **IV**, section **4704**.

Before the power was given by rule it was decided that the Committee of the Whole had no power to preserve order in the galleries. Volume **V**, section **7303**.

Rigid enforcement of the rule relating to disturbance in the galleries. Volume **II**, section **1352**.

The Speaker having declined to order the galleries to be cleared, a motion to effect that purpose was offered from the floor and entertained. Volume **II**, section **1353**.

A spectator in the gallery having created disturbance, the Speaker ordered his arrest. Volume **II**, section **1605**.

A spectator in the Senate gallery having addressed remarks to the floor, the Vice President directed the Doorkeeper to remove him. Volume **VI**, section **260**.

To obviate the necessity of clearing the galleries, the Senate authorized the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest any person disturbing the proceedings. Volume **V**, section **7311**.

A point of order being raised against an interruption from the galleries, the Speaker admonished the galleries. Volume **VI**, section **259**.

Members may not introduce occupants of the galleries during a session of the House. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

The Speaker is forbidden to recognize for motions to suspend the rule prohibiting the introduction of persons in the galleries. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

GALLINGER, JACOB H., of New Hampshire, President Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2501**.

GALVIN.

The Massachusetts election case of Galvin v. O'Connell, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **126**.

GAMBLING.

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**.

Exclusion from the mails of dangerous, fraudulent, gambling, or otherwise objectionable commodities, devices, or paraphernalia is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1918**.

GAME.

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**.

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**.

GAME—Continued.

The subject of protection of game through prohibition of interstate transportation has been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4117**.

GARFIELD, JAMES A., President.

Ceremonies in memory of President James A. Garfield. Volume **V**, section **7179**.

GARLAND.

The Senate election case of Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice, from Arkansas, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **389**.

GARNER, JOHN N., of Texas, Chairman.

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Application for leave of absence. Volume **VI**, section **199**.

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GARRETT, FINIS J., of Tennessee, Chairman.

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Calendar Wednesday, Volume **VII**, section **960**.

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Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3144**.

GARRISON.

The Virginia election case of Garrison v. Mayo in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **537**.

GARTENSTEIN.

The Illinois election case of Gartenstein v. Sabath in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **115**.

GAUGING OF STREAMS.

The gauging of streams was held not to be a continuing work within the meaning of the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3795**.

GAUSE.

The Arkansas election case of Gause v. Hodges in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **892–894**.

GAYLORD.

The Wisconsin election case of Gaylord v. Cary in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **81**.

GAZIN.

The Louisiana election case of Gazin and Romain v. Meyer in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

GENERAL DEBATE. See “Debate.”**GENERAL OF THE ARMY.**

A communication from the general of the Army transmitted directly, instead of through the Secretary of War, was received and referred, although occasioning some criticism. Volume **V**, section **6653**.

GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE.

An appropriation for expenses of the General Staff College was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1280**.

GENTLEMAN’S AGREEMENT.

Instance in which the House by “gentleman’s agreement,” provided for nominal sessions during which no business should be transacted. Volume **VII**, section **760**.

A gentleman’s agreement once entered into is not subject to subsequent revision, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

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

A “gentleman’s agreement”—a term applied to unanimous-consent orders of more than ordinary importance—is observed with scrupulous care and the Speaker has declined to recognize Members to submit requests which in his opinion infringed on its provisions. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

- Legislative propositions relating to the work of the Geological Survey have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4224**. Volume **VII**, section **1960**.
- The continuation of the preparation of a geological map of the United States was held to be in continuation of a public work within the meaning of the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3795**.
- The law authorizing the Geological Survey to examine the mineral resources and products of the national domain was held to justify an appropriation for investigating structural materials. Volume **IV**, section **3613**.
- The act creating the Bureau of Mines and transferring to it from the Geological Survey supervision of certain investigations is sufficient authorization for transfer from the Geological Survey to the new bureau of laboratories, equipment and furniture used in connection with such investigations. Volume **VII**, section **1223**.

GEOLOGY.

- Propositions to election case of departments or bureaus of mines and of geology have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4225**.

GEORGIA.

- In 1869 the electoral vote of Georgia was announced in an alternative way, the objections to it being several in number. Volume **III**, section **1965**.
- The State of Georgia having cast her vote on a day different from that prescribed by law, an alternative announcement was made at the counting of the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1957**.
- A provision providing for an alternative announcement of the electoral vote of Georgia caused much disagreement in the electoral count of 1869. Volume **III**, section **1949**.
- In 1873 objection was made that the electoral vote of Georgia should not be counted, as it has been cast for Horace Greeley, who was dead, and the two Houses not agreeing the vote was not counted. Volume **III**, section **1967**.

House election cases from:

- Second Congress.—Jackson v. Wayne. Volume **I**, sections **708, 709**.
- Ninth Congress.—Spaulding v. Mead. Volume **I**, section **637**.
- Eighteenth Congress.—John Forsyth. Volume **I**, section **433**.
- Twenty-eighth Congress.—Georgia members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
- Fortieth Congress.—Wimpy and Christy. Volume **I**, section **459**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Georgia Members. Volume **I**, section **388**.
- Forty-third Congress.—Sloan v. Rawls. Volume **II**, sections **895–897**.
- Fifty-third Congress.—Watson v. Black. Volume **II**, sections **1054, 1055**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Felton v. Maddox. Volume **II**, sections **1084, 1085**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Watson v. Black. Volume **II**, section **1096**.

Senate election cases from:

- Fortieth Congress.—Whiteley and Farrow v. Hill and Miller. Volume **I**, section **391**.
- Forty-first Congress.—Whiteley and Farrow v. Hill and Miller. Volume **I**, section **391**.
- Forty-second Congress.—Goldthwaite, Blodgett, and Norwood. Volume **I**, sections **393, 394**.

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- The New York election case of Gerling v. Dunn in the Sixty-fifth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **150**.

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- The Mississippi election cases of Gholson, Claiborne, Prentiss, and Ward in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **518**.

GIDDINGS, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Texas election case of Giddings v. Clarke in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **601–604**.

GIDDINGS, JOSHUA R.

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

GIFTS.

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

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

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

GILBERT, ELECTION CASES OF.

The California election case relating to Gilbert and Wright in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **520**.

The Kentucky election case of Davidson v. Gilbert in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **313**.

The Senate election case of Hart v. Gilbert from Florida in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **392**.

GILBERT, WILLIAM A.

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GILL.

The Missouri election case of Gill v. Catlin in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **79**.

The Missouri election case of Gill v. Dyer in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

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The Committee on the Civil Service has exercised a general jurisdiction over bills relating to the status of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of the Government. Volume **VII**, section **2018**.

Legislative propositions relating to organized activities of Government employees in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2010**.

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

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

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS.

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**.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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The Joint Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office. Volume **VII**, section **2096**.

The bill authorizing the acquisition of a site and erection of the Government Printing Office was placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4233**.

A proposition to print Government publications outside the Government Printing Office was held to be a change of law. Volume **VII**, section **1465**.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

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

A concurrent resolution is not used in conveying title to Government property. Volume **VII**, section **1045**.

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

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(1) **Status as de facto executive.**

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(1) Status as De Facto Executive.

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

GRAND INQUEST.

In 1868 the Senate ceased in its rules to describe the House of Representatives while acting in impeachment cases as the grand inquest of the nation. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

GRAND JURY.

In 1868 the Senate ceased in its rules to describe the House of Representatives while acting in impeachment cases as the grand inquest of the nation. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

The Commons are considered in English practice as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.

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President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any executive acts at a distance from the seat of Government. Volume **III**, section **1889**.

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The Committee on Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over the public lands of Alaska, including grants to public-service corporation. Volume **IV**, section **4196**.

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The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported on the subject of an international arrangement as to the use of water at the outlet of the Great Lakes. Volume **IV**, section **4126**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred⁶ to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

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In 1873 objection was made that the electoral vote of Georgia should not be counted as it had been cast for Horace Greeley, who was dead, and the two Houses not agreeing the vote was not counted. Volume **III**, section **1967**.

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The Pennsylvania election case of Greevy v. Scull in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **1044**.

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GRISWOLD, STANLEY.

The Senate considered qualified as a Senator Stanley Griswold, who, being a citizen of the United States, had been an inhabitant of the State from which he was appointed for less than a year. Volume **I**, section **437**.

GROSVENOR, CHARLES H., of Ohio, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

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- The history and authorization of the Capitol guide system. Volume **VIII**, section **3644**.

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HABEAS CORPUS.

No court “may inquire directly into the correctness of propriety” of a commitment by either House or discharge the prisoner on habeas corpus. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

A writ of habeas corpus being served on the Sergeant-at-Arms, who held the witness Irwin in custody for contempt, the House, after consideration, prescribed the form and manner of return. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

While confined in jail for contempt the witness Kilbourn was released by habeas corpus proceedings, the court intimating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House to punish. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

In making return in the habeas corpus proceedings in the Kilbourn case the Sergeant-at-Arms produced the body of the prisoner. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

A recalcitrant witness having been committed for refusal to testify, the Supreme Court sustained the dismissal of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Volume **VI**, section **351**.

A witness in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms having procured a writ of habeas corpus, the Senate requested the President to direct the Attorney General to defend the suit. Volume **VI**, section **339**.

A person arrested by order of the House secured a writ of habeas corpus and was released on his own recognizance. Volume **VI**, section **532**.

HAHN.

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

HALL, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Iowa election case of Clark v. Hall in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **832**.

HALL OF THE HOUSE. See also “Floor of the House.”

(1) Use of.

(2) Duties of Speaker and Doorkeeper as to.

(3) The galleries.

(4) The bar of the House.

(5) In general.

(1) Use of.

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

The Speaker is forbidden to entertain a motion for a suspension of the rule relating to the use of the Hall of the House. Volume **V**, section **7270**.

An exceptional instance in which the Hall of the House was used for other than legislative business. Volume **VIII**, section **3632**.

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

(2) Duties of Speaker and Doorkeeper as to.

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

HALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.**(2) Duties of Speaker and Doorkeeper as to—Continued.**

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**.

The Doorkeeper is to see that no one enters the room over the Hall of the House during its sittings. Volume **V**, section **7295**.

The Doorkeeper has general charge during recess of the apartments occupied by the House. Volume **I**, section **262**.

(3) The Galleries.

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**.

The Speaker controls one bench in the gallery assigned to the families of Members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for persons admitted on the cards of members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

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

Stenographers and reporters, other than the official reporters, are admitted by the Speaker to the gallery over the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

In times of great interest the House sometimes makes a special rule for admission to the galleries. Volume **V**, section **7303**.

On occasions of special interest the House sometimes provides additional rules governing admission to the galleries. Volume **VIII**, section **3640**.

During an epidemic the galleries of the House and Senate were closed. Volume **VIII**, section **3641**.

Portions of the gallery over the Speaker's chair are set aside for the use of reporters and correspondents who are admitted thereto by the Speaker under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

Supervision of the press gallery, including designation of its employees, is vested in the standing committee of correspondents, subject to the direction and control of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3642**.

(4) The Bar of the House.

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

(5) In General.

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

The desks in the Hall of the House and the various attempts to remove them. Volume **V**, section **7282**.

The House has investigated the advantages of amplifying devices. Volume **VIII**, section **3633**.

A resolution relating to the installation of accessories proposed to improve the acoustics of the Hall of the House was entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3633**.

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

The House, by resolution, accepted the gift of a flag and directed that it be displayed in the Hall of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3558**.

By rule the Member is restricted as to his movements during business or debate, and as to wearing his hat and smoking. Volume **VI**, section **190**.

Discussion of the importance of observing the rule against remaining at the desk during roll call, and smoking in the Hall of the House. Volume **VI**, section **193**.

HALL OF THE HOUSE—Continued.**(5) In General**—Continued.

The arrangement of the Hall of the House and Statuary Hall, and the acceptance of works of art to be placed therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2083**.

Proceedings on the occasion of the death of a Member in the chamber. Volume **VIII**, section **3559**.
Subjects relation to the Hall of the House have been considered by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics. Volume **IV**, section **4314**.

HAMILTON.

The Tennessee election case of Thomas A. Hamilton in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **315**.

The Senate election case of Reynolds v. Hamilton, of Texas, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **395**.

HAMLIN, COURTNEY W., of Missouri, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2970, 2980**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1163, 1302, 1410, 1460**.

Questions of orders. Volume **VIII**, sections **2355, 3428**.

Speaker. Volume **VI**, sections **248, 249**.

HAMLIN, HANNIBAL, of Maine, Vice-President.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Conferences. Volume **V**, section **6403**.

Electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

Text to which both Houses have agreed. Volume **V**, section **6435**.

HAMMOND, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Ohio election case of Hammond v. Herrick in the Fifteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **499**.

A Member, Samuel Hammond, having accepted an executive appointment, the House declared his seat vacant. Volume **I**, section **487**.

HAMMOND, NATHANIEL J., of Georgia, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4219**.

Privileged questions. Volume **IV**, section **3070**.

River and harbor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4219**.

HANDLEY.

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

HANDY.

The Delaware election case of Willis v. Handy in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **748**.

HANFORD.

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, United States circuit judge for the western district of Washington, in 1912. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

HANNA.

Reference to the Senate election case of Marcus A. Hanna, from Ohio, in the Fifty-sixth Congress (footnote). Volume **I**, section **691**.

HARALSON.

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

HARBORS.

- The rule gives to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the improvement of rivers and harbors." Volume **IV**, section **4118**.
- The regulation of harbors and the placing of works likely to be obstructive to navigation, such as pipes and tunnels, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4102**.
- The Appropriations Committee may report appropriations in fulfillment of contracts authorized by law for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4036**.
- An appropriation for torpedoes for harbor defense is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4042**.
- Harbor regulations for the District and the bridge over the Eastern Branch have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4286**.
- Bills relating to the establishment of harbor lines have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1825**.
- Bills providing for preliminary surveys of rivers and harbors are classed as private bills. Volume **VII**, section **1027**.

HARLAN.

- The Senate election case of James Harlan in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **844**.

HARRIS, ELECTION CASES OF.

- The Tennessee election case of Kelly v. Harris in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **734**.
- The Maryland election case of Whyte v. Harris in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **324**.
- The Maryland election case of Preston v. Harris in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **845**.

HARRIS, ISHAM G., of Tennessee, Speaker Pro Tempore.

- Decision on question of order relating to—
Germane amendments. Volume **V**, section **5827**.

HARRISON, ELECTION CASES OF.

- The Maryland election case of Harrison v. Davis in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **325**.
- The Alabama election case of Robinson v. Harrison in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1068**.
- The Virginia election case of Paul v. Harrison in the Sixth-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **158**.

HARRISON, PAT, of Mississippi, Chairman.

- Decision on question of order relating to—
Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1845**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2913**, **2960**, **2971**, **2989**.
- Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1263**, **1625**.
- Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, sections **1808**, **1810**, **1837**, **1838**, **1953**, **2072**.
Volume **VIII**, section **2286**.
- Order of business. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.
- Question of order. Volume **VIII**, sections **3445**, **3453**.

HARRISON, WILLIAM H., President.

- Ceremonies in memory of President William Henry Harrison. Volume **V**, section **7176**.

HART.

- The Senate election case of Hart v. Gilbert, from Florida, in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **392**.

HASKINS, KITTREDGE, of Vermont, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Motion to strike out the enacting clause. Volume **V**, section **5327**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2945**.

HATCH, WILLIAM H., of Missouri, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Court of Claims. Volume **IV**, sections **3297**, **3301**.

Legislation on appropriation bills (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3936**.

Recess. Volume **V**, section **6667**.

Voting. Volume **V**, section **5942**.

HATS.

By rule the Member is restricted as to his movements during business or debate and as to wearing his hat and smoking. Volume **II**, section **1136**.

At the electoral count of 1821 the Members of the House arose and stood uncovered when the Senate entered the Hall. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

HAUGEN.

The Iowa election case of Murphy v. Haugen in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

HAVEN, SOLOMON G., of New York, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6828**.

HAWAII

The Committee on Territories has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Territory of Hawaii. Volume **IV**, section **4212**. Volume **VII**, section **1944**.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

A bill relating to Hawaiian coinage was reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4092**.

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

The organic act of Hawaii fixed the qualifications of the Delegate therefrom. Volume **I**, section **526**.

The election case of Iaukea v. Kalaniana'ole, from the Territory of Hawaii, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **527**.

The election case relating to Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **526**.

A bill relating to the medical treatment of persons in Hawaii was transferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Territories. Volume **VII**, section **1945**.

The immigration of aliens to Hawaii and Puerto Rico is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **VII**, section **2040**.

HAWKINS.

The Tennessee election case of Alvin Hawkins in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **373**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Hawkins v. McCreary in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

HAWLEY, WILLIS C., of Oregon, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, section **2937**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1290**.

HAY, JAMES, of Virginia, Speaker Pro Tempore.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 - Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1156**, **1493**, **1534**.
 - Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2466**.
 - Reference. Volume **VI**, section **731**.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

- 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 term "Heads of Executive Departments" refers exclusively to members of the President's Cabinet. Volume **VI**, section **406**.
- The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and foreign ministers and suites, and their respective families. Volume **V**, section **7302**.
- Only resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments are privileged. Volume **III**, sections **1861–1863**.
- It has been considered proper to use the word "request" in asking for information from the President, and "direct" in addressing the heads of Departments. Volume **III**, section **1895**.
- A demand that the head of an Executive Department transmit a more complete reply to a resolution of inquiry may not be presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1892**.
- The head of a Department having declined to respond to an inquiry of the House, a demand for a further answer was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1891**.
- A proposition to investigate whether or not the head of an Executive Department had failed or declined to respond to an inquiry of the House was held not to be a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1893**.
- The head of a department having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry, the House transmitted a further resolution. Volume **VI**, section **435**.
- The Speaker may not treat as confidential official communications received from the heads of executive departments. Volume **VI**, section **434**.
- Reports of communications to Congress from bureaus, boards, delegates to conferences, or heads of departments are printed under the direction of the Speaker and are within his discretion unless otherwise provided by law. Volume **VIII**, section **3662**.

HEALTH.

- Subjects relating to health, spread of leprosy and other contagious diseases, international congress of hygiene, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4111**.
- Subjects relating to the health of the District, sanitary and quarantine regulations, etc., have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4284**. Volume **VII**, section **2008**.
- Appropriations for maintenance of police and health and other departments in the District of Columbia are authorized by the organic act creating permanent form of government in the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **1185**.

HEARINGS.

- The Clerk being arraigned to answer charges, leave was given him to address the House. Volume **I**, section **287**.
- An officer of the House being arraigned for neglect of duty, it was voted that he might answer orally. Volume **I**, section **291**.
- Limitation on the power of committees to order printing of hearings. Volume **V**, section **7319**.
- A bill on the calendar is not subject to further consideration by the committee which reported it, and is no longer open to hearings. Volume **VIII**, section **2218**.

HEARINGS—Continued.

In directing an investigation of charges against certain of its Members the House provided that all meetings of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony or hearing arguments should be open to the public. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

A committee appointed to investigate the propriety of a Member's remarks appearing in the Record affords the Member an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Volume **VIII**, section **3491**.

Pursuant to authorization to "meet at such places as said committee deems advisable," subcommittees of a select committee held hearings in various States of the Union and in Europe. Volume **VI**, section **376**.

Where a subcommittee has been authorized to pursue an investigation, hearings opened and conducted by one member are as legal and authoritative as if all members of the subcommittee were present. Volume **VI**, section **355**.

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

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

The rules do not require the printing of hearings, and the distribution of records. Volume **VIII**, section **3667**.

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**.

A committee of the House may. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

Extra copies of hearings and other documents may be ordered by simple resolution, by either House, within the cost of \$500. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

Reprints of hearings and other documents at a cost in excess of \$500 may be ordered by the two Houses by concurrent resolutions. Volume **VIII**, section **3666**.

The printing of hearings before a committee of the House was held to be "printing for the use of the House," and a resolution authorizing such printing was construed to come within the privilege of the Committee on Printing to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2296**.

Committee hearings may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof. Volume **VIII**, section **3664**.

Discussion of practices of the committee in ordering printing of hearings. Volume **VI**, section **374**.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

(1) **In election cases. See "Elections of Representatives."**

(2) **In impeachment trials. See "Impeachment."**

HEATING.

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

An appropriation for the installation of a heating plant in a privately owned building rented by the Government is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1368**.

HEFLIN.

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

HEMENWAY, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Senate election case of James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1229**.

HEMENWAY, JAMES A., of Indiana, Chairman.

Decision of questions of order relating to—

- Amendments germane, Volume **V**, section **5838**.
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4754, 4767, 4769, 4779**.
- Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5714**.
- General debate. Volume **IV**, section **4744**.
- Jurisdiction. Volume **IV**, section **4268**.
- Points of order Volume **V**, section **6875**.

HENDERSON, DAVID B., of Iowa, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Adhere, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6252**.
- Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **6713**.
- Amendments. Volume **IV**, section **4871**.
- Amendments germane. Volume **V**, sections **5912, 5913, 5921**.
- Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, sections **5806, 5819, 5905**.
- Amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, sections **7031, 7038**.
- Bills. Volume **III**, section **2599**. Volume **IV**, section **3408**.
- Call of committees. Volume **IV**, sections **3125, 3132, 3164**.
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3268, 3269, 4736, 4805, 4809, 4831, 4838, 4879, 4903, 4916**. Volume **V**, sections **6781, 6933**.
- Committees, appointment of. Volume **IV**, section **4489**.
- Conference. Volume **V**, sections **6268, 6383**.
- Conference reports. Volume **V**, sections **6413, 6419, 6423, 6437, 6442, 6449, 6455, 6456, 6506, 6510, 6517, 6519, 6531–6533, 6552**.
- Congressional Record. Volume **V**, sections **6984, 7019, 7020**.
- Consideration, question of. Volume **V**, section **4975**.
- Constitutional privilege. Volume **I**, sections **305, 306**.
- Debate. Volume **V**, sections **4984, 5006, 5083, 5097, 5111, 5112, 5119, 5120, 5147**.
- Dilatory motions Volume **V**, sections **5732, 5733**.
- Discharge of a committee. Volume **IV**, section **4695**.
- Division of question. Volume **V**, sections **6156, 6158, 5159**.
- Electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1962**.
- Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5346**.
- Enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3431, 3457**.
- Forty Minutes of debate. Volume **V**, section **5496**.
- General debate. Volume **V**, sections **5206, 5208, 5210, 5211T1**.
- Germaneness. Volume **V**, section **5924**.
- House as in Committee of Whole (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4924**.
- Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2741, 2766**.
- Jurisdiction Volume **IV**, sections **4045, 4053, 4370, 4371, 4392**.
- Lay on the table, motion to Volume **V**, sections **5395, 5397**.
- Legislative day. Volume **V**, section **7246**.
- Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3912**.
- Managers of conference. Volume **V**, sections **6338, 6339, 6370, 6372, 6396**.
- Messages. Volume **IV**, sections **4053, 4787**.
- Order of business. Volume **IV**, sections **3079, 3088, 3133**. Volume **V**, sections **5404, 5520**.
- Pairs. Volume **V**, section **5982**.
- Personal interest Volume **V**, section **5951**.
- Personal privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2531, 2687**.

HENDERSON, DAVID B., of Iowa, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

- Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **4952, 6441, 6887, 6903–6905, 6914.**
- Preamble. Volume **V**, section **5470.**
- Precedence of motions. Volume **V**, section **5320.**
- Prerogative of House. Volume **III**, section **2556.**
- Previous question. Volume **II**, section **1458.** Volume **V**, sections **5462, 5490.**
- Privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2638, 2694, 2714, 2716, 2722.** Volume **IV**, section **4912.**
- Privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, sections **7284, 7288.**
- Privileged motions. Volume **IV**, sections **3085, 3149, 3150.**
- Question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **5554.**
- Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2925, 2942, 2947, 2953, 3053, 3054.** Volume **V**, section **6399.**
- Reading of bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3401, 4916.**
- Reading of papers. Volume **V**, section **5297.**
- Recede, motion to. Volume **V**, section **6206.**
- Recede and concur. Volume **V**, section **6211.**
- Recognition. Volume **II**, sections **1440–1442, 1455, 1459, 1462, 1463, 1470, 1475, 1478, 1479.**
- Recommittal with instructions. Volume **V**, section **5547.**
- Reconsider, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5627, 5650, 5692, 5701.**
- Refer, motion to. Volume **V**, sections **5413, 5555, 5567, 5570, 5597–5599.**
- Reports. Volume **IV**, section **4674.**
- Resolutions of inquiry. Volume **III**, sections **1857, 1858.**
- Revenue bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3076, 4861.**
- Senate amendments. Volume **V**, section **6198.**
- Speaker. Volume **II**, sections **1322, 1370.**
- Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, sections **3107, 3111.**
- Special orders. Volume **IV**, sections **3169, 3195, 3214, 3224.** Volume **V**, section **7246.**
- Substitute amendments. Volume **C**, section **5796.**
- Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6792, 6793, 6801, 6807, 6812, 6823, 6860.**
- Text agreed to by both Houses. Volume **V**, section **6179.**
- Views of minority. Volume **IV**, section **4607.**
- Yeas and nays. Volume **V**, sections **6026, 6027, 6041, 6058, 6069, 6070, 6087, 6096, 6098.**
- Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, section **5009.**

HENDRICKS, THOMAS A., of Indiana, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5334.**

HEPBURN, WILLIAM P., of Iowa, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Adjournment. Volume **IV**, section **4785.** Volume **V**, section **6735.**
- Amendments. Volume **II**, section **1330.**
- Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5888.**
- Amendments between the Houses. Volume **V**, sections **6175, 6187, 6189–6191.**
- Appeals. Volume **V**, sections **6948, 6951.**
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **V**, section **4712.**
- Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3765.**
- Debate. Volume **V**, section **5252.**
- Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5722.**

HEPBURN, WILLIAM P., of Iowa, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

General debate. Volume **V**, section **5216**.

Legislation appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3827, 3854, 3894**.

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3985**.

Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **4731**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6881, 6924**.

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

Quorum. Volume **IV**, sections **2974, 4913**.

Reading of papers. Volume **V**, section **5289**.

Speaker. Volume **V**, section **6183**.

HEPBURN, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Iowa election case of Hepburn v. Jamieson in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **120**.

HERBERT, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Louisiana election case of Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **751**.

The Alabama election case of Strobach v. Herbert in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **966, 967**.

HERBERT, PHILEMON T.

The question arising over charges of crime against Philemon T. Herbert. Volume **II**, section **1277**.

HEREAFTER. See "Appropriations."**HERNDON.**

The election case of Whitmore v. Herndon, from Texas, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **600**.

HERRICK.

The Ohio election case of Hammond v. Herrick in the Fifteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **499**.

HIBBARD, HARRY, of New Hampshire, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appeals. Volume **V**, section **6957**.

Tellers. Volume **V**, section **5994**.

Hicks.

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

HICKS, FREDERICK C., of New York, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, sections **1418, 1431**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2916, 2920**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1129, 1165, 1168, 1170, 1174, 1188, 1189, 1306, 1308, 1322, 1330, 1334, 1358, 1363, 1364, 1370, 1383, 1464, 1466, 1467, 1476, 1706, 1707, 1743**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2323**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **3442**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2370**.

Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **676**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2338**.

Recognition. Volume **VII**, section **958**.

Special orders. Volume **VII**, section **767**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3097**.

HIGGINS.

The Connecticut election case of Jodoin v. Higgins in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **90**.

HIGHWAYS.

The subject of a highway commission has been considered by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4153**.

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**.

While the organic act creating the Department of Agriculture was held to authorize an appropriation for maintenance of a highway weather service, it was ruled not to justify an appropriation for collection of data as to the effects of weather on such highways. Volume **VII**, section **1308**.

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 **2066**.

An appropriation for opening, widening, or extending streets and highways in the District of Columbia was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1189**.

HILBORN.

The California election case of English v. Hilborn in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1050**.

HILL.

The Mississippi election case of Hill v. Catchings in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1039**.

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

The Connecticut election case of Donovan v. Hill in the Sixty-fourth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **140**.

The Maryland election case of Hill v. Palmisano, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **182**.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS, DOCUMENTS, AND EVENTS.

Bills relating to the restoration of noted estates and historic buildings on military reservations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs rather than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1893**.

Bills relating to historic documents, relics, and buildings have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2086**.

Bills relating to the observance of anniversaries and the commemoration of historical events have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2087**.

HOAR, GEORGE FRISBEE, of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Reading. Volume **VII**, section **1056**.

HOBART, GARRET A., of New Jersey, Vice-President.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Conference report. Volume **V**, section **6546**.

HOCH, HOMER, of Kansas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1549**.
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1154**, **1246**, **1645**, **1684**.

HODGES.

The Arkansas election case of Gause v. Hodges in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **892-894**.

HOGAN.

The Missouri election case of Hogan v. Pile in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **871, 872**.

HOGUE.

The Pennsylvania election case of John Hoge in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **517**.

The South Carolina election cases of Hoge and Reed and Wallace v. Simpson in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **620-622**.

The Virginia election case of Hoge v. Otey in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **724**.

HOLADAY, WILLIAM P., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Reference in debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2492**.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

When the two Houses adjourn for more than three days, and not to or beyond the day fixed by Constitution or law for the next regular session to begin, the session is not thereby necessarily terminated. Volume **V**, sections **6676, 6677**.

The two Houses do not notify the President when they are about to adjourn for the holiday recess (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6680**.

In the earlier days of the Congress the holiday recess was not often taken. Volume **V**, sections **6678-6685**.

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

HOLIDAYS.

In early days the House did not allow special occasions like holidays to interfere with public business. Volume **V**, sections **7071-7074**.

The subjects of holidays and celebrations have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4073**.

Bills relating to holidays in the District have been reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4283**. Volume **VII**, section **2077**.

Sundays and legal holidays are not excluded in computing the forty days allowed for taking testimony in an election case. Volume **I**, section **685**.

HOLMAN RULE, See "Appropriations."**HOLMES.**

The Iowa election case of Holmes, Wilson, Sapp, and Carpenter in the Forty-sixth Congress.

HOME.

In 1834, in an inconclusive case, the Elections Committee gave the word "residence" the same meaning as "home" or "domicile." Volume **I**, section **54**.

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

A bill authorizing a new Soldiers' Home is reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but the appropriation therefor comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4051**.

HOMESTEAD.

A bill authorizing those failing to perfect a prior entry to make a second entry under the homestead law does not involve such a “reservation of the public lands” as to come within the privilege of the Committee on Public Lands to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2288**.

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

HOOKER.

The Mississippi election case of Kernaghan v. Hooker in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1040**.

HOOPER.

The Utah election case of McGrorty v. Hooper in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **467**.

HOOVER, JOSEPH L., of Michigan, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2927, 2965**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2619**.

HOOVER, HERBERT, of California, President.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

President, messages of. Volume **VI**, section **433**.

HOPKINS, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Kentucky election case of Hopkins v. Kendall in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1095**.

HOPKINS, ALBERT J., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **IV**, section **4749**.

Amendments germane. Volume **IV**, section **4120**. Volume **V**, section **5803**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **IV**, sections **4127, 4128**.

Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3884**.

Appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3872, 3873**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3587, 3598, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3668, 3674, 3751**.

Bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3901, 3902**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4762**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3706, 3726, 3731, 3744, 3767, 3770, 3782, 3784, 3799, 3803**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **4994**.

Deficiency appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3559–3561**.

Division of question. Volume **V**, section **6126**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5251**.

Indian appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3882**.

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4043**.

Leave to print. Volume **V**, section **6988**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3586, 3860, 3871, 3993**.

Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **4730**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6923, 6930**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **4913**.

Reading of bills. Volume **IV**, section **4738**.

Sundry civil appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **4039**.

HOPKINS, GEORGE W., of Virginia, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 - Amendments. Volume **IV**, section **4876**.
 - Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5883**.
 - Chairman. Volume **II**, section **1651**.
 - Precedents. Volume **II**, section **1317**.
 - Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5482**.
 - Substitute amendments. Volume **V**, section **5787**.

HORGAN.

- The Massachusetts election case of Horgan v. Tinkham in the Sixty-fourth congress. Volume **VI**, section **141**.

HORSES.

- The subject of improving the breed of horses, even with the improvement of the cavalry as an object, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4158**. Volume **VII**, section **1865**.

HORTON.

- The Missouri election case of Horton v. Butler, in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1122, 1123**.

HOSKINS, GEORGE S., of New York, Chairman.

- Decision on question of order relating to—
 - General debate. Volume **V**, section **5220**.

HOSPITALS.

- Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4110**.
- Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **2079**.
- Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, although jurisdiction over that subject is now exercised by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1969**.

HOT SPRINGS.

- Subjects relating to Arkansas hot Springs Reservation are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **IV**, section **4200**.

HOUR.

- (1) **Of adjournment.**
 - (2) **Of meeting.—Of a new Congress at 12 m.**
 - (3) **Of meeting.—The standing order fixing, for the House.**
 - (4) **Of meeting.—As to fixing, in the motion to adjourn.**
 - (5) **Of meeting.—In relation to delayed adjournments.**
 - (6) **Of meeting.—Of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial.**
 - (7) **Of meeting.—Of a committee.**
 - (8) **In relation to motion to postpone.**
- (1) **Of adjournment.**
 - The hour at which the House adjourns each day is entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6740**.
 - (2) **Of Meetings.—Of a New Congress at 12 m.**
 - Why the House in a new Congress meets at 12 m. Volume **I**, section **210**.
 - The early laws fixing the time for the meeting of Congress specified the day but not the hour. Volume **I**, sections **6–9**.

HOUR—Continued.**(2) Of Meetings.—Of a New Congress at 12 m.**—Continued.

Instance wherein a law convening Congress specified the hour as well as the day. Volume **I**, sections **10, 11**.

It being desirable that the hour of the first meeting of a Congress should be later than 12 m., the purpose was effected by a joint resolution. Volume **I**, section **4**.

(3) Of Meeting.—The Standing Order Fixing, for the House.

At the beginning of each session the House fixes by resolution the daily hour of meeting. Volume **I**, sections **104–109**.

The resolution of the House fixing the hour of daily meeting is a standing order rather than a rule. Volume **I**, sections **116, 117**.

In the early practice a motion to change the hour of daily meeting was made at any time, but as the order of business grew more rigid the motion lost its privilege. Volume **I**, sections **110–115**.

The order changing the daily hour of meeting was formerly reported by the Ways and Means Committee. Volume **I**, section **117**.

Propositions relating to the hour of daily meeting and the days on which the House shall sit are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4325**.

The House has, by standing order, provided that it should meet on two days only of each week, instead of daily. Volume **V**, section **6675**.

(4) Of Meeting.—As to Fixing, in the Motion to Adjourn.

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

When the House has not fixed an hour for daily meeting the daily motion to adjourn fixes the hour. Volume **V**, sections **5362, 5363**.

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 adoption of rules a motion to adjourn until a given hour is not in order until a previous order fixing the hour of daily meeting has been rescinded. Volume **V**, section **5364**.

(5) Of Meeting.—In Relation to Delayed Adjournments.

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

The Committee of the Whole being in session at the hour fixed for the daily meeting of the House, it rests with the committee, and not the Chairman, to determine whether or not it will rise. Volume **V**, sections **6736, 6737**.

(6) Of Meeting.—Of the Senate Sitting for an Impeachment Trial.

Unless otherwise ordered the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, begins its proceedings at 12 m. daily. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate announces the hour for sitting in an impeachment trial and the Presiding Officer on the trial directs proclamation to be made and the trial to proceed. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

The hour of meeting of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial being fixed, a motion to adjourn to a different hour is not in order. Volume **III**, section **2071**.

If the Senate fail to sit in an impeachment trial on the day or hour fixed, it may fix a time for resuming the trial. Volume **III**, section **2076**.

(7) Of Meeting.—Of a Committee.

A committee may fix its hour of meeting. Volume **IV**, section **4566**.

HOOR—Continued.

(8) In Relation to Motion to Postpone.

The motion to postpone may specify the day but not the hour of that day. Volume **V**, section **5307**.

HOOR RULE OF DEBATE. See “**Debate.**”

HOUSE AS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. See “**Committee of the Whole.**”

HOUSE CALENDARS. See “**Calendars.**”

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

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

The House Office Building Commission consists of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two Representatives in Congress appointed by the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3646**.

The Speaker’s membership on the House Office Building Commission continues until his successor as Speaker is elected or his term as Representative expires. Volume **VIII**, section **3647**.

A Speaker’s membership on the House Office Building Commission having expired by reason of his election to the Senate, he was by joint resolution empowered to appoint in his stead a Member elect of the succeeding Congress to serve until the election of his successor as Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3647**.

The law creating the House Office Building Commission authorizes them to function as long as there is one acting member. Volume **VIII**, section **3655**.

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

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

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

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

Where two or more Members file requests for the same room, preference shall be given to the Member of the longest continuous service in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

If two or more Members of equal service in the House apply for the same room, the Member first filing shall have priority. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

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

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

A room assigned to a Member shall be held by him during his membership in the House of until relinquished. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

Ex-chairmen who remain Members of the House are not required to move until the new chairman is confirmed. Volume **VIII**, section **3655**.

Rooms of newly appointed chairmen of committees do not become vacant until their appointment is confirmed by the House at the opening of Congress and Members assigned to their rooms on March 4 are not entitled to possession until the new chairman vacates. Volume **VIII**, section **3655**.

By order of the House the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands were granted the right of debate, and assigned to offices in the House Office building. Volume **VI**, section **245**.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING—Continued.

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

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

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

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

Instance wherein the local courts sustained the jurisdiction of the House Office Commission. Volume **VIII**, section **3657**.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- (1) **Participation in celebrations, etc.**
- (2) **Declarations, opinions, etc., by.**
- (3) **Decision of certain questions belongs to, and not to Speaker.**
- (4) **Organization of.**
- (5) **Prerogatives of.—Invasion of, by Executive.**
- (6) **Prerogatives of.—As to foreign relations in general.**
- (7) **Prerogatives of.—As to treaties in general.**
- (8) **Prerogatives of.—As to commercial treaties.**
- (9) **Prerogatives of.—As to Indian treaties.**
- (10) **Prerogatives of.—As to revenue legislation.**
- (11) **Rooms in House Wing of Capitol.**
- (12) **Rules, prerogative of making.**
- (13) **In general.**

(1) Participation in Celebrations, etc.

The House sometimes accepts invitations to attend public exercises, but does not go as an organized body. Volume **V**, sections **7061–7064**. Volume **VIII**, section **3528**.

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

The House sometimes appoints committees to represent it at public ceremonies. Volume **V**, sections **7055, 7056**. Volume **VIII**, section **3527**.

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

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

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

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

(2) Declarations, Opinions, etc., by.

The House, either alone or in concurrence with the Senate, has by resolution expressed opinions or determinations on important public questions. Volume **II**, sections **1562–1568**.

The House has extended its sympathies to the sufferers in a fire in a city of the United States. Volume **V**, sections **7225, 7226**.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(2) Declarations, Opinions, etc., by—Continued.**

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

(3) Decision of Certain Questions Belongs to, and Not to Speaker.

The competency of the House to take a proposed course of action is a matter for the decision of the House rather than the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1321**.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide on the legislative effect of a proposition. Volume **II**, sections **1323**, **1324**.

The Speaker does not rule out a pending legislative proposition, even though the lapse of time may have rendered it futile. Volume **II**, section **1337**.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide as to the sufficiency of a report made in writing by a committee. Volume **II**, section **1339**.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not a Senate amendment to a revenue bill violates the privileges of the House. Volume **II**, section **1322**.

The question as to whether a proposed amendment embodies a proposition already voted on is one to be passed upon by the House and not by the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **255**.

It is for the House and not the Chair to decide on the propriety of words demanded to be taken down as unparliamentary. Volume **VIII**, section **2540**.

The Speaker held that it was for the House rather than the Chair to decide whether a bill was “of the same substance” as another previously considered. Volume **VII**, section **1049**.

It is for the House and not the Speaker to determine whether matter inserted in the Congressional Record under leave to print is in violation of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3475**.

(4) Organization of.

A discussion as to whether or not the House is a House before its organization. Volume **I**, section **82**.

Reference to discussion of the permanent and temporary conditions of Senate and House, respectively, as organized bodies (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

In 1860 the House decided that it might inform the Senate and President of its organization and election of a speaker before it had elected a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **240**.

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

A resolution affecting the organization of the House is privileged, and takes precedence of a motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider a revenue bill. Volume **VI**, section **3**.

The rules and orders of a previous Congress are not in effect until adopted by the sitting House. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

Memorandum of a program to be followed in the adoption of rules, agreed upon preliminary to the organization of the House. Volume **VI**, section **24**.

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

(5) Prerogatives of.—Invasion of, by Executive.

A resolution implying that the constitutional rights of the House may have been invaded by the Executive presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2563**.

(6) Prerogatives of.—As to Foreign Relations in General.

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**.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(6) Prerogatives of.—As to Foreign Relations in General—Continued.**

- 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**. 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**.
- 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**.
- 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**.
- The House has expressed its interest in the establishment of constitutional government in other lands. Volume **II**, section **1551**.
- Congratulations of the House on the adoption of a republican form of government by Brazil. Volume **II**, section **1550**.
- The House has by resolution extended its sympathy to foreign peoples desirous of greater liberty. Volume **II**, sections **1553–1555**.
- The House has expressed its regret at attempts on the lives of foreign rulers. Volume **II**, sections **1557, 1558**.
- 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**.
- 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**.

(7) Prerogatives of.—As to Treaties in General.

- Discussion of the right of the House to share in the treaty-making power. Volume **II**, section **1509**. Volume **VI**, section **324**.
- Discussion of the prerogatives of the House in relation to treaties, commercial and otherwise. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.
- 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 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 1871 the House asserted its right to a voice in carrying into effect treaties on subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1523**.
- In 1816 the House, after discussion with the Senate, maintained its position that a treaty must depend on a law of Congress for its execution as to such stipulations as relate to subjects constitutionally entrusted to Congress. Volume **II**, section **1506**.
- Discussion of the prerogatives of the House as to treaties. Volume **VI**, section **325**.
- Argument that the treaty-making power is subject to the authority and power to originate revenue legislation specially delegated by the Constitution to the House. Volume **VI**, section **324**.
- 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**.
- In 1820 the House considered, but without result, its constitutional right to a voice in any treaty ceding territory. Volume **II**, section **1507**.
- In 1868 the House declined to assert that no purchase of foreign territory might be made without the sanction of a previously enacted law. Volume **II**, section **1508**.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(7) Prerogatives of.—As to treaties in General—Continued.**

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

Instances of the action of the House in carrying into effect, terminating, enforcing, and suggesting treaties. Volume **II**, sections **1502–1505**.

In 1881 the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discussing the treaty-making power, concluded that the House had no share in it. Volume **II**, section **1525**.

(8) Prerogatives of.—As to Commercial Treaties.

The House maintains that customs of duties may not be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress originated by itself. Volume **II**, section **1531**.

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

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

In 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**.

(9) Prerogatives of.—As to Indian Treaties.

After long discussion the House in 1871 successfully asserted its right to a voice in approving Indian treaties. Volume **II**, sections **1535, 1536**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

(10) Prerogatives of.—As to Revenue Legislation.

Discussion of the right of the House to originate revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **321**.

In 1930 the House insisted on its exclusive right to originate revenue measures and returned to the Senate a Senate concurrent resolution characterized as an infringement on its constitutional prerogative. Volume **VI**, section **319**.

A bill proposing an increase in rates of postage is a revenue bill within the constitutional requirement as to revenue bills. Volume **VI**, section **317**.

Discussion of differentiation between bills for the purpose of raising revenue and bills which incidentally raise revenue. Volume **VI**, section **315**.

A bill raising revenue incidentally was held not to infringe upon the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **315**.

Instance where in proposed Senate amendments to a revenue bill were questioned in the House as an invasion of the constitutional prerogatives in relation to revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **322**.

The Senate having passed a bill with incidental provisions relating to revenue, the House returned the bill, holding it to be an invasion of constitutional prerogative. Volume **VI**, section **317**.

A question relating to the invasion of the constitutional prerogatives of the House by a Senate amendment comes too late after the bill has been sent to conference. Volume **VI**, section **314**.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(10) Prerogatives of.—As to Revenue Legislation—Continued.**

The House, while disclaiming the establishment of a precedent, sent to conference a bill declared to involve a question of infringement of the constitutional prerogative of the House in the origination of revenue legislation. Volume **VI**, section **318**.

Instance wherein the Senate declined to consider a bill challenged as an infringement on the right of the House to originate revenue measures. Volume **VI**, section **320**.

(11) Rooms in House Wing of Capitol.

The Speaker has the disposal of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House. Volume **VI**, section **261**.

The control of the Speaker extends only to the “unappropriated rooms” of the House Wing, and the House itself controls the disposition of the other rooms. Volume **V**, sections **7273–7281**. A resolution assigning a room to a committee presents a question of privilege. Volume **V**, section **7273**.

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

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

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

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

(12) Rules, Prerogative of Making.

The attempt to establish the theory that one House might prescribe rules for its successor, and the end thereof. Volume **I**, section **187**.

The theory that a House might make its rules binding on the succeeding House was at one time much discussed, and even followed. Volume **V**, sections **6744–6747**.

Although the House becomes functus officio at the end of its term, yet in practice certain rules and regulations have extended beyond that time. Volume **V**, sections **6748–6751**.

The House has made rules which have been followed through other Congress by the Executive Departments, although the authority for the rules has been considered doubtful. Volume **V**, sections **6752–6754**.

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

The question as to whether or not the House, in its procedure, is bound by a law passed by a former Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3298**.

A law passed by the then existing Congress was recognized by the House as of binding force in matters of procedure. Volume **V**, sections **6767, 6768**.

In exercising its constitutional privilege to change its rules the House has confined itself within certain limitations. Volume **VIII**, section **3376**.

Dicta to the effect that one House may not prescribe orders for its successor. Volume **VIII**, section **3336**.

(13) In General.

The House has sometimes thanked organizations and individuals for public services. Volume **V**, sections **7331, 7332**.

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

The seal of the House is in control of the House rather than of the Speaker. Volume **I**, section **256**.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.**(13) In General—Continued.**

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

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

The present seal of the House was provided in 1830. Volume **VI**, section **28**.

Women presiding in the House or in the Committee of the Whole are properly addressed as “Madam Speaker” and “Madam Chairman” respectively. Volume **VI**, section **284**.

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

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

The House, by resolution, accepted the gift of a flag and directed that it be displayed in the Hall of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3558**.

The House has investigated the advantages of amplifying devices. Volume **VIII**, section **3633**.

A resolution relating to the installation of accessories proposed to improve the acoustics of the Hall of the House was entertained as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3633**.

HOUSE RESTAURANT.

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and kitchen have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **IV**, section **4237**.

Subjects relating to the House restaurant and Kitchen, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, have been transferred by the House to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VII**, section **2054**.

HOUSE WING OF CAPITOL.

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

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

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

HOUSING.

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

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

HOUSTON, ELECTION CASE OF.

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

HOUSTON, GEORGE S., of Alabama Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
President’s message. Volume **V**, section **6627**.

HOUSTON, SAMUEL.

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

HOUSTON, WILLIAM C., of Tennessee, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1271**.
 Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2538**.

HOWARD.

The Michigan election case of Howard v. Cooper in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **837**.

HOWARD, EDGAR, of Nebraska, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1483**.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Appropriations for the support of Howard University are not authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1225**.

HOWELL.

The Pennsylvania election case of Connell v. Howell in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1130, 1131**.

HUBBARD, ELECTION CASE OF.

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

HUBBARD, HENRY, of New Hampshire, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
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 Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6854**.

HUDSON.

The Pennsylvania election case of Hudson v. McAleer in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **722**.

HUGHES.

The West Virginia election case of Wiley v. Hughes in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

HUGUNIN.

The New York election case of Hugunin v. Ten Eyck in the Nineteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **649**.

HULL, CORDELL, of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
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HULL, ELECTION CASES OF.

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

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

HULL, JOHN A. T., of Iowa, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
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 Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3824, 3990**.
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HULL, JOHN A. T., of Iowa, Chairman—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

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HULLS.

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

HUMPHREYS.

The impeachment and trial of West H. Humphreys, United States judge for the several districts of Tennessee. Volume **III**, sections **2385–2397**.

HUMPHREYS, BENJAMIN G., of Mississippi, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

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HUNGERFORD.

The first election case of Taliaferro v. Hungerford, from Virginia, in the Twelfth Congress. Volume **I**, section **767**.

The second election case of Taliaferro v. Hungerford, from Virginia, in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **768**.

HUNT.

The Louisiana election case of Hunt v. Menard in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

The Colorado election case of Hunt and Chilcott in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **599**.

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

HUNTER, ELECTION CASES OF.

The election case of Narsworthy Hunter, Delegate for Mississippi Territory, in the Seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **401**.

The Kentucky case of Hunter v. Rhea in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **746**.

The Kentucky election cases of Edwards v. Hunter and White v. Huner in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **741**.

HUNTER, R. M. T., of Virginia, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

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HUNTER, R. M. T., of Virginia, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

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Yielding the floor. Volume **V**, section **5031**.

HUNTING.

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

HUNTON, EPPA, of Virginia, Speaker Pro Tempore.

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HUSTED, JAMES W., of New York, Chairman.

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HYATT.

In 1860 the Senate imprisoned Thaddeus Hyatt in the common jail for contempt in refusing to appear as a witness. Volume **III**, section **1722**.

HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU.

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

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and hydrographic office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4105**.

HYGIENE.

Subjects relating to hygiene and demography come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1824**.

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

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

It is not the duty of the Chair to decide hypothetical points of order or to anticipate questions which may be suggested in advance of their regular order. Volume **VI**, section **249**.

It is not the duty of the Speaker to decide a hypothetical question. Volume **VI**, section **253**.

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The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Illinois until the State had been formally admitted to the Union. Volume **I**, section **396**.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Illustrations in documents or reports are printed only on express authorization of the House. Volume **V**, section **7321**.

The Congressional order to print must expressly authorize the printing of illustrations which are parts of documents or reports. Volume **V**, section **7320**.

The display of exhibits in debate by way of illustration is subject to the will of the House and any member may object. Volume **VIII**, section **2452**.

IMITATION DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The Committee on Agriculture has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction of legislation relating to imitation dairy products, manufacture of lard, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4156**.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

Authorizations for sites and buildings for immigrant stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **IV**, section **4312**.

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The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization exercises a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over the subject of immigration and has reported bills relating to contract labor. Volume **IV**, section **4310**.

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The residence, deportation, and readmission of aliens, and the taxation of immigrants admitted to the United States, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **VII**, section **2039**.

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IMMUNITY, CONSTITUTIONAL.

Charge that a Member has used his immunity as Representative to circulate libels was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **606**.

The Constitutional immunity for words spoken in debate guarantees exemption from questioning not only within but also without the court. Volume **VI**, section **332**.

IMPEACHMENT.

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- (3) Inception of, in the House.—Charges preferred by memorial.
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- (1) **Inception of, in the House.—Constitutional Function.**
 The sole power of impeachment is conferred on the House of Representatives by the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2025**.
 The Commons are considered, in English practice, as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.
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- (2) **Inception of, in House.—Set in Motion by Action of a Member on the Floor.**
 The impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was set in motion on the responsibility of one Member of the House, sustained by the statement of another Member. Volume **III**, section **2342**.
 On January 7, 1867, President Johnson was formally impeached in the House on the responsibility of a Member. Volume **III**, section **2400**.
 A Member rising in his place, impeached Judge Swayne both on his own responsibility and on the strength of a legislative memorial. Volume **III**, section **2469**.
 Impeachment proceedings have been moved by a Delegate. Volume **III**, section **1303**.
 Form of impeachment of a civil officer by a Member on the floor of the House. Volume **III**, section **2398**.
 Although a report as to an impeachment be laid on the table, the right to move again an impeachment in the same case is not precluded. Volume **III**, section **2049**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(2) Inception of, in the House.—Set in Motion by Action of a Member on the Floor—**
Continued.

- The investigation of the conduct of Judge Jenkins was suggested by a resolution of offered by Member and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2519**.
- A Member, rising in his place, impeached Judge Wright on his responsibility as a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **528**.
- A Member, rising in his place, impeached Judge Landis on his responsibility as a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **535**.
- A Member having risen in his place and impeached Judge Wilfley and offered a resolution providing for an investigation, the House referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI**, section **525**.
- A Member on his authority as a Member of the House impeached Judge Hanford and offered a resolution providing for investigation of charges. Volume **VI**, section **526**.
- A Member by virtue of his office submitted articles of impeachment and offered a resolution referring them to a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **548**.
- Instance wherein a Member rising to a question of privilege, impeached the Attorney General on his responsibility as a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **536**.
- A Member having presented charges against Judge Dayton, the House ordered an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **529**.
- A Member proposing impeachment is required to present definite charges before proceeding in debate. Volume **VI**, section **536**.
- A special committee having been created to investigate charges, a Member supplemented the proceedings by rising to a question of privilege in the House and proposing impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **550**.
- An instance in which a Member proposed impeachment individually and collectively against members of an official board. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

(3) Inception of, in the House.—Charges Preferred by Memorial.

- On receipt of a petition containing charges against a judge, the House in 1796 instituted an investigation. Volume **III**, section **2486**.
- The impeachment proceedings in the case of Judge Peck were set in motion by a memorial. Volume **III**, section **2364**.
- The investigations into the conduct of Judge Thruston were set in motion by memorials. Volume **III**, section **2491**.
- The proceedings in the case of Judge Lawrence were set in motion by a memorial setting forth specific charges. Volume **III**, section **2494**.
- The memorials submitting the charges against Judge Watrous, in 1856, were accompanied by a large amount of documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **2496**.
- The Bradford investigation was set in motion by a memorial in which charges were preferred. Volume **III**, section **2515**.
- The Seward investigation was set in motion by a memorial. Volume **III**, section **2514**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck was revived by referring to a committee a memorial presented in a former Congress. Volume **III**, section **2364**.
- Memorials which had been before preceding Congresses were reintroduced as a basis of the Watrous investigation of 1860. Volume **III**, section **2499**.
- In 1857 memorials before the House in a preceding Congress were reintroduced as a basis for investigation of the conduct of Judge Watrous. Volume **III**, section **2497**.
- Instance wherein the Speaker presented a petition in which were preferred charges against a Federal judge. Volume **III**, section **2030**.
- An instance wherein impeachment proceedings were set in motion by memorials filed with the Speaker and by him transmitted to a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **552**.
- A memorial addressed to the Speaker and setting forth charges against a civil officer was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which recommended an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(3) Inception of, in the House.—Charges Preferred by Memorial**—Continued.

The House in 1852, on the strength of a memorial setting forth changes, investigated the conduct of Judge Watrous with a result favorable to him. Volume **III**, section **2495**.

Form of memorial praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2364**.

Form of memorial praying for the impeachment of Judge Thruston in 1837. Volume **III**, section **2491**.

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

(4) Inception of, in the House.—Set in Motion by a Message From the President.

The proceedings of the Blount impeachment were set in motion by a confidential message from the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The impeachment proceedings against Judge Pickering were set in motion by a message from the President. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

In response to a resolution of the House, the President transmitted to the Judiciary Committee of the House charges filed against Judge Archbald and all papers relating thereto with a message suggesting that they be not laid before the House until examined by the committee. Volume **VI**, section **498**.

(5) Inception of, in the House.—Charges Preferred by Legislature, Grand Jury, etc.

The investigation of Judge Bruin's conduct was set in motion by charges preferred by a Territorial legislature. Volume **III**, section **2487**.

A memorial from the legislature of Florida preferred charges against Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

The inquiry as to Judge Toulmin was set in motion by action of a grand jury forwarded by a Territorial legislature. Volume **III**, section **2488**.

Instance wherein the local bar association initiated proceedings by recommending impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **513**.

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Anderson was initiated by a resolution supplemented by a report from the Department of Justice. Volume **VI**, section **542**.

(6) Inception of, in the House.—Resulting from General Investigations.

The impeachment of President Johnson was first proposed indirectly through general investigations. Volume **III**, section **2299**.

The impeachment of President Johnson was set in motion by a resolution authorizing a general investigation as to the execution of the laws. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

The impeachment of Secretary Belknap was set in motion through the findings of a committee empowered to investigate generally. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

In 1892 the House referred to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken in the Boarman investigation of 1890 as material in a new investigation. Volume **III**, section **2518**.

A Member of the House presented specific charges against Judge Boarman to the Judiciary Committee, which had been empowered to investigate the judiciary generally. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

Instance wherein the Senate transmitted to the House testimony adduced before one of its committees for consideration by the House with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **539**.

(7) Inception of, in the House.—Practice as to Preferring Charges.

Advice of Attorney-General Lee as to mode of instituting and continuing impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(7) Inception of, in the House.—Practice as to Preferring Charges—Continued.**

Instance wherein charges were presented against a judge in three Congresses. Volume **III**, section **2490**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that a Member, in debating a proposition to impeach the President, should abstain from language personally offensive. Volume **V**, section **5094**.

In debating a proposition to impeach the President of the United States a wide latitude was permitted to a Member in preferring charges. Volume **V**, section **5093**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was considered by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

(8) Inception of, in the House.—Grounds on Which Investigation May be Ordered.

The House sometimes refers for preliminary inquiry a memorial praying impeachment, and sometimes orders investigation at once. Volume **III**, section **2491**.

In instituting impeachment proceedings it is necessary first to present the charges on which the proposal is based. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

Discussion as to the degree of definiteness of charges required to justify the House in ordering an investigation. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

Discussion of methods of authorizing an investigation with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

In the absence of evidence to support charges the House declined to institute impeachment proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

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

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

English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

The House declined to state by way of preamble its reason for investigation the conduct of Mr. Justice Chase and Judge Peters. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

Form of resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

Minority views, although agreeing with the majority report in the findings of fact, held that the evidence warranted further proceedings toward impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

No judge is subject to impeachment on the complaint that he has rendered an erroneous decision. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

(9) Inception of, in the House.—Investigation Ordered Without Preliminary Examination.

In the case of Mr. Justice Chase the House, after long debate and a review of precedents, decided to order investigation, although Members could give only hearsay evidence as to the facts. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

The House voted to investigate the conduct of President Johnson on the strength of charges made by a Member on his own responsibility only. Volume **III**, section **2400**.

The House, in 1852, on the strength of a memorial setting forth charges, investigated the conduct of Judge Watrous, with a result favorable to him. Volume **III**, section **2495**.

The House ordered an investigation of the conduct of Judge Ricks on the strength of charges preferred in a memorial. Volume **III**, section **2520**.

In the case of Judge Blodgett the House ordered an investigation upon the presentation of a memorial specifying charges. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

On receipt of a petition containing charges against a judge the House, in 1796, instituted an investigation. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(9) Inception of, in the House.—Investigation Ordered Without Preliminary Examination—**Continued.

In the Blount case the house voted to impeach on the strength of the matter contained in a letter proved to be in respondent's handwriting. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The House declined to have the impeachment of Judge Swayne considered by a committee before ordering an investigation. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

The House decided to investigate the conduct of Judge Smith on assurance of a Territorial Delegate that the person making the charges was reliable. Volume **III**, section **2490**.

The House, on the strength of a newspaper statement, ordered an investigation looking toward the impeachment of a Justice of the Supreme Court. Volume **III**, section **2503**.

(10) Inception of, in the House.—Investigation not Ordered Until After Examination.

The House decided formally to investigate the conduct of Judge Peck only after the Judiciary Committee had examined the memorial. Volume **III**, section **2364**.

In the case of Judge Conkling the memorial preferring charges was referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination before an investigation was ordered. Volume **III**, section **2492**.

The memorial setting forth charges against Judge Lawrence was referred for examination before an investigation was ordered. Volume **III**, section **2494**.

Memorials containing charges against Judge Storey were referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination before the House voted a formal investigation. Volume **III**, section **2513**.

The House voted to investigate the conduct of Judge Delahay after the Judiciary Committee had examined the charges in a memorial. Volume **III**, section **2504**.

The House declined to order an investigation of Consul West on evidence presented by a Member and referred the subject to a committee. Volume **III**, section **2502**.

The House referred the case of Judge Baker to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of to a select committee for investigation. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

The House referred the charges made against Judge Hanford to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was referred, under the rule, to the appropriate committee. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1787**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was introduced by delivery to the Clerk and was referred to the Committee on Rules, on request of which committee it was rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

In Judge Toulmin's case the House, after investigating in a preliminary way, declined to order a formal investigation. Volume **III**, section **2488**.

In 1825 the House preferred that charges against a judge should be investigated by a committee. Volume **III**, section **2491**.

The House refused in 1843 to impeach John Tyler, President of the United States, on charges preferred by a Member. Volume **III**, section **2398**.

(11) Inception of, in the House.—Direct Proposition of, a Question of High Privilege.

A proposition to impeach a civil officer of the United States is presented as a question of constitutional privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2045–2048**. Volume **VI**, sections **468, 469**.

A proposition to impeach a civil officer of the United States is received in the house as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2398**.

Impeachment is a question of constitutional privilege, which may be presented at any time, irrespective of previous action of the House. Volume **III**, section **2053**.

A Member having impeached the President and presented a resolution to investigation, the Speaker admitted it as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2400**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(11) Inception of, in the House.—Direct Proposition of, a Question of High Privilege—Con.**

A proposition to impeach President Johnson was held to be privileged, although at this session a similar resolution had been considered and negatived. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

It has been held that an election case may not supersede the consideration of a proposition of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2581**.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to resume an investigation with a view to an impeachment was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2401**.

A 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**.

A proposition to instruct a committee to investigate new charges in an impeachment case was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2402**.

A proposition to investigate the conduct of an officer and prepare articles of impeachment was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

The incorporation of unprivileged matter in a resolution proposing impeachment destroys its privilege. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

A Member recognized to present a privileged resolution may not be taken from the floor by a motion to refer. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

A Member having submitted articles of impeachment, it was held that his privilege had expired. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

Questions relating to impeachment while of high privilege must be submitted in the form of a resolution to entitle the proponent to recognition for debate. Volume **VI**, section **470**.

A Member being criticized by the President for instituting impeachment proceedings, rose to a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

Recognition to propound a parliamentary inquiry is within the discretion of the Chair and may interrupt proceedings of high privilege. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

Propositions relating to impeachment are privileged and a resolution authorizing the taking of testimony and defrayment of expenses of investigations in connection with impeachment proceedings was entertained as privileged. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

Dicta relating to the Constitutional privilege of a question of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **48**.

(12) Inception of, in the House.—Related Propositions Not Privileged.

A resolution directly proposing impeachment is privileged, but the same is not true of one proposing investigation with a view to impeachment. Volume **III**, sections **2051**, **2052**. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that in order to be received as privileged a resolution must positively propose impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2502**.

A mere proposition to investigate, even though impeachment may be a possible consequence, does not involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2546**.

A mere proposition to investigate the conduct of a civil officer is not presented as a matter of constitutional privilege, even though impeachment may be contemplated as a possibility. Volume **III**, section **2050**.

A resolution for discontinuing impeachment proceedings, but not respectful to the House, was ruled not to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2054**.

During the Johnson trial the House considered matters pertinent thereto under suspension of the rules. Volume **III**, section **2043**.

Certain Members of the House having, in a published letter, sought to influence the vote of a Senator from their State in an impeachment case, it was held that no question of privilege arose thereby in the House. Volume **III**, section **2657**.

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

The question of consideration may not be demanded on a resolution of impeachment until the reading of the resolution has been concluded. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(12) Inception of, in the House.—Related Proposition Not Privilege**—Continued.

Pending motion to refer a resolution providing for an investigation looking to impeach the resolution is not open to amendment. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

(13) Investigation by the House.—An Essential Proceeding.

The House in the Bruin case declined to impeach before it had made an investigation by its own committee. Volume **III**, section **2487**.

The House declined to institute impeachment proceedings before a committee had examined specially whether or not there was ground for impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

In the Peck case the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

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

The House declined to order an investigation of District Attorney Snowden Marshall on evidence presented by a Member and referred the subject to a committee. Volume **VI**, section **530**.

(14) Investigation by the House.—Resolutions Authorizing, etc.

Form of resolution authorizing the Chase and Peters investigation in 1804. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

Form of resolution authorizing the investigation into the conduct of Judge Jenkins. Volume **III**, section **2519**.

The Watrous investigations of 1857 was limited to its scope by the withdrawal from the Judiciary Committee of a memorial containing certain charges. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In the Blount impeachment case the House seems to have distrusted its power to authorize the Speaker to administer oaths. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

A joint resolution created a select committee (in effect a commission), composed of Members of the House, and authorized it to report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

Charges having been preferred by a Member of the House, the committee to which the matter was referred reported a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **551**.

The impeachment proceedings were set in motion through a resolution introduced by delivery to the Clerk and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **513**.

A vacancy on a special committee created by joint resolution was filled by a further joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

(15) Investigation by the House.—Conducted by a Committee.

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the investigation was made by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2400**.

The second and successful proposition to impeach President Johnson was reported from the Committee on Reconstruction. Volume **III**, section **2409**.

Mr. John Randolph, who had moved the Chase investigation, was made chairman of the committee. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

Two of the seven members for the committee for the Chase investigation were from the number opposing the investigation. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

The House referred the charges made against Judge Lawrence in 1839 to a select committee instead of to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2494**.

Instance wherein a Delegate was made chairman of a committee to investigate the conduct of a judge. Volume **III**, section **2487**.

A Delegate was appointed chairman of a committee to inquire into the conduct of a judge and was authorized by the House to cause testimony to be taken. Volume **II**, section **1303**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(15) Investigation by the House.—Conducted by a Committee**—Continued.

In the Blount impeachment case it was ruled that evidence should be taken before the House and not before the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The House gives leave to its managers to examine Members as witnesses in an impeachment trial and leave to its Members to attend for that purpose. Volume **III**, section **2033**.

A resolution empowering managers of an impeachment to take the testimony of Members was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2034**.

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4062**.

A select committee visited various States and took testimony. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

A committee having summoned a Member to testify as to statements made by him in debate, he protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

A committee asserted the power of the House to arrest and imprison recalcitrant Members in order to compel obedience to its summons. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

A committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths in an investigation delegated to it by the House. Volume **VI**, section **536**.

The special committee authorized to conduct the investigation held hearings at which Judge Louderback appeared in person and by counsel. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

(16) Investigation by the House.—Procedure by Subcommittee, etc.

The committee investigating Judge Swayne took testimony in the Judge's district as well as in Washington. Volume **III**, section **2470**.

A minority of the Judiciary Committee was authorized to take testimony in the Watrous case. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

A subcommittee visited Louisiana and took testimony against and for Judge Boarman. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

A subcommittee, with power to send for persons and papers, was sent to Louisiana to investigate the conduct of Judge Durell. Volume **III**, section **2508**.

A subcommittee, with power to send for persons and papers, was sent to Georgia to investigate the conduct of Judge Speer. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

A subcommittee visited West Virginia and took testimony in the case of Judge Dayton. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

The Judiciary Committee was empowered in the Delahay case to take testimony in Kansas through a subcommittee. Volume **III**, section **2504**.

The impeachment of Judge Swayne was postponed to the next session of Congress for further investigation. Volume **III**, section **2471**.

A committee charged with an investigation looking to impeachment delegated to inquiry to a subcommittee. Volume **VI**, section **528**.

The report of a subcommittee was disregarded and was not included as a part of the report of the committee to the House. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

A committee of the House having conducted a preliminary inquiry, a special subcommittee was by joint resolution created to further investigate the case with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

Discussion of the delegation of power to subcommittees. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

While the subcommittee, in its report, criticized Judge Dayton, it concluded there was little possibility of maintaining impeachment proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

The action of a subcommittee in arresting a recalcitrant witness having been criticized in a letter addressed to the chairman, the committee reported the proceedings to the House, with recommendation for an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **531**.

The report of the subcommittee, while recommending the discontinuance of impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford, declared him to be disqualified for his position and recommended acceptance of his resignation. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(16) Investigation by the House.—Procedure by Subcommittees, etc.**—Continued.

The closing arguments in the Swayne investigation were heard before the subcommittee which had taken the evidence. Volume **III**, section **2471**.

The Member who lodged charges against Judge Boorman conducted the case against him before the subcommittee. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

(17) Investigation by the House.—General Principles of Inquiry.

Discussion of the proper mode of examination in an investigation with a view to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In the Peck case the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

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

Discussion distinguishing a case of impeachment from the ordinary investigation for legislative purposes. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

The House of Representatives having appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the President of the United States, and the President having protested, the House insisted on its right so to do. Volume **II**, section **1596**.

(18) Investigation by the House.—Ex Parte Inquiries.

Discussion of precedents in relation to ex parte investigations with a view to impeachment, including the case of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2511**.

The committee recommended and the House voted the impeachment of Judge Pickering on the strength of certain ex parte affidavits. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

The investigation which resulted in the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was entirely ex parte. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

In Judge Peck's case the committee proceeded on the theory of an ex parte injury. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

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

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Watrous in 1856 was conducted entirely ex parte, but the evidence was documentary and voluminous. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

The Watrous report of 1856 led to a debate as to the propriety of ex parte investigations, and to a citation of English and American precedents. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee proceeded ex parte. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

After an ex parte investigation the House voted to impeach Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2385**.

The first investigation of President Johnson's conduct was conducted ex parte and in executive session. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

It does not appear that President Johnson sought to be represented before the committee making the first investigation. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The second investigation of the conduct of President Johnson was ex parte. Volume **III**, section **2409**.

(19) Investigation by the House.—Accused Not Compelled to Testify.

An opinion of the Judiciary Committee that a person under investigation with a view to impeachment may not be compelled to testify. Volume **III**, section **2514**.

For declining to testify or to obey a subpoena duces tecum commanding him to produce certain papers to be used in impeachment proceedings against himself, George F. Seward was arraigned for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

After consideration, a committee concluded that an official threatened with impeachment, was not in contempt for declining to be sworn as a witness or to produce documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(20) Investigation by the House.—Testimony and Statements by the Accused.**

The House declined to vote the impeachment of a judge who had not been heard before the investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **2511**.

Judge Boarman made a sworn statement or answer to the committee investigating his conduct in 1890, but did not testify. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

The committee which ascertained questionable facts concerning the conduct of Secretary Belknap, gave him opportunity to explain, present witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

In the second investigation, Judge Swayne testified on his own behalf and was cross-examined. Volume **III**, section **2471**.

At the investigation of 1892 Judge Boarman testified and was cross-examined before the committee. Volume **III**, section **2518**.

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

Judge Peck, threatened with impeachment, transmitted to the House a written argument, which was ordered to be read. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

The House declined to print with the evidence in the Peck investigation the memorial or the address of respondent. Volume **III**, section **2365**.

Form of memorial in which Judge Peck asked leave to state his case to the House. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

After the report on his conduct by a committee, Judge Watrous presented to the House a memorial embodying his defense, and it was ordered printed and laid on the table. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In the Watrous investigation of 1857 the written explanation of the accused was printed as part of the report. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In the investigation into the conduct of Judge Wilfley, he appeared before the committee and testified under oath. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

In the investigation of Judge Dayton the respondent appeared before the subcommittee charged with the investigation and made an extended statement concerning the matters involved. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

(21) Investigation by the House.—Counsel and Witnesses for Accused.

It is for the House to say whether or not a person whose conduct is being investigated shall be allowed to appear before the committee by counsel. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

In the Seward investigation the respondent was represented by counsel and in person before the committee. Volume **III**, section **2514**.

In the investigation of Judge Blodgett both the complainants and the respondent were represented by counsel and produced testimony before the committee. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

The committee investigating charges against the Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Crawford permitted him to be represented by counsel and to produce testimony. Volume **III**, section **1741**.

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

In the investigation of 1852, Judge Watrous, the accused, was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2495**.

During the investigation of Judge Wright with a view to impeachment he was permitted to appear before the committee with counsel. Volume **VI**, section **528**.

In the investigation of 1857 the committee formally permitted Judge Watrous to file a written explanation and cross-examine witnesses in person or by counsel. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In the investigation of the conduct of Judge Swayne the accused was present in person with counsel and argued his own case. Volume **III**, section **2470**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(21) Investigation by the House.—Counsel and Witnesses for Accused**—Continued.

Judge Peck was not permitted to bring witnesses before the House committee, but cross examined and filed a statement. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

In the investigation of Judge Ricks the respondent made a statement before the committee and offered testimony in his behalf. Volume **III**, section **2520**.

The committee investigating Judge Watrous in 1857 appears to have informally permitted the accused to adduce testimony. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

In investigating the conduct of Judge Swayne both complainants and accused were permitted to introduce sworn testimony. Volume **III**, section **2470**.

In the investigation into the conduct of Judge Delahay he was permitted to present testimony. Volume **III**, section **2504**.

The Durell investigation was postponed in the Forty-second Congress because there was no time to permit Judge Durell to present testimony. Volume **III**, section **2507**.

In the investigation of Judge Peck the respondent cross-examined witnesses and addressed the committee. Volume **III**, section **2365**.

During the investigation of Judge Thurston with a view to impeachment he was present and cross-examined witnesses. Volume **III**, section **2491**.

The Vice-President was represented by a Member of the House before a committee of the House which was investigating charges against him. Volume **III**, section **1736**.

During investigation of Judge Hanford with a view to impeachment, he was represented by counsel who cross-examined witnesses and produced evidence in his behalf. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

During the investigation of Judge Speer, looking to impeachment, he attended each session, accompanied by counsel, and cross-examined witnesses. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

In investigating the conduct of Judge Archbald, the Judiciary Committee, by resolution, extended to the accused permission to be present with counsel and cross-examine witness. Volume **VI**, section **498**.

(22) Investigation by the House.—As to the Rules of Evidence.

In the first investigation of the conduct of President Johnson the committee relaxed the strict rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The inquiry of 1890 into the conduct of Judge Boorman was conducted according to the established rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

The rule as to the pertinency of evidence to the charges was enforced in the investigation of Judge Swayne's conduct. Volume **III**, section **2471**.

The most liberal latitude was allowed in the examination of witnesses before the committee which investigated the conduct of Judge Blodgett. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

In the Watrous investigation of 1860 the Judiciary Committee, without special leave, considered the evidence and reports in preceding Congresses relating to this case. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

Instance wherein a House committee charged with an investigation examined testimony taken before a Senate committee. Volume **III**, section **2507**.

The Member who lodged charges against Judge Boorman conducted the case against him before the subcommittee. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

Form of subscription of witness to testimony and attestation thereof in examination preliminary to the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2041**.

Form of discharge issued to a witness before the House committee which investigated the impeachment charges against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2040**.

(23) Investigation by the House.—Report of the Committee.

Following the Chase precedent the committee refrained from giving their reasons for concluding that Judge Peck should be impeached. Volume **III**, section **2365**.

A committee, being equally divided on a question of impeachment, authorized the chairman to report the evidence and two resolutions representing, respectively, the two opinions dividing the committee. Volume **IV**, section **4664**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(23) Investigation by the House.—Report of the Committee**—Continued.

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the committee reported the testimony and also majority and minority arguments. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The first proposition to impeach President Johnson was reported from a committee divided as to fact and law. Volume **III**, section **2403**.

The resolution impeaching Judge Swayne was reported from a divided committee. Volume **III**, section **2470**.

In the Watrous investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee, following precedents, reported the evidence but made no specific charges. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

In reporting in favor of impeaching Judge Peck the committee submitted transcripts of testimony. Volume **III**, section **2365**.

In the investigation of 1856 the Judiciary Committee made a report favoring impeachment on the strength of memorials and without the power to compel testimony being given by the House. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

The report favoring the impeachment of Judge Peck was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **III**, section **2365**.

A committee, empowered to investigate generally, reported a resolution for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

The House declined to ask of the Executive the removal of an officer whom a committee had found delinquent. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

The House found that Judge Richard Peters had not so acted as to require impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

A verbal report as to progress made by a committee in an impeachment investigation was offered as privileged. Volume **III**, section **2402**.

It appears that a report impeaching a civil officer was not considered, in 1856, privileged to be made at any time (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2496**.

The committee reporting the second proposition to impeach President Johnson disagreed as to the grounds thereof. Volume **III**, section **2410**.

An instance wherein a committee charged with the investigation reported articles with the resolution of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2514**.

Instance wherein a majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring a judge for acts now shown to be with corrupt intent. Volume **III**, section **2519**.

Report of committee minority declaring that Senate in ordering a second investigation thereby passed upon question of res adjudicata was sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

The committee, empowered to investigate, reported simultaneously resolutions impeaching Judge Archbald and articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **499**.

The committee, after conducting an investigation, acted adversely on a proposition to impeach Judge Wilfley and the House declined to take further action. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

While declining to recommend acquittal, and declaring Judge Speer's acts demanded condemnation, the Judiciary Committee reported satisfactory evidence was not obtainable and recommended that no further proceedings be had in the matter. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

The committee and the House acted adversely on the proposition to impeach Judge Dayton. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

The Judiciary Committee authorized to make an investigation committed the matter to a subcommittee, the report of which was made a part of the committee report to the House. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

A committee, after investigation of impeachment charges referred to it by the House, recommended that no further action be taken thereon. Volume **VI**, section **533**.

A committee finding that judge had failed to live up to the standards of the judiciary in matters of personal integrity and in the discharge of the duties of his office, recommended articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(23) Investigation by the House.—Report of the Committee**—Continued.

Instance wherein a special committee of investigation was authorized to sit after adjournment of the current Congress and report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

The committee while criticizing the official conduct of a judge failed to find facts sufficient to warrant impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

(24) Investigation by the House.—Power of Inquiry as Related to.

The power of inquiry as related to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1596**.

Discussion of the power of expulsion in its relations to offenses committed before the Member's election and in relation to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

Discussion as to whether or not a civil officer may be impeached for an offense committed prior to his term of office. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

In the Colfax case the majority of the Judiciary Committee concluded that the power of impeachment was rather remedial than punitive. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

In 1837 a committee took the view that the House might inquire into alleged corrupt violations of duty by the Executive only with impeachment in view. Volume **III**, section **1740**.

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his Administration. Volume **III**, section **1737**.

In 1810 the House, after mature consideration, determined that it had the right to investigate the conduct of General Wilkinson, although he was not an officer within the impeaching power of the House. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

A motion to refer impeachment charges was entertained as a matter of constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

The proponent of a proposition to refer impeachment charges to a committee is entitled to one hour in debate exclusive of the time required for the reading of the charges. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

The motion to refer is debatable in narrow limits only and does not admit discussion of the merits of the proposition sought to be referred. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

(25) Proceedings as Affected by Recesses and Adjournments.

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

A recess of Congress intervened between the impeachment of Blount and the framing of the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2299**.

The Senate, in its writ of summons in the Blount impeachment, fixed respondent's appearance at the next session of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

The House decided to proceed in the Pickering impeachment, although the session and the Congress neared an end. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

The impeachment of Judge Pickering was presented in the Senate on the last day of the Seventh Congress. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

At the beginning of the Eighth Congress the House continued the Pickering impeachment by appointing a committee to prepare articles. Volume **III**, section **2321**.

The proceedings in the Chase impeachment were continued after a recess of Congress, but in deference to the practice at that time the articles were recommitted for a new report. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

A recess of Congress intervened between the filing of the answer and the presentation of the replication in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2375**.

The Thirty-ninth Congress having expired during investigation of President Johnson's conduct, the House in the next Congress directed the Judiciary Committee to resume the investigation. Volume **III**, section **2401**.

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson continued over a recess of the Congress. Volume **III**, section **2407**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(25) Proceedings as Affected by Recesses and Adjournments—Continued.**

The House voted the impeachment of Judge Delahay at the end of one Congress, intending to present articles in the next. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

The House sometimes continues an investigation begun in a proceeding Congress with a view to an impeachment, making use of the former report and the testimony already taken. Volume **III**, section **2029**.

The Senate determined that an impeachment might proceed only while Congress was in session. Volume **III**, section **2462**.

It was decided in 1876 that an impeachment trial could only proceed when Congress was in session. Volume **III**, section **2006**.

The court of impeachment may adjourn over without interfering with session of the Senate in the interim. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

A committee of the Senate after investigation expressed the opinion that during a trial of impeachment the House could, with the consent of the Senate, adjourn and the Senate proceed with the trial. Volume **VI**, section **546**.

The Archbald trial being concluded, the Senate, on motion, adjourned without day. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

The hour of adjournment of the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, begin fixed, a motion to adjourn at another time is not in order. Volume **VI**, section **472**.

As the Congress was nearing its close, the majority of the Judiciary Committee recommended that the further prosecution of the investigation be left to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

(26) Effect of Resignation or Removal of Accused.

Discussion as to effect of an officer's resignation after the House has investigated his conduct, but before it has impeached. Volume **III**, section **2007**.

Discussion of the effect of resignation of the officer upon impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2509**.

In the Blount case it was conceded that a person impeached might not avoid punishment by resignation. Volume **III**, section **2317**.

The committee reported a resolution for the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, although they had been informed of his resignation of the office. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

The House, after a review of English precedents, determined to impeach Secretary Belknap, although he had resigned. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

The Senate decided that it had jurisdiction to try the Belknap impeachment case, although the respondent had resigned the office. Volume **III**, section **2459**.

The Senate decided in 1876 that William W. Belknap was amenable to trial, notwithstanding his resignation of the office before his impeachment for acts therein. Volume **III**, section **2007**.

Impeachment proceedings against a Senator were continued after his expulsion. Volume **III**, section **1263**.

The resignation of the respondent in no way affects the right of the court of impeachment to continue the trial and hear and determine all charges. Volume **VI**, section **547**.

Judge William Stephens having resigned his office, the House discontinued its inquiry into his conduct. Volume **III**, section **2489**.

Judge Irwin having resigned before the report of an investigation the House discontinued proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2500**.

Judge Busteed having resigned the House discontinued impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2512**.

Judge Durell having resigned the House discontinued impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2509**.

Judge Hanford having resigned his office, the House discontinued its investigation into his conduct. Volume **VI**, section **526**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(26) Effect of Resignation or Removal of Accused**—Continued.

A Judge whose conduct was under investigation having resigned, no further action was taken by the committee charged with the investigation. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

An official against whom charges were pending having resigned his office, the House committee to which they had been referred made no report. Volume **VI**, section **539**.

Judge Wright having resigned his office before final report by the committee charged with the investigation, the House agreed to the recommendation of the committee and that it be discharged. Volume **VI**, section **528**.

The respondent having retired from office, the managers, while maintaining their right to prosecute the charges to a final verdict, recommended that impeachment proceedings be discontinued. Volume **VI**, section **547**.

A Senator convicted in the courts resigned after the Senate had ordered an inquiry. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

A committee having reported that evidence adduced, while not supporting impeachment, disclosed grave irregularities, the respondent resigned. Volume **VI**, section **548**.

(27) Officers Subject to.—Provision of the Constitution, etc.

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

The Senate declined to investigate charges against the Vice-President, it being urged that he was subject to impeachment proceedings only. Volume **II**, section **1242**.

In the Blount impeachment the managers contended, although in vain, that all citizens of the United States were liable to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2315**.

In the Belknap trial the managers and counsel for respondent agreed that a private citizen, apart from offense in an office, might not be impeached. Volume **III**, section **2007**.

William Blount pleaded that he was not at the time of pleading a Senator, and that a Senator was not impeachable as a civil officer. Volume **III**, section **2310**.

Elaborate argument of the question whether or not a Senator is a civil officer within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2316**.

A committee of the House by majority report held a commissioner of the District of Columbia not to be a civil officer subject to impeachment under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **548**.

A question as to whether or not the Congressional Printer was an officer who might be impeached. Volume **III**, section **1785**.

A question as to whether a vice-consul-general is such an officer as is liable to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2515**.

A question as to the expediency of impeaching an officer removable by the Executive. Volume **III**, section **2501**.

(28) Officers Subject to.—As to Territorial Judges.

Instance of proceedings looking to the impeachment of a judge of a Territory. Volume **III**, sections **2487**, **2488**.

In 1833 the Judiciary Committee held that a Territorial judge was not a civil officer of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2493**.

Opinion of Attorney-General Felix Grundy that Territorial judges are not civil officers of the United States within the meaning of the impeachment clause of the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2022**.

Opinion of Attorney-General Charles Lee as to impeachment of a Territorial judge holding office during good behavior. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

In 1796 the House discontinued impeachment proceedings against a Territorial judge on assurance that he would be prosecuted in the courts. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(29) Offenses Justifying.—Meaning of Words “High Crimes and Misdemeanors.”**

Elaborate discussion of meaning of the words “high crimes and misdemeanors.” Volume **III**, section **2406**.

A statement as to the sentiments of the House on the nature of the power of impeachment during the first and second attempts to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

Argument of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens that impeachment is a purely political proceeding. Volume **III**, section **2410**.

Discussion of the theory that an impeachable offense is one in its nature or consequence subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government or highly prejudicial to the public interest. Volume **III**, section **2019**.

Discussion of English and American precedents as bearing on the meaning of the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors.” Volume **III**, section **2020**.

Argument that the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” is a “term of art,” of fixed meaning in English parliamentary law, and transplanted to the Constitution in unchangeable significance. Volume **III**, section **2009**.

Review of the deliberation of the Constitutional Convention as bearing on the use of the words “high crimes and misdemeanors.” Volume **III**, section **2018**.

As to whether or not there is a distinction between a misdemeanor and a higher misdemeanor. Volume **III**, section **2270**.

Views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee in 1830 as to offenses amounting to high misdemeanor. Volume **III**, section **2492**.

The impeachment of Judge Peck was only for “high misdemeanors in office.” Volume **III**, section **2367**.

(30) Offenses Justifying.—General Discussions as to.

Discussion of the nature of the impeaching power, with reference to American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2405**.

Discussion of the nature of impeachable offenses in minority views submitted in the Daugherty case. Volume **VI**, section **456**.

Reference to discussions as to what are impeachable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2008**. Volume **VI**, section **455**.

Definition of impeachable offenses by counsel for President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

As to what are impeachable offenses was a subject of argument in the Watrous case. Volume **III**, section **2498**.

The argument of Mr. Manager Campbell in the Chase trial on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2356**.

The argument of Mr. Manager Nicholson on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2357**.

The argument of Mr. Manager Rodney on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2358**.

The argument of Mr. Manager Randolph on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2359**.

Argument of Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, counsel or Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2360**.

Argument of Mr. Luther Martin, counsel for Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2361**.

Argument of Mr. Robert G. Harper, counsel for Mr. Justice Chase, on the nature of the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2362**.

Argument of Mr. Manager Buchanan on the nature of impeachable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2381**.

Argument of Mr. Manager Wickliffe on the constitutional provisions relating to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2380**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(30) Offenses Justifying.—General Discussions as to—Continued.**

Argument of Mr. Manager Spencer on the nature of impeachable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2379**.

Review of impeachments in Congress showing the nature of charges upon which impeachments have been brought and judgments of the Senate thereon. Volume **VI**, section **466**.

(31) Offenses Justifying—Usurpation of Power.

Discussion of usurpation of power as a ground for impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2509**.

The first attempt to impeach President Johnson was based on the salient charge of usurpation of power, with many specifications. Volume **III**, section **2404**.

A majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of impeaching Judge Durell, principally for usurpation of power. Volume **III**, section **2508**.

The committee and the House acted adversely on a proposition to impeach Judge Blodgett for an act in excess of his jurisdiction, bad faith not being shown. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

In 1890 the Judiciary Committee concluded that Judge Boarman should be impeached for an act in violation of the statute. Volume **III**, section **2517**.

(32) Offenses Justifying—Personal Conduct and Official Acts.

Argument that an impeachable offense is any misbehavior that shows disqualification to hold and exercise the office, whether moral, intellectual, or physical. Volume **III**, section **2015**.

Argument that an impeachable offense is any misbehavior or maladministration which has demonstrated unfitness to continue in office. Volume **VI**, section **460**.

Arguments as to whether acts of maladministration which are not indictable are subject to impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **462**.

Impeachment may be based on offenses of a political character, on gross betrayal of public interests, inexcusable neglect of duty, tyrannical abuse of power, and offenses of conduct tending to bring the office into disrepute. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

The House, without division, voted to impeach Judge Delahay for improper personal habits. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

Argument of Mr. Manager Perkins that a judge may be impeached for personal misconduct. Volume **III**, section **2011**.

Argument of Mr. Manager Clayton that a judge may be impeached for misbehavior not necessarily connected with his judicial functions. Volume **III**, section **2016**.

Argument that a judge may be impeached for misbehavior generally. Volume **III**, section **2021**.

An argument that judges may be impeached for any breach of good behavior. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

Discussion of the clause “during good behavior” in relation to tenure of judicial offices, and effect by implication of misbehavior upon such tenure. Volume **VI**, section **465**.

Argument as to whether a judge may be impeached for offenses committed in prior judicial capacity. Volume **VI**, section **458**.

Answer to the argument that a judge may be impeached only for acts done in his official capacity. Volume **III**, section **2015**.

Argument of Mr. Anthony Higgins, counsel, that impeachable offenses by a judge are confined to acts done on the bench in discharge of his duties. Volume **III**, section **2012**.

Argument of Mr. John M. Thurston, counsel, that judges may be impeached only for judicial misconduct occurring in the actual administration of justice in connection with the court. Volume **III**, section **2010**.

Argument from review of English impeachments that the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” as applied to judicial conduct must mean only acts of the judge while sitting on the bench. Volume **III**, section **2013**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(32) Offenses Justifying.—Personal Conduct and Official Acts—Continued.**

Review of impeachments in Congress to show that judges have been impeached only for acts of judgment performed on the bench, as contradistinguished from personal acts performed while in office. Volume **III**, section **2017**.

Judge Peck, in his plea, declared that the acts charged were justified by the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

History of removal by address in England and the States as bearing on the nature of impeachable offenses on the part of a judge. Volume **III**, section **2013**.

The Archbald case removed from the domain of controversy the proposition that judges are only impeachable for the commission of crimes or misdemeanors against the laws of general application. Volume **VI**, section **457**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

The House found that Judge Richard Peters had not so acted as to require impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

(33) Offenses Justifying.—Intent as Related to Acts.

Mr. William Wirt argued in defense of Judge Peck that a judge might not be impeached for a mere mistake of the law, without guilty intent. Volume **III**, section **2382**.

Discussion of the intent of a judge as a primary condition needed to justify impeachment. Volume **III**, Section **2014**.

Mr. William Wirt's argument that intent was not established by proof of the mere commission of an unlawful act. Volume **III**, section **2382**.

Argument that the proof of intention is not necessary in an impeachment trial to secure punishment for the fact, Volume **III**, section **2381**.

The second investigation of Judge Boorman having revealed an absence of bad intent in his censurable acts, the committee and the House decided against impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2518**.

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

(34) Offenses Justifying.—Nonresidence of a Judge.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee recommended the impeachment of Judge Busteed, principally for nonresidence. Volume **III**, section **2512**.

A question as to the authority of Congress to make nonresidence of a judge an impeachable offense. Volume **III**, section **2512**.

Argument of Mr. Manager De Armond that Congress may make nonresidence of a judge a high misdemeanor. Volume **III**, section **2021**.

Answer to the argument that Congress might not make nonresidence a high misdemeanor. Volume **III**, section **2015**.

Argument that Congress might not by law make nonresidence a high misdemeanor in a judge. Volume **III**, section **2014**.

(35) Offenses Justifying.—The Theory as to Indictable Offense.

On the tenth and eleventh articles in the Johnson impeachment the House, after debate, concluded to impeach for other than indictable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2418**.

Abandonment of the theory that impeachment may be only for indictable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2019**.

The managers of the Chase impeachment resisted strenuously the argument that impeachment might be invoked only for indictable offenses. Volume **III**, section **2356**.

The counsel for Mr. Justice Chase argued elaborately that the power of impeachment applied only to indictable offenses. Volume **III**, sections **2360-2362**.

In the arguments in the Peck trial the managers resisted the theory that impeachment might be only for indictable offenses. Volume **III**, sections **2379-2381**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(35) Offense Justifying.—The Theory as to Indictable Offense**—Continued.

Argument that impeachment is not restricted to offense indictable under Federal law and that judges may be impeached for breaches of “good behavior.” Volume **III**, section **2020**. Volume **VI**, section **464**.

Whether or not an offense must be indictable under a statute in order to come within the impeaching power was discussed fully in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2405**.

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the minority of the Judiciary Committee held that an indictable offense must be charged. Volume **III**, section **2406**.

The question whether impeachment must be confined to indictable offenses was in issue as to the second report favoring impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2410**.

Although the charges in the articles impeaching President Johnson were at first narrowed to a few charges, there was a protest against the theory that only an indictable offense was impeachable. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

Argument as to whether impeachment is restricted to offenses which are indictable, or at least of a criminal nature. Volume **VI**, section **455**.

Argument that a civil officer of the United States may be impeached for an unindictable offense. Volume **IV**, section **456**.

Summary of State trials of impeachments with reference to their holdings on the question of whether acts of a judge must be indictable to be impeachable. Volume **IV**, section **461**.

On January 9, 1913, in the Senate, sitting for the Archbald impeachment trial, Mr. Manager Paul Howland, of Ohio, filed as part of his final argument a record of impeachment trials in various States, with particular reference to their holdings on the question as to whether an offense in order to be impeachable must be indictable. The summary appears in full in the Congressional Record of that date. Volume **IV**, section **461**.

Discussion of the question of impeachability of a judge for offenses not subject to prosecution by indictment or information in a criminal court. Volume **IV**, section **464**.

Impeachable offenses are not confined to acts interdicted by the constitution or the Federal Statutes but include also acts not commonly defined as criminal or subject to indictment. Volume **IV**, section **545**.

(36) General Considerations as to Nature of.

Impeachments are exempted from the constitutional requirement of trial by jury. Volume **III**, section **2002**.

Discussion as to the right to demand a trial by jury in a case of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2313**.

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

Argument that impeachment should not fail simply because the offense may be within jurisdiction of the courts. Volume **III**, section **2314**.

Cases of impeachment are excluded by the Constitution from the offenses for which the President may grant reprieves and pardons. Volume **III**, section **2003**.

Argument that an impeachment trial is a criminal proceeding. Volume **III**, section **2010**.

An argument that an impeachment trial is not a criminal proceeding. Volume **III**, section **2270**. References to general authorities on the subjects connected with impeachments. Volume **III**, section **2008**.

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

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

The committee reporting the second proposition to impeach President Johnson disagreed as to the grounds thereof. Volume **III**, section **2410**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(36) General Considerations as to Nature of—Continued.**

The full report justifying the proposition to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2409**.
Discussion as to whether President Johnson was justified in attempting to test the constitutionality of the tenure of office law. Volume **III**, section **2411**.

President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any executive acts at a distance from the seat of Government. Volume **III**, section **1889**.

In the Colfax case the majority of the Judiciary Committee concluded that the power of impeachment was rather remedial than punitive. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

Discussion distinguishing a case of impeachment from the ordinary investigation for legislative purposes. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

Discussion by English and American authorities of the general nature of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **454**.

Provisions of parliamentary law as to trial by impeachment of a Commoner for a capital offense. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a Commoner except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

A resolution of impeachment may be expunged from the record by unanimous consent only. Volume **IV**, section **541**.

(37) English Precedents.—Cited in Arguments.

Discussion of the nature of the impeaching power, with reference to American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2405**. Volume **VI**, section **454**.

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

Discussion of English and American precedents as bearing on the meaning of the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors.” Volume **III**, section **2020**.

Discussion of the meaning in English parliamentary law and in the constitution, of the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” as applied to judicial conduct. Volume **IV**, section **462**.

Argument that the phrase “high crimes and misdemeanors” is a “term of art,” of fixed meaning in English parliamentary law, and transplanted to the Constitution in unchangeable significance. Volume **III**, section **2009**.

In the Peck case the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

The Watrous report of 1856 led to a debate as to the propriety of ex parte investigations and to a citation of English and American precedents. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

Review of English precedents as to the distinction between the pleadings and the trial of an impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

References to American and English precedents in determining order of deciding the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2457**.

The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The managers opposed President Johnson’s request for thirty days to prepare for trial, citing American and English precedents in argument. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

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

The subject of attendance with the managers was discussed during the Peck trial, with citation of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

Citation of English precedents as to evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2238**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(38) English Precedents.—Procedure in Accordance With.**

In the first impeachment the House followed English precedents to the extent of requiring the sequestration of the respondent from his seat in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2295**.

In the Blount impeachment, following the precedent of the Hastings trial, the House did not send the articles to the Senate with the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2295**.

The House, after a review of English precedents, determined to impeach Secretary Belknap, although he had resigned. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

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

The claim of the managers to the closing of all arguments arising in course of an impeachment trial has been denied after examination of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

After discussion of English precedents, the Senate ruled decisively in the Peck trial that the strict rules of evidence in force in the courts should be applied. Volume **III**, section **2218**.

In conformity with English precedents, the Senate pronounced judgment, article by article, in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

(39) English Precedents.—Functions of Commons and Lords, Respectively.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

The Commons are considered, in English practice, as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.

Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges and may not impeach or join in the accusation. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a Commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

Provisions of parliamentary law as to the trial by impeachment of a Commoner for a capital offense. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

(40) English Precedents.—Appearance and Answer of Respondent.

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

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

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person or by writing or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law the respondent answers the summons in custody if the case be capital and the accusation be special, but not if it be general. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

A respondent in a case of impeachment for misdemeanor answers the articles before the Lords in such a state of liberty or restraint as he was in when the Commons complained of him. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The accusation being of misdemeanor only, the respondent, under the English usage, does not answer the summons in custody, but the Lords may commit him until he finds sureties for his future appearance. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

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

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

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

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(41) English Precedents.—Pleadings, Rules of Evidence, etc.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(42) English Precedents.—Attendance of Commons at Trials.

The Commons attend impeachment trials in committee of the whole or otherwise, at discretion, and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

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

The presence of the Commons is considered necessary at the answer and the judgment in impeachment cases. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

(43) English Precedents.—Final Judgment.

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

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

(44) Forms of.—Charges Made on the Floor.

Form of impeachment of a civil officer by a Member on the floor of the House. Volume **III**, section **2398**.

(45) Forms of.—Charges Made in Memorials.

Form of memorial praying for the impeachment of Judge Thruston in 1837. Volume **III**, section **2941**.

Form of memorial praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2364**.

The memorials submitting the charges against Judge Watrous in 1856 were accompanied by a large amount of documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

In the case of Judge Blodgett the House ordered an investigation upon the presentation of a memorial specifying charges. Volume **III**, section **2516**.

(46) Forms of.—Resolutions Authorizing Preliminary Inquiry.

Form of resolution authorizing the investigation into the conduct of Judge Jenkins. Volume **III**, section **2519**.

Form of resolution authorizing the Chase and Peters investigations in 1804. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

Form of resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

Form of resolution authorizing investigation with a view to impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **513**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(46) Forms of.—Resolution Authorizing Preliminary Inquiry**—Continued.

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 instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Archbald. Volume **VI**, section **498**.

(47) Forms of.—General Preliminary Procedure.

Forms of subpoena and compulsory process issued by House committee to produce persons and papers from Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, sections **2038, 2039**.

Form of discharge issued to a witness before the House committee which investigated the impeachment charges against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2040**.

Form of subscription of witness to testimony and attestation thereof in examination preliminary to the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2041**.

Form of memorial in which Judge Peck asked leave to state in case to the House. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

The full report justifying the proposition to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2409**.

(48) Forms of.—House Orders Its Resolution Carried to Senate.

Forms of the resolutions impeaching William Blount and directing the carrying of the impeachment to the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

Forms of resolutions for impeachment of Judge Pickering and directing the carrying of the same to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

Form of the resolution directing the carrying of the Chase impeachment to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

Form of resolution providing for carrying the impeachment of Judge Humphreys to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2385**.

Forms of resolutions directing the carrying of the impeachment of President Johnson to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

Form of resolutions impeaching Judge Swayne and directing that the impeachment be carried to the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

The Commons, in impeaching, usually pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused and directing a member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

The message informing the Senate that a committee would impeach Secretary Belknap at the bar of the Senate included the names of the Committee. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

(49) Forms of.—Presentation at Bar of Senate.

Form used in delivering the Blount impeachment at the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

Form of declaration by House committee in presenting the impeachment of Judge Pickering in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

Form of declaration used by the committee in presenting the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

Forms and ceremonies of carrying the impeachment of Judge Peck to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

Forms and ceremonies of presenting the impeachment of Judge Humphreys in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2386**.

Form of declaration by the chairman of the House committee in presenting the impeachment of President Johnson in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

The ceremonies of presenting the impeachment of President Johnson at the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

Ceremonies and forms of presenting the impeachment of Secretary Belknap at the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(49) Forms of.—Presentation at Bar of Senate**—Continued

Forms and ceremonies for carrying of the impeachment of Judge Delahay to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

The impeachment of Judge Delahay was carried to the Senate by a committee of three. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

Forms and ceremonies of presenting the Swayne impeachment in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2473**.

In impeaching, the spokesman of the Committee asks that the delinquent be sequestered from his seat or committed or that the peers take order for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

The person impeaching on behalf of the Commons signifies that articles will be exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

(50) Forms of.—Reports to House of Presentation in Senate.

Form of report to the House of an impeachment carried to the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

Verbal report made by the committee that had carried the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

The committee having impeached President Johnson, returned to the House and reported orally in the usual form. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

Having carried the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate, the committee returned and reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

(51) Forms of.—Senate Takes Order.

Form of resolution adopted by the Senate in taking order for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2386**.

Form of resolution in which the Senate took order for the impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2414**.

Forms of resolutions in the Senate providing for taking order on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

(52) Forms of.—Direction by the House that Articles be Exhibited.

Form of resolution directing that the Senate be informed of the appointment of managers and that they will carry articles to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

Form of resolution directing the carrying of the articles of impeachment of Judge Pickering to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

Forms of resolutions directing the managers to exhibit in the Senate the articles of impeachment against Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

Form of resolutions providing for carrying to the Senate the article impeaching Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

Forms of resolutions providing for carrying to the Senate the articles impeaching President Johnson and notifying the Senate thereof. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Forms of resolutions providing for presenting in the Senate the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

Forms of resolutions authorizing the appointment of managers of the Swayne impeachment and directing the articles to be exhibited in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2475**.

In the case of the Johnson impeachment the question. "Will the House agree thereto?" was put to each article after they had been opened to amendment. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

Form of resolution designating managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment trial and instructing them to carry the impeachment to the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **500**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(53) Forms of.—Messages Notifying Senate as to Articles.**

In the Chase impeachment the message notifying the Senate that articles would be exhibited does not appear to have included the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

The message announcing to the Senate that an article impeaching Judge Peck would be presented gave the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

The message informing the Senate that articles impeaching Judge Humphreys would be brought contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2388**.

The message from the House announcing that articles of impeachment would be presented against President Johnson contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

The message informing the Senate that articles would be presented against Secretary Belknap contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

Forms of messages preceding the presentation of the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

(54) Forms of.—Ceremonies of Presenting the Articles.

Forms of proclamation made by the Sergeant-at-Arms when managers bring articles of impeachment to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

Form of proclamation made in the Senate on attendance of House managers to present articles of impeachment against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Announcement of the chairman of the House managers in presenting to the Senate the articles against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Form of declaration of Vice-President upon presentation of articles of impeachment in Blount's case. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Rule of the Senate prescribing forms and ceremonies for receiving managers in presenting articles of impeachment against Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

The Senate prescribed by rule the ceremonies for receiving the House managers to present articles of impeachment against Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2326**.

Ceremonies of presenting the articles against Judge Pickering before the high court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

Articles of impeachment being exhibited against Judge Pickering the President of the Senate was directed by rule to state that order would be taken and the House would be notified. Volume **III**, section **2326**.

Ceremonies at the presentation of the articles before the high court of impeachment in the Chase case. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

The Senate as a court adopted a rule prescribing the ceremonies at the presentation of articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

The Senate adopted a rule prescribing ceremonies for receiving as a court the articles impeaching Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

The Senate followed the precedents in adopting rules prescribing forms and ceremonies for receiving the articles in the Humphreys impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2389**.

Form of declaration of the chairman of the managers of their readiness to present to the Senate the articles impeaching President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

Ceremonies and forms in presenting the Senate the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

Forms and ceremonies of presenting the Archbald impeachment at the bar of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **501**.

(55) Forms of.—The Articles.

Comment on the use of the phrase "all the people" in the pleadings in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2431**.

The House decided to retain in the articles of the Chase impeachment the old reservation of liberty to exhibit further articles. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(55) Forms of.—The Articles—Continued.**

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

The articles of impeachment in the Belknap case were held sufficient, although attacked for not describing the respondent as one subject to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The articles in an impeachment are signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, sections **2302**, **2370**, **2420**, **2449**.

The articles in impeachment of William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2302**.

The articles impeaching Judge Pickering, with signature of the Speaker and attestation of the clerk. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

The articles of impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The articles impeaching Judge Humphreys and their presentation. Volume **III**, section **2390**.

The articles impeaching President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

The articles of impeachment in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

The articles of impeachment of Judge Charles Swaine. Volume **III**, section **2476**.

(56) Forms of.—Report to House After Presentation of Articles.

The managers having carried to the Senate the articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

Having exhibited in the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Swaine, the managers reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2476**.

(57) Forms of.—The Writ of Summons.

Form of writ of summons issued to respondent in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2119**.

Form of the writ of summons issued for the appearance of William Blount to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

The Senate communicated to the House its form of summons in the Blount impeachment and it was entered in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

Form of summons prescribed to command appearance of respondent in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

A notification to the accused with a copy of the articles was deemed, in the Pickering impeachment, all the process necessary. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

Form prescribed for the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2347**.

Form of resolution directing the issue of a writ of summons to Judge Humphreys, and fixing the return day. Volume **III**, section **2391**.

Form of proclamation for appearance of Judge Humphreys and the proof thereof on the day set for appearance. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

The managers having returned from demanding that process be issued against President Johnson, reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2423**.

The forms of summons and subpoena in the Pickering case were communicated to the House and entered on its Journal. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

(58) Forms of.—Return of the Writ of Summons.

Rules adopted by the Senate for reading the return, calling the respondent, and entering appearance or default in the first impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

Form of return of writ of summons in Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

Form of precept prescribed by the Senate to be indorsed on the writ of summons to Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

Form of precept indorsed on writ of summons in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2119**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued**(58) Forms of.—Return of the Writ of Summons**—Continued

Form of return made and oath taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

The Senate having fixed a day for the return of the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment, informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2347**.

Form of precept to be indorsed on the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2347**.

Form of return made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Peck trial and oath taken by him at the time. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

Ceremonies and forms of the return of the writ of summons against Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2452**.

Form of return appended to the writ of summons served by the Sergeant-at-Arms on the respondent. Volume **III**, section **479**.

(59) Forms of.—The Calling of Respondent to Appear and Answer.

Form used by the Sergeant-at-Arms in calling William Blount to appear and answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

Rule framed to govern ceremonies for appearances and answer of respondent in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

On his appearance to answer articles of impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was furnished with a chair. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

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

Forms of ceremonies in the Senate at the session for receiving respondent's answer in the Swayne case. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

Form of proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms calling Judge Louderback to appear and answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

(60) Forms of.—The Answer.

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

The plea filed by counsel of William Blount in answer to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2310**.

The rule providing for the putting in of the answer or plea in the Blount case. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

Mr. Justice Chase's application for a time to answer was accompanied by a sworn statement of reasons. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

The answer of Mr. Justice Chase to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

Form of answer of Judge Peck in answer of the article of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

President Johnson, by his own letter and by a paper filed and signed by his counsel, asked forty days in which to prepare his answer. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

The form of President Johnson's answer was commented on during preparation of the replication in the House. Volume **III**, section **2431**.

The answer of the President took the articles one by one, denying some of the charges, admitting others, but denying that they set forth impeachable offenses, and excepting to the sufficiency of others. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment was read by his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

President Johnson's answer was signed by himself and counsel. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

The answer of Secretary Belknap to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2453**.

The Senate having assumed jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment declined to permit the respondent to plead further but gave leave to answer the articles. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued**(60) Forms of.—The Answer—Continued**

The answer of Judge Swayne to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2481**.

Judge Swayne's answer was signed by himself and counsel. Volume **III**, section **2481**.

(61) Forms of.—Demurrers.

Argument as to whether or not a demurrer is permissible in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2431**.

A protest filed on behalf of respondent in the Belknap trial was signed by respondent and his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2461**.

The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The pleadings were the subject of full discussion during the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

In the Belknap trial the House was sustained in averring in pleadings as to jurisdiction matters not averred in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

Form of brief on plea to jurisdiction filed by counsel for respondent in Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2125**.

(62) Forms of.—The Replication.

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The replication of the House to the plea in Blount's case was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

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The replication of the House to the answer of Mr. Justice Chase to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

Form of replication to Judge Peck's answer, and forms of resolutions providing for its presentation. Volume **III**, section **2375**.

The replication in the Chase impeachment was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

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The House, in their replication in the Belknap trial, alleged a new matter not set forth in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2454**.

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(65) Forms of.—Oaths

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The oath administered by the Secretary to the President and by him to the Senators in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

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(66) Forms of.—In Conduct of Trial.

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(67) Forms of.—In re Testimony at the Trial.

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In the Pickering case the Senate provided for issuing subpoenas of a specified form on application of managers or of respondent or his counsel Volume **III**, section **2329**.

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The Senate sitting for the Belknap trial declined to order process to compel the attendance of a witness who had been subpoenaed by telegraph merely. Volume **III**, section **2159**.

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(68) Forms of.—In re the Attendance of House.

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The Commons attend impeachment trials in committee of the whole or otherwise, at direction, and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

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(69) Forms of.—Address of Managers and Counsel.

Forms for addressing the Vice-President or President pro tempore while presiding at an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2066**.

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During an impeachment trial the managers and counsel for the respondent are required to rise and address the Chair before speaking. Volume **III**, section **2146**.

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(70) Forms of.—The Final Question.

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(71) Forms of.—Pronouncing Judgment.

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Form of judgment pronounced by the Presiding Officer in the Humphreys trial. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

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IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(71) Forms of.—Pronouncing Judgment—Continued.**

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Forms of voting on the articles and declaring the results in the Archbald impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

Judgment of acquittal entered in the Swayne case by direction of the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

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It does not appear that the message announcing the appointment of managers of the Pickering impeachment included their names. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

The managers contended that President Johnson's request for time to prepare for trial should have been signed by himself and under oath. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The answer of President Johnson having been read, his counsel offered a paper signed by themselves asking thirty days to prepare for trial. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

Advice of Attorney-General Lee as to mode of instituting and continuing impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

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(73) Decisions of the House.

The Commons, in impeaching, usually passes a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused and direct a member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

On the report from the Committee on Reconstruction the House voted the impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

In the first inquiry the House decided not to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2407**.

After consideration in Committee of the Whole, the House concurred in the proposition to impeach Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

The report recommending the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

While the House decided against impeachment, it expressed disapproval of practices disclosed by the investigation. Volume **VI**, section **542**.

The House, disregarding the majority report of the committee, adopted the minority recommendation and passed articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

The House excused one of its Members from voting on any question connected with the impeachment of a brother. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

Forms of the resolutions impeaching William Blount and directing the carrying of the impeachment to the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

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IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(73) Decisions of the House**—Continued.

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(74) Carrying of, to the Senate.—The Message of Notification.

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The message informing the Senate that a committee would impeach Secretary Belknap at the bar of the Senate included the names of the committee. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

(75) Carrying of, to the Senate.—The Committee.

The Blount impeachment was carried to the bar of the Senate by a single Member of the House. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The Pickering impeachment was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

The impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

The impeachment of Judge Peck was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

The impeachment of Judge Humphreys was carried to the Senate by a committee of two, representing the two political parties. Volume **III**, section **2385**.

The impeachment of President Johnson was carried to the Senate by a committee of two. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The impeachment of Secretary Belknap was carried to the Senate by a committee of five. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

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The Speaker appointed the committee to carry the impeachment of President Johnson to the Senate from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The minority party were represented on the committee to carry the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

The Speaker gave the minority representation on the committee to carry the impeachment of Judge Delahay to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

Constitution of the committee to carry the Swayne impeachment to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

(76) Carrying of, to the Senate.—Ceremonies of Delivering.

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IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(76) Carrying of, to the Senate.—Ceremonies of Delivering**—Continued.

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The person impeaching on behalf of the Commons signifies that articles will be exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

In impeaching the spokesman of the Commons asks that the delinquent be sequestered from his seat or committed, or that the peers take order for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

(77) Carrying of, to the Senate.—Report of.

Form of report to the House of an impeachment carried to the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2296**.

Verbal report made by the House committee on returning from presenting in the Senate the impeachment of Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

Verbal report made by the committee that had carried the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

The committee, having impeached President Johnson, returned to the House and reported orally in the usual form. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

Having carried the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate, the committee returned and reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

Having carried to the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Archbald, the managers returned and reported verbally in the House. Volume **IV**, section **501**.

(78) The Senate Takes Order.

Proceedings and resolutions adopted by the Senate in taking order on the presentation of the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

Form of resolution adopted by the Senate in taking order for the impeachment of Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2386**.

Form of resolution in which the Senate took order for the impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2414**.

Forms of resolutions in the Senate providing for taking order on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2446**.

After discussing precedents the Senate appointed a committee to consider the message impeaching Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

The message of the House impeaching President Johnson was referred to a committee of seven Senators appointed by the Chair. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

The Senate received the message impeaching President Johnson in its legislative capacity and not as a court. Volume **III**, section **2413**.

The Senate appointed a committee to search the Journals for precedents for the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

(79) Articles of Impeachment.—Prepared by a Committee.

In the Blount impeachment the drawing up of the articles was confided to a select committee, with power to procure testimony. Volume **III**, section **2297**.

In the Blount impeachment the House, after discussion, empowered the committee drawing the articles to sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2297**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(79) Articles of Impeachment.—Prepared by a Committee**—Continued.

The committee appointed to prepare articles of impeachment in the Blount case reported the evidence and later the articles. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

The work of drawing up the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

The House decided that the articles impeaching Judge Swayne should be prepared by a select committee. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

In the Belknap case the committee in drawing up articles needed certain special powers as to witnesses. Volume **III**, section **2447**.

The House authorized a committee of seven to prepare articles impeaching President Johnson, with power to compel testimony. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

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A committee finding that a judge had failed to live up to the standards of the judiciary in matters of personal integrity and in the discharge of the duties of his office, recommended articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

Instances wherein the House gave authority to prepare articles of impeachment at the time the investigation was ordered. Volume **III**, section **2506**.

Instance wherein a special committee was created for the purpose of instituting an inquiry and drafting articles of impeachment if found to be warranted by the circumstances. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

An instance wherein a committee charged with the investigation reported articles with the resolution of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2514**.

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The committee appointed to prepare articles in the Chase case were all of those who had favored the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

All of the committee who framed the article in the Peck case had voted for the impeachment (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The committee to draw the articles in the Humphreys impeachment were appointed by the Speaker, and all but one was of the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2387**.

The Speaker appointed the committee to draw articles impeaching President Johnson from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The Speaker in the committee to draw the articles in the Swayne case gave minority representation to those opposed generally to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

The House, disregarding the majority report of the committee, adopted the minority recommendation and passed articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

(80) Articles of Impeachment.—Consideration in House or Committee of the Whole.

The articles of impeachment in the Blount case were considered by the House and not by the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

The House considered the articles of impeachment of Judge Pickering in Committee of the Whole House. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

The article impeaching Mr. Justice Chase were considered article by article in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck was considered in Committee of the Whole before being agreed to by the House. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The articles of impeachment against Judge Humphreys were agreed to by the House without debate. Volume **III**, section **2387**.

To prevent dilatory tactics the House adopted, under suspension of the rules, a special order for consideration of the articles impeaching President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2414**.

The articles impeaching President Johnson were considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2415**.

IMPEACHMENT—continued.**(80) Articles of Impeachment.—Consideration in House or Committee of the Whole—**
Continued.

Practice in considering and amending articles of impeachment in Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

It was held in the Johnson impeachment that the managers or any Member of the House might propose an additional article as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2418**.

Articles of impeachment having been presented, debate is in order only on debatable motions related thereto. Volume **VI**, section **549**.

Charges of impeachment may not be denied presentation because of generality in statement. Volume **VI**, section **536**.

Articles of impeachment were referred by the House to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

(81) Articles of Impeachment.—Amending and Adopting by the House.

Method by which the House amended and voted on the articles of impeachment in the Chase case. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The articles impeaching Secretary Belknap were considered in the House and agreed to without amendment. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

The articles impeaching Judge Swayne were reported from a divided committee and agreed to by a divided House. Volume **III**, section **2474**.

The first or headline paragraph and the last or reservation clause were agreed to after the articles impeaching the President had been agreed to. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

In the case of the Johnson impeachment the question, "Will the House agree thereto?" was put to each article after they had been opened to amendment. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

It is in order to demand a division of the question on agreeing to a resolution of impeachment and a separate vote may be had on each article. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

An instance in which a Member after submitting articles of impeachment which were referred to a committee of the House, later submitted amended articles of impeachment which were referred to the same committee. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

(82) Articles of Impeachment.—The Reservation of the Right to Exhibit Additional.

The House decided to retain in the articles of the Chase impeachment the old reservation of liberty to exhibit further articles. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

(83) Articles of Impeachment.—Form, Signing, Attesting, etc.

The articles in an impeachment are signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, sections **2302**, **2370**, **2390**, **2420**, **2449**.

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

The articles of impeachment in the Belknap case were held sufficient, although attacked for not describing the respondent as one subject to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

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

(84) Articles of Impeachment.—Record of, in the Journal.

The articles of impeachment in the Blount case appear in the House Journal on the day of their adoption and in the Senate Journal on the day of their presentation. Volume **III**, section **2302**.

The articles of impeachment in the Chase case appear in the House Journal in full at the time of their adoption. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The articles in the Peck impeachment appear in the House Journal on the day of its adoption. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(85) Articles of Impeachment.—Intervention of Recess Before Presentation of.**

A recess of Congress intervened between the impeachment of Blount and the framing of the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2299**.

The articles of impeachment in the Chase case were reported just before the close of the first session of the Congress. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

The proceedings in the Chase impeachment were continued after a recess of Congress, but in deference to the practice at that time the articles were recommitted for a new report. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The House voted the impeachment of Judge Delahay at the end of one Congress, intending to present articles in the next. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

(86) Articles of Impeachment.—Direction to Managers to Exhibit.

The managers carry the articles of impeachment to the Senate in accordance with a resolution agreed to by the House. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

Form of resolution directing that the Senate be informed of the appointment of managers and that they will carry articles to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

Form of resolution directing the carrying of the articles of impeachment of Judge Pickering to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

Forms of resolutions directing the managers to exhibit in the Senate the articles of impeachment against Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

Form of resolutions providing for carrying to the Senate the article impeaching Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

Forms of resolutions providing for carrying to the Senate the articles impeaching President Johnson and notifying the Senate thereof. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

The articles of impeachment of President Johnson having been amended, the House gave a new direction for carrying them to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

Forms of resolutions providing for presenting in the Senate the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

Forms of resolutions authorizing the appointment of managers of the Swayne impeachment and directing the articles to be exhibited in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2475**.

The person impeaching on behalf of the Commons signifies that articles will be exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

In the Blount impeachment, following the precedent of the Hastings trial, the House did not send the articles to the Senate with the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2295**.

(87) Articles of Impeachment.—Messages Preliminary to Exhibition of.

In the Chase impeachment the message notifying the Senate that articles would be exhibited does not appear to have included the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

It does not appear that the message announcing the appointment of managers of the Pickering impeachment included their names. Volume **III**, section **2323**.

The message announcing to the Senate that an article impeaching Judge Peck would be presented gave the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

The message from the House announcing that articles of impeachment would be presented against President Johnson contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

Forms of messages preceding the presentation of the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

The message informing the Senate that articles would be presented against Secretary Belknap contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

The message informing the Senate that articles impeaching Judge Humphreys would be brought contained the names of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2388**.

When informed that managers are to present articles of impeachment, the Senate by rule required its Secretary to inform the House of its readiness to receive the managers. Volume **III**, section **2078**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(87) Articles of Impeachment.—Messages Preliminary to Exhibition of—Continued.**

Upon receiving notice from the House that the managers would present articles against William Blount, the Senate set a time and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

The Senate set a day and hour for receiving the managers to exhibit articles impeaching Judge Pickering, and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

The Senate notified the House of the day and hour when it would receive the managers to exhibit the articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

The Senate notified the House by message that it was organized for the trial of the Archbald impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **502**.

A message was sent to inform the Senate that the managers on the part of the House of Representatives would present the impeachment of Judge Archbald, and the Senate transmitted a message in reply informing the House that the Senate was ready to receive them. Volume **VI**, section **501**.

(88) Articles of Impeachment.—Attendance of the Managers in the Senate to Exhibit.

The Senate having informed the House of its readiness to receive the managers with the articles impeaching President Johnson the House, as Committee of the Whole, attended its managers to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

At the presentation of the articles impeaching President Johnson the Speaker was, by order of the Senate, escorted to a seat beside the President pro tempore. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

The managers who presented the articles impeaching William Blount were attended by some Members of the House. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

The House being notified that the Senate was ready to receive the articles impeaching Judge Humphreys, the managers attended unaccompanied. Volume **III**, section **2390**.

The House did not accompany their managers when articles of impeachment were presented against Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

(89) Articles of Impeachment.—Ceremonies of Receiving the Managers in the Senate.

The managers being introduced in the Senate, and having signified their readiness to exhibit articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer directs proclamation to be made. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

Form of proclamation made by the Sergeant-at-arms when managers bring articles of impeachment to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

The ceremonies of presenting to the Senate the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **515**.

The ceremonies of presenting to the Senate the articles of impeachment of William Blount in 1797. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Rules established by the Senate to prescribe ceremonies for receiving House managers presenting articles in the Blount case. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Form of proclamation made in the Senate on attendance of House managers to present articles of impeachment against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

The Senate prescribed by rule the ceremonies for receiving the House managers to present articles of impeachment against Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2326**.

Rule of the Senate prescribing forms and ceremonies for receiving managers in presenting articles of impeachment against Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

Form of proclamation made by the Sergeant-at-Arms, under direction of the President, when the managers presented articles in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2326**.

Ceremonies of presenting the articles against Judge Pickering before the high court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

Ceremonies at the presentation of the articles before the high court of impeachment in the Chase case. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(89) Articles of Impeachment.—Ceremonies of Receiving the Managers in the Senate—**
Continued.

Form of proclamation of the Sergeant-at-Arms when articles of impeachment against Judge Peck were to be presented. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

The Senate followed the precedents in adopting rules prescribing forms and ceremonies for receiving the articles in the Humphreys impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2389**.

Ceremonies and forms in presenting in the Senate the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

Ceremonies of the exhibition of the articles impeaching Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2476**.
The ceremonies of presenting the articles impeaching President Johnson at the bar of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

(90) Articles of Impeachment.—Reading of the Articles.

Announcement of the chairman of the House managers in presenting to the Senate the articles against William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Form of declaration of the chairman of the managers of their readiness to present to the Senate the articles impeaching President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

The article of impeachment in the Peck case was read by the chairman of the managers, and appears in full on the Journal of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

In the Pickering impeachment the chairman of the managers read the articles and then delivered them at the table of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

In presenting to the court the articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase the chairman of the managers read them and then delivered them at the table. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

The articles impeaching President Johnson were read by the chairman of the managers and delivered at the table of the Secretary. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

The chairman of the managers having read the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap, laid them on the table of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

The articles of impeachment, signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk, after being read by the chairman of the managers, were handed to the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **501**.

Managers on the part of the House having verbally notified the Senate of the impeachment of Judge Archbald, formal reading of articles of impeachment was delayed for proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Volume **VI**, section **476**.

The amended article of impeachment when received in the Senate was filed without being read, it having previously appeared in full in the Record. Volume **VI**, section **521**.

The manager having read the articles impeaching William Blount, the Sergeant-at-Arms received them and laid them on the Senate table. Volume **III**, sections **2301**.

(91) Articles of Impeachment.—Exhibition of, as Related to Organization of Senate for the Trial.

The Senate organized as a court before receiving the articles in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, sections **2325–2328**.

The Senate committee concluded in the Pickering case that there was no impeachment before the Senate until articles were exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

The Senate adopted a rule prescribing ceremonies for receiving as a court the articles impeaching Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

The Senate as a court adopted a rule prescribing the ceremonies at the presentation of articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

The articles impeaching President Johnson were received by the Senate with the President pro tempore presiding. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

In the Johnson trial the articles of impeachment were presented before the Chief Justice had taken his seat, although he had filed his written dissent from such procedure. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(91) Articles of Impeachment.—Exhibition of, as Related to Organization of Senate for the Trial—Continued.**

The Senate, by rule, has implied that the Chief Justice attends and presides only after the articles of impeachment have been presented. Volume **III**, section **2082**.

The Senate organized for the Belknap trial after the articles of impeachment had been presented. Volume **III**, section **2450**.

(92) Articles of Impeachment.—Action of Senate After Exhibition of.

Articles of impeachment being exhibited by the managers, the Presiding Officer says that the Senate will take proper order and inform the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

The Senate decided in the Pickering case that it would take order for respondent's appearance only after articles had been exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

Articles of impeachment being exhibited against Judge Pickering, the President of the Senate was directed by rule to state that order would be taken and the House would be notified. Volume **III**, section **2326**.

Articles of impeachment being presented, the Senate is required by its rule to proceed to prompt consideration thereof. Volume **III**, section **2079**.

The managers on the part of the House having formally presented articles of impeachment, the Senate organized for the trial. Volume **VI**, section **546**.

Before consideration of articles of impeachment, the President Officer is required by rule to administer the oath to the Senators present, and later to others as they may appear. Volume **III**, section **2079**.

The articles of impeachment in the Archbald trial were ordered printed by the Senate and referred to a special committee appointed by the President pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **502**.

Upon presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate for the trial a writ of summons is issued to the accused. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck having been presented, the Senate ordered a writ of summons to issue, and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The writ of summons to one accused in articles of impeachment recites the articles and notifies him to appear at a fixed time and place and file his answer. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The rule specifying the method of serving writs of summons to one accused in articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The manager having read the articles impeaching William Blount, the Sergeant-at-Arms received them and laid them on the Senate table. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

Form of declaration of Vice-President upon presentation of articles of impeachment in the Blount case. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

In the Pickering case the senate committee concluded that after service of notice of articles the Senate might proceed to trial whether respondent entered appearance or not. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

(93) Articles of Impeachment.—Report of Managers After Exhibition of.

Having carried to the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Archbald, the managers returned and reported verbally in the House. Volume **VI**, section **501**.

Verbal report made by the House committee on returning from presenting in the Senate the impeachment of Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2320**.

Verbal report made by the committee that had carried the impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2343**.

The managers having carried to the Senate the articles impeaching Mr. Justice Chase reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

Having laid the article impeaching Judge Peck on the Senate table, the managers returned and reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The report to the House of the presentation of articles impeaching President Johnson was made by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(93) Articles of Impeachment.—Report of Managers After Exhibition of**—Continued.

Having presented in the Senate the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap, the managers reported verbally in the House. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

Having exhibited in the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Swayne, the managers reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2476**.

The chairman of the managers reported verbally to the House after having presented in the Senate the articles impeaching Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

(94) Articles of Impeachment.—Articles in Full in Various Trials.

The articles of impeachment of William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2302**.

The articles impeaching Judge Pickering, with signature of the Speaker and attestation of the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

The articles of impeachment of Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2346**.

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The articles impeaching Judge Humphreys and their presentation. Volume **III**, section **2390**.

The articles impeaching President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

As reported from the committee, the articles impeaching President Johnson were confined to a few acts chiefly concerning Secretary Stanton. Volume **III**, section **2416**.

The articles of impeachment in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2449**.

The articles of impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2476**.

(95) Articles of Impeachment.—Appearance of Respondent and Answer to.

In an impeachment case the writ of summons being returned, the accused is called to appear and answer the articles. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

Instance in which on motion of counsel for respondent, and over protest of managers for the House, the Senate granted the respondent 10 days in which to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **482**.

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

The person accused in articles of impeachment may appear in person or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

In response to the writ of summons, Judge Archbald appeared in person attended by counsel to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **504**.

Judge Louderback appeared in person, attended by counsel, to answer the articles. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person or by writing or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

A respondent in a case of impeachment for misdemeanor answers the articles before the Lords in such a state of liberty or restraint as he was in when the Commons complained of him. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The person accused in articles of impeachment failing to appear or to answer, the trial proceeds as on a plea of not guilty. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

A motion entered by respondent to make more definite and certain an article of the articles of impeachment was agreed to by the managers on the part of the House without action by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

The plea filed by counsel of William Blount in answer to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2310**.

On his appearance to answer articles of impeachment Mr. Justice Chase was furnished with a chair. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

Mr. Justice Chase appeared to answer the articles of impeachment “in his own proper person.” Volume **III**, section **2349**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(95) Articles of Impeachment.—Appearance of Respondent and Answer to—Continued.**

Judge Humphreys did not appear in person or by attorney to answer the articles of impeachment.

Volume **III**, section **2393**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

The answer of Judge Swayne to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2481**.

The answer of Judge Archbald demurred severally to all the articles of impeachment, alleging that no impeachable offense had been charged and then replying in detail to the charges set forth in each article. Volume **VI**, section **505**.

The answer of Judge Archbald to the articles of impeachment was signed by himself and his counsel. Volume **VI**, section **505**.

The answer of Judge Louderback to the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

The respondent in impeachment proceedings attended throughout the trial and was present when the articles were voted on and judgment rendered. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(96) Articles of Impeachment.—As Related to Later Pleadings.

In the Belknap trial the House was sustained in averring in pleadings as to jurisdiction matters not averred in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The pleadings were the subject of full discussion during the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

In the Belknap case the Senate decided that respondent's plea in demurrer was insufficient and that the articles were sufficient. Volume **III**, section **2459**.

The Senate ordered a discussion in argument on the right of the House to allege in the replication matters not touched in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2457**.

The replication of the House consisted of a general denial of all allegations set forth in Judge Archbald's answer and an averment that the charges contained in the articles of impeachment set forth impeachable offenses. Volume **VI**, section **507**.

In response to respondent's motion to make more certain, the House revised an article of the articles of impeachment and transmitted it to the Senate as amended. Volume **VI**, section **520**.

(97) Articles of Impeachment.—As Relating to the Presentation of Evidence.

In an impeachment trial testimony is presented generally and is not classified according to the article to which it applies. Volume **III**, section **2165**.

Having ascertained that certain testimony was within the scope of the articles of impeachment, the Senate reversed a decision that the testimony was immaterial. Volume **III**, section **2208**.

In an impeachment trial testimony that can be construed as fairly within the purport of the articles is admitted. Volume **III**, section **2220**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate held inadmissible as evidence of an intent specified in the articles an act not specified in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2221**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to admit evidence of a fact bearing on the question of intent, no issue having been accepted in the pleadings on this point. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

A question being raised in the Swayne trial that certain evidence was immaterial, the pleadings were examined to determine whether or not the issues involved were raised. Volume **III**, section **2224**.

Objection that new matter in respondent's answer not responsive to any charge in the articles should not lay a foundation for the introduction of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2277**.

(98) Articles of Impeachment.—Voting on, in Judgment.

If an impeachment is not sustained by a two-thirds vote on any article a judgment of acquittal shall be entered. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(98) Articles of Impeachment.—Voting on, in Judgment**—Continued.

Two-thirds not having voted guilty on any article, the presiding officer declared Judge Louderback acquitted. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

The Presiding Officer announced the result of the vote on each article of the Archbald impeachment and the conviction or acquittal of respondent on each. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

If the respondent be convicted by a two-thirds vote on any article of impeachment the Senate shall pronounce judgment. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

If a plea of guilty be entered in answer to articles of impeachment judgment may be entered without further proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

Views of the Chief Justice on form of final question in the Johnson trial and on division of the articles for voting. Volume **III**, section **2439**.

Deliberation having been had in secret session, the Senate voted on the articles of impeachment in the Johnson case without debate. Volume **III**, section **2437**.

In the Louderback trial the Senate deliberated behind closed doors before voting on the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

The Senate fixed the time at which a final vote should be taken on the articles of impeachment presented against Judge Archbald and notified the House by message. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

The Senate in secret session adopted an order to govern the voting on the articles in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2466**.

The Senate in secret session framed the rule for voting on the articles impeaching Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

Forms of voting on the articles and declaring the result in the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

Forms of voting on the articles and declaring the result in the Archbald impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate voted on the articles in an order different from the numerical order. Volume **III**, section **2440**.

The voting on the articles in the Archbald impeachment was without debate but each Senator was permitted to file and opinion to be published in the printed proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

Senators were permitted to excuse themselves from voting on articles of impeachment as they were reached without having given notice of such intention prior to the vote on Article 1. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

Various Senators were excused from voting on a part or all of the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **516**.

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, decided that a motion to adjourn over was in order during the voting on the articles in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2441**.

It was announced that pairs would not be arranged or recognized in the final vote on the articles of impeachment in the Louderback trial. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(99) The Managers for the House.—Not a Committee.

Mr. Speaker Colfax held that the managers of an impeachment were not a committee (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2420**.

In response to an objection by the managers to the designation "board of" managers, contained in a communication incorporated in the record of proceedings, the Secretary of the Senate was authorized to correct the designation. Volume **VI**, section **508**.

(100) The Managers for the House.—Resolutions Providing for Selection of.

Form of resolutions providing for selection of managers and the presentation of the articles to the Senate in the Humphreys impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2388**.

Forms of resolutions authorizing the appointment of managers of the Swayne impeachment, and directing the articles to be exhibited in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2475**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(100) The Managers for the House.—Resolutions Providing for Selection of—Continued.**

A resolution providing for the selection of managers of an impeachment was admitted as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

(101) The Managers for the House.—Methods of Selection of.

The managers of the Humphreys and Swayne impeachments were appointed by the Speaker. Volume **III**, sections **2388**, **2475**.

The House decided to appoint the managers of the Belknap impeachment by resolution instead of by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the minority declining to serve as tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment, the Speaker appointed all from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

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

The managers elected to conduct the Archbald trial on behalf of the House of Representatives consisted of seven members of the Judiciary Committee and represented both the majority and minority parties in the House. Volume **VI**, section **500**.

The House by resolution elected five managers, chosen from the Committee on the Judiciary and from both parties, to carry the impeachment of Judge Louderback to the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

Discussion of the power of the House to appoint managers to continue in office in that capacity after the expiration of the term for which they were elected to the House. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

Managers of an impeachment being no longer Members of the House by reason of the expiration of their terms, successors were elected. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

Instance wherein the number of managers of an impeachment was increased after the institution of proceedings in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **517**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(102) The Managers for the House.—Excuses and Vacancies.**

A member appointed one of the managers of an impeachment may be excused by the House. Volume **III**, section **2032**.

A manager in impeachment proceedings is excused from service by authority of the House. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

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

A manager of the Chase impeachment being excused the House chose another by ballot and informed the Senate thereof. Volume **III**, section **2350**.

One of the managers of the Belknap impeachment being excused the House chose another. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

A manager of an impeachment having accepted an incompatible office the House chose a successor. Volume **III**, section **2306**.

(103) The Managers for the House.—As to Representation of Party or Other Opinions.

The managers chosen for the trial of Mr. Justice Chase had each voted for a portion at least of the articles. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

All the managers in the Peck trial were of those who had voted for impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The managers of the Humphreys impeachment were appointed by the Speaker and all but one belonged to the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2388**.

It seems to have been conceded in the Belknap impeachment that the managers should be in accord with the sentiments of the House. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

The minority party were represented among the managers of the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

Constitution of the managers of the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2475**.

(104) The Managers for the House.—The Chairman.

The chairman of managers of an impeachment having ceased to be a Member in the next in order succeeded to the chairmanship. Volume **III**, section **2306**.

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

Method of designating the chairman of the managers in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

Usage of the House in the selection of chairman of the managers of an impeachment (foot-note). Volume **III**, section **2417**.

(105) The Managers for the House.—Power to Investigate.

The House gave to the managers appointed for the Johnson trial the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

The managers of the impeachment of President Johnson were given leave to sit during sessions of the House and power to compel testimony. Volume **III**, section **2423**.

An instance wherein the managers of an impeachment were endowed by the House with the powers of an investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

The House has constituted the managers of an impeachment a select committee of investigation. Volume **IV**, section **4400**.

With the adjournment of a court of impeachment the function of the managers cease, but the House may continue them to complete an investigation already begun. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

(106) The Managers for the House.—Consultation by.

The court having determined, in the Pickering impeachment, to hear counsel of a third person on a preliminary question, the managers withdrew to consult the House. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

Instance wherein the managers consulted the House as to a proposition that an impeachment trial be postponed. Volume **III**, section **2044**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(106) The Managers for the House.—Consultation by—Continued.**

The House declined to instruct its managers as to further proceedings after William Blount had failed to appear and answer. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

The House in the Pickering impeachment deemed it unnecessary to approve the conduct of its managers in declining to discuss in court a matter from a third party. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

The House having taken no action when consulted as to postponement of an impeachment trial, the managers left the decision to the court. Volume **III**, section **2044**.

Instance wherein the managers of an impeachment made a verbal report to the House on a matter arising during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2044**.

(107) The Managers for the House.—Attendance, etc., in the Senate.

No question was made on an occasion during the Swayne trial when less than a quorum of the managers were in attendance. Volume **III**, sections **2035**, **2036**.

The inability of a manager to attend a session of an impeachment trial is announced by his associates. Volume **III**, sections **2035**, **2036**.

The managers were announced when they attended in the Senate for the trial of the President, but the counsel for respondent entered unannounced. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

One of the managers in an impeachment trial may not move to rescind an order of the Senate as to the conduct of the trial. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

An order affecting the conduct of a manager being presented during an impeachment trial he was permitted to explain. Volume **III**, section **2207**.

After trial of impeachment had proceeded for several days, the formality of announcement by the Doorkeeper of appearance in the Chamber of the managers and the respondent was by consent dispensed with. Volume **VI**, section **477**.

(108) The Managers for the House.—In General.

A question affecting the integrity of the managers of an impeachment is a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2612**.

The House thanked its managers for their services in the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2037**.

The managers were excused from attendance on the sessions of the House during the course of the trial in the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **521**.

A summary of impeachment proceedings resulting in trial, with reference to methods of their institution, and the number and manner of appointment of managers on the part of the House. Volume **VI**, section **467**.

The posture and position of managers and counsel in trials of impeachment has been left to their own judgment and preference. Volume **VI**, section **487**.

On motion of the managers, a clerk and additional counsel were authorized to sit with them in the conduct of the trial. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

(109) The Writ of Summons.—Issue of, Demanded by Managers.

The House being notified that the Senate was organized for the trial of Secretary Belknap, the managers attended and demanded that process issue. Volume **III**, section **2451**.

Ceremonies of demanding that process issue in the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2478**.

The Senate having ordered, on demand of the managers, that process issue against Judge Swayne, the managers returned and reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2478**.

The managers, having returned from demanding that process be issued against President Johnson, reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2423**.

Having demanded of the Senate that process issue against Secretary Belknap, the managers reported verbally to the House. Volume **III**, section **2451**.

The ceremony of formal demand by the managers that process issue in the trial of the Archbald impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **503**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(109) The Writ of Summons.—Issue of, Demanded by Managers**—Continued.

On demand of the managers, the Senate ordered summons to be issued for the appearance of Judge Archbald, fixing the day and hour of return. Volume **VI**, section **503**.

(110) The Writ of Summons.—Issue of, Ordered.

Upon presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate for the trial a writ of summons is issued to the accused. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

The House managers having demanded process against President Johnson, the Senate ordered a summons to issue, returnable on a given date. Volume **III**, section **2423**.

On the demand of the managers the Senate ordered process to issue against Secretary Belknap, fixing the day of return. Volume **III**, section **2451**.

The article of impeachment against Judge Peck having been presented, the Senate ordered a writ of summons to issue and informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The Senate decided in the Pickering case that it would take order for respondent's appearance only after articles had been exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

Form of resolution directing the issue of a writ of summons to Judge Humphreys, and fixing the return day. Volume **III**, section **2391**.

The House was informed by message of the issuance of a writ of summons to Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2391**.

The forms of summons and subpoena in the Pickering case were communicated to the House and entered on its Journal. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

(111) The Writ of Summons.—Form of.

The writ of summons to one accused in articles of impeachment recites the articles and notifies him to appear at a fixed time and place and file his answer. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

Form of writ of summons issued to respondent in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2119**. Under the English practice, a copy of the articles of impeachment is furnished to the respondent, and a day is fixed for his answer. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Form of the writ summons issued for the appearance of William Blount to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

Form of summons prescribed to command appearance of respondent in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

A notification to the accused, with a copy of the articles, was deemed in the Pickering impeachment all the process necessary. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

Form prescribed for the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2347**.

The senate communicated to the House its form of summons in the Blount impeachment and it was entered in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

(112) The Writ of Summons.—Service of.

The rule specifying the methods of serving writs of summons to one accused in articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

All processes in an impeachment trial are served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate unless otherwise ordered. Volume **III**, section **2119**.

Rule of the Senate prescribing method of service of writ of summons on William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

In the Blount impeachment the Secretary was directed to serve the summons sixty days before the return day. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

Provisions for rectification of an error in the process to secure attendance of respondent impeached by the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

The Senate declined to order compulsory process to compel the appearance of Judge Pickering, but authorized a committee to examine the subject. Volume **II**, section **2322**.

The writ of summons issued for the appearance of Judge Archbald to answer articles of impeachment does not appear in the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **479**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(113) Return of Writ of Summons.**

- At 12:30 p.m. on the day of the return of the summons against a person impeached, the Senate suspends business and the Secretary administers an oath to the returning officer. Volume **III**, section **2128**.
- The Chief Justice administered the oath to the Sergeant-at-Arms on the return of the writ of summons in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2452**.
- The respondent having waived personal service, the oath was not administered to the Sergeant at Arms on the return of the writ. Volume **VI**, section **518**.
- Ceremonies at the return of the summons to President Johnson to appear and answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2424**.
- Ceremonies and forms of the return of the writ of summons against Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2452**.
- Proceedings on the return of the writ of summons in the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2479**.
- Rules adopted by the Senate for reading the return, calling the respondent, and entering appearance or default in the first impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.
- Form of return of writ of summons in Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.
- Form of return made and oath taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2349**.
- Form of return made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the Peck trial and oath taken by him at the time. Volume **III**, section **2371**.
- Form of precept indorsed on writ of summons in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2119**.
- Form of precept prescribed by the Senate to be indorsed on the writ of summons to Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2329**.
- Form of precept to be indorsed on the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2347**.
- Form of oath administered to the returning officer in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2128**.
- Form of oath taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms and entered on the record on the making of the return of service of summons on Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2331**.
- The oath take by the returning officer in an impeachment case is spread on the records. Volume **III**, section **2128**.
- In the Blount impeachment the House, in conference, asked of the Senate an earlier return day of the summons, but the request was denied. Volume **III**, section **2304**.
- In Blount's impeachment the return of service of the summons was filed in the Senate before the day set for the appearance. Volume **III**, section **2305**.
- Returns of the Sergeant-at-Arms on the summons and a subpoena in the Pickering trial were read in the court before the return day. Volume **III**, section **2330**.
- The Senate having fixed a day for the return of the writ of summons in the Chase impeachment, informed the House thereof. Volume **III**, section **2347**.
- The Senate, by message, informed the House that the summons had been served on William Blount and a return made thereon to the Secretary's office. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

(114) Status of Respondent During.—Attendance on Trial.

- Mr. Justice Chase, after attending during much of his trial, asked leave to retire, and was informed that the rules did not require his attendance. Volume **III**, section **3354**.
- The respondent in the Belknap trial attended throughout until the time of rendering judgment. Volume **III**, section **467**.
- The respondent attended during the presentation of testimony and the arguments in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2483**.
- The respondent did not attend when the articles in the Swayne case were voted on in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(114) Status of Respondent During.—Attendance on Trial—Continued.**

By common consent it was agreed that a judge under trial before the Senate continued undisturbed in the exercise of the judicial duties of his office. Volume **VI**, section **546**.

A judge against whom impeachment proceedings were instituted refrained from the exercise of judicial functions from the date of the filing of the charges. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

(115) Status of Respondent During.—Personal Participation in Conduct of Case.

Mr. Justice Chase, in asking time to prepare his answer to the articles, was called to order by the Vice-President for expressions used. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

Mr. Justice Chase, in asking time to prepare his answer to the articles, was called to order by the Vice-President for expressions used. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

Instance wherein, during an impeachment trial, the respondent personally examined a witness. Volume **III**, section **2280**.

During the Peck impeachment trial the respondent assisted his counsel in examining witnesses, in argument on incidental questions, etc. Volume **III**, section **2149**.

The respondent in the Peck impeachment communicated with the Senate as to the trial before articles had been presented. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

In the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald the respondent took the stand and testified in his own behalf. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

(116) Status of Respondent During.—When President of United States.

At the time of the impeachment of President Johnson it was conceded that he was entitled to exercise the duties of the office until convicted by the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2407**.

Reference to argument of Senator Charles Sumner that President Johnson should be suspended during impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2407**.

At the time of President Johnson's impeachment it was agreed that he should be described as President and not as acting President. Volume **III**, section **2415**.

(117) Status of Respondent During.—As to Arrest and Custody.

It was concluded by a Senate committee in Pickering's impeachment that the Senate had no power to take into custody the body of the accused. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

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

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

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

In the first impeachment the House followed English precedents to the extent of requiring the sequestration of the respondent from his seat in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2295**.

A senator, impeached by the House of Representatives, was arrested by order of the Senate and released only on surety. Volume **II**, section **1268**.

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

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

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

A respondent in a case of impeachment for misdemeanor answers the articles before the Lords in such a state of liberty or restraint as he was in when the Commons complained of him. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Provisions of parliamentary law as to trial by impeachment of a Commoner for a capital offense. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(117) Status of Respondent During.—As to Arrest and Custody—Continued.**

The accusation being of misdemeanor only the respondent, under the English usage, does not answer the summons in custody, but the Lords may commit him until he finds sureties for his future appearance. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law the respondent answers the summons in custody if the case be capital and the accusation be special, but not if it be general. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

(118) Status of Respondent During.—Expenses of.

The question of reimbursement of respondent for his expenses in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2024**.

(119) Appearance of Respondent.—Time of.

The Senate in its writ of summons in the Blount impeachment fixed respondent's appearance at the next session of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

In the Blount impeachment the House in conference asked of the Senate an earlier return day of the summons, but the request was denied. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

The Senate decided in the Pickering case that it would take order for respondent's appearance only after articles had been exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

The managers urged, in view of Rule VIII, that President Johnson should answer on the return day, but were overruled. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

(120) Appearance of Respondent.—Ceremonies of Calling.

In an impeachment case, the writ of summons being returned, the accused is called to appear and answer the articles. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

Form used by the Sergeant-at-Arms in calling William Blount to appear and answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

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

Rule framed to govern ceremonies for appearance and answer of respondent in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

An arraignment of impeachment may interrupt the reading of the Journal or business proceeding under a unanimous consent agreement. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

Form used by the Sergeant-at-Arms in calling Judge Peck to appear and answer the articles. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

Forms of oath, proclamation, and ceremonies at the calling of Judge Humphreys to appear and answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2392**.

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

(121) Appearance of Respondent.—Record as to.

The person impeached being called to appear and answer, a record is made as to appearance or nonappearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

The rules for the Pickering trial provided that a record should be made if respondent appeared in person or by counsel or if he failed to appear. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

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

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

(122) Appearance of Respondent.—In Person or by Counsel.

The person accused in articles of impeachment may appear in person or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

In English impeachments the respondent has counsel in accusation for misdemeanor, but in capital cases. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(122) Appearance of Respondent.—In Person or by Counsel**—Continued.

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person or by writing or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2120**. Mr. Justice Chase appeared to answer the articles of impeachment “in his own proper person.” Volume **III**, section **2349**.

Ceremonies at the appearance of Judge Peck in response to the writ of summons. Volume **III**, section 2371.

Judge Peck appeared in person, attended by counsel, in answer to the writ of summons. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

Judge Louderback appeared in person, attended by counsel, to answer the articles. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

President Johnson entered his appearance by a letter addressed to the Chief Justice and naming the counsel to appear for him. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

In response to the writ of summons Judge Swayne entered appearance by his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2479**.

Secretary Belknap appeared in person and with counsel to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2452**.

In response to the writ of summons, Judge Archbald appeared in person attended by counsel to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **504**.

(123) Appearance of Respondent.—Failure to Appear.

William Blount appeared neither in person nor by attorney to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

William Blount having failed to appear and answer, the House, after discussing English precedents, declined to ask that he be compelled to appear. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

The House being informed that William Blount had failed to appear and answer the articles, instructed the managers to ask of the Senate time to prepare proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

After William Blount had failed to appear and answer counsel were admitted on his behalf. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

No appearance was made on behalf of Judge Pickering and no answer was made to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2333**.

Judge Humphreys did not appear in person or by attorney to answer the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

Judge Humphreys having failed to appear to answer the articles of impeachment, the court directed publication of a proclamation for him to appear. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

Judge Humphreys not appearing, the case was continued, on motion of the managers, to enable the production of testimony. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

Form of proclamation for appearance of Judge Humphreys and the proof thereof on the day set for appearance. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

The party impeached at the bar of the Lords not appearing, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

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

The party impeached at the bar of the Lords not appearing, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

Instance wherein a Member declined to obey a summons to appear and testify before a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(124) Appearance of Respondent.—On Failure of, Trial May Proceed as on Plea of “Not Guilty.”**

The person accused in articles of impeachment failing to appear or to answer, the trial proceeds as on a plea of “not guilty.” Volume **III**, section **2127**.

Judge Humphreys having failed to appear in answer both to the summons and proclamation, the Presiding Officer announced that the managers might proceed in support of the articles. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

In the Pickering case the Senate committee concluded that after service of notice of the articles the Senate might proceed to trial whether respondent entered appearance or not. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

(125) Answer of Respondent.—Ceremonies and Manner of Presentation.

Arrangement of the Hall and ceremonies at the presentation of Judge Peck’s answer. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

Forms and ceremonies in the Senate at the session for receiving respondent’s answer in the Swayne case. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

The rule providing for the putting in of the answer or plea in the Blount case. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

A Senate committee concluded in the Pickering impeachment that respondent might answer in person, by attorney, or not at all. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

At the presentation of the answer in the Swayne case the respondent was represented by his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

The Senate granted the request of Mr. Justice Chase for permission to read his answer by himself and counsel. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment was read by his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

The answer in the Peck case was read by counsel for respondent and then delivered to the Secretary. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

The answer of Judge Louderback to the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

The answer in the Archbald case was read by the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **505**.

On his appearance to answer articles of impeachment, Mr. Justice Chase was furnished with a chair. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

The Senate notified the House of the date fixed for Judge Peck to file his answer. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

The answer of the respondent was printed and time allowed for replication of managers, with order that further pleadings be filed with the Secretary with due notice to the other party prior to a designated date. Volume **VI**, section **547**.

An official against whom charges of impeachment were pending asked leave and was allowed to file an answer. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

Under the parliamentary law the respondent answers the summons in custody if the case be capital and the accusation be special, but not if it be general. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

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

(126) Answer of Respondent.—Applications for Delay of.

Mr. Justice Chase, in appearing, was permitted by the Vice-President, without objections of the Senate, to read a paper giving reasons for delaying his answer. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

Mr. Justice Chase’s application for a time to answer was accompanied by a sworn statement of reasons. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

Having appeared, Judge Peck asked time to prepare his answer, accompanying the request with an affidavit. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(126) Answer of Respondent.—Applications for Delay of—Continued.**

- The Senate declined to allow Judge Peck until the next session of Congress to file his answer and set an earlier date. Volume **III**, section **2371**.
- President Johnson, by his own letter and by a paper filed and signed by his counsel, asked forty days in which to prepare his answer. Volume **III**, section **2424**.
- The managers urged, in view of Rule VIII, that President Johnson should answer on the return day, but were overruled. Volume **III**, section **2425**.
- The managers opposed President Johnson's request for thirty days to prepare for trial, citing American and English precedents in argument. Volume **III**, section **2430**.
- The Senate denied the motion of President Johnson's counsel that he be allowed forty days to answer and granted ten days. Volume **III**, section **2425**.
- The Senate deliberated in secret session on the application of President Johnson for time to prepare his answer. Volume **III**, section **2425**.
- The Senate denied the motion of the managers in the Belknap case to fix the time of answer and trial on the merits before decision on the demurrer. Volume **III**, section **2457**.
- In the Swayne impeachment, in response to the motion of respondent's counsel, the Senate granted time after appearance to present the answer. Volume **III**, section **2479**.
- In response to a motion by respondent's counsel that time be allowed to present the answer, the Senate granted 10 days. Volume **VI**, section **504**.
- Instance in which on motion of counsel for respondent, and over protest of managers for the House, the Senate granted the respondent 10 days in which to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **482**.

(127) Answer of Respondent.—Form of.

- The form of President Johnson's answer was commented on during preparation of the replication in the House. Volume **III**, section **2431**.
- The answer of the President took the articles one by one, denying some of the charges, admitting others but denying that they set forth impeachable offenses, and excepting to the sufficiency of others. Volume **III**, section **2428**.
- The answer of Secretary Belknap demurred to the articles, alleging that he was not a civil officer of the United States when they were exhibited. Volume **III**, section **2453**.
- The answer of Judge Swayne as to the first seven articles raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the charges. Volume **III**, section **2481**.
- The plea filed by counsel of William Blount in answer to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2310**.
- The answer of Mr. Justice Chase to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2351**.
- Form of answer of Judge Peck in answer to the article of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2374**.
- The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2428**.
- President Johnson's answer was signed by himself and counsel. Volume **III**, section **2428**.
- The answer of Secretary Belknap to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2453**.
- The answer of Judge Swayne to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2481**.
- Judge Swayne's answer was signed by himself and his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2481**.
- The answer of respondent is part of the pleadings of an impeachment trial, and exhibits in the nature of evidence may not properly be attached thereto. Volume **III**, section **2124**.
- The answer of Judge Archbald to the articles of impeachment was signed by himself and his counsel. Volume **VI**, section **505**.
- The answer of Judge Archbald demurred severally to all the articles of impeachment, alleging that no impeachable offense had been charged and then replying in detail to the charges set forth in each article. Volume **VI**, section **505**.
- The answer of the respondent to the amended article of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **521**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(127) Answer of Respondent.—Form of—Continued.**

Judge Peck in his plea declared that the acts charged were justified by the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

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

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

(128) Answer of Respondent.—In Senate Journal and Files.

The Senate rules in the Blount case required that respondent's answer should be spread on the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

The answer of the respondent in the Chase trial does not appear in the journal of the court. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The answer of Judge Peck to the articles of impeachment was ordered to be filed with the Secretary. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment having been read, the question was taken on receiving it and placing it on file. Volume **III**, section **2429**.

(129) Answer of Respondent.—A Copy Transmitted to House.

The rules in the Blount case provided that respondent's answer should be communicated to the House of Representatives. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

The plea of William Blount being received by the House of Representatives was referred to the managers. Volume **III**, section **2310**.

On request of the managers the Senate directed its Secretary to carry to the House an attested copy of Mr. Justice Chase's answer. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The answer of Mr. Justice Chase being received in the House was referred to the managers. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

An attested copy of Judge Archbald's answer, having been messaged to the House by the Senate, was referred to the managers. Volume **VI**, section **506**.

The House was furnished by the court with a copy of Judge Peck's answer. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

On the request of the managers the Senate ordered an attested copy of the answer of President Johnson to be sent to the House. Volume **III**, section **2429**.

The answer of Secretary Belknap being presented, the Senate, on request, ordered a copy of the answer to be furnished to the managers. Volume **III**, section **2453**.

The managers were not supplied with a copy of the answer of Judge Archbald at the time of filing. Volume **VI**, section **505**.

(130) Answer of Respondent.—Effect of a Plea of Guilty.

If a plea of guilty be entered in answer to articles of impeachment, judgment may be entered without further proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2127**.

(131) Answer of Respondent—Procedure When no answer is Made.

The Senate provided that in default of answer from respondent on the merits, the Belknap trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty. Volume **III**, section **2460**.

No defense being made in the Pickering impeachment, the two Senators from the State of the accused were examined at suggestion of the court. Volume **III**, section **2336**.

(132) Replication and Other Pleadings.—General Principles.

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

Review of English precedents as to the distinction between the pleadings and the trial of an impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

The House sent to the Senate a replication to respondent's plea and his counsel presented a rejoinder. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(132) Replication and Other Pleadings.—General Principles**—Continued.

The pleadings were the subject of full discussion during the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

Counsel for Judge Archbald having elected not to plead further notified the managers by letter of that decision. Volume **VI**, section **508**.

(133) Replication and Other Pleadings.—Preparation and Presentation of Replication.

The answer of President Johnson having been received, the Senate gave the managers time to consult the House on a replication. Volume **III**, section **2429**.

Form of resolutions adopting the replication in the Johnson trial and directing its presentation in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2431**.

The Senate allowed to the House time for preparation of a replication in the Belknap trial and informed the House thereof by message. Volume **III**, section **2453**.

Forms of procedure of authorizing, preparing, and presenting the replication in the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2482**.

Forms of resolutions relating to the adoption of the replication in the Chase case and the carrying thereof to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

Forms and ceremonies of presenting in the Senate the replication in the Belknap trials. Volume **III**, section **2454**.

The replication in the Chase case was read to the Senate by the chairman of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

In the Blount impeachment the replication was presented by the House managers but was read by the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

The House notified the Senate by message that it had adopted a replication in the Archbald trial and had authorized its managers to file with the Secretary of the State any further pleading deemed necessary. Volume **VI**, section **506**.

The replication in the Archbald trial was represented by the managers and read by the Secretary of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **507**.

The managers having prepared a replication to the answer of Judge Archbald, submitted it to the House for approval and adoption. Volume **VI**, section **506**.

(134) Replication and Other Pleadings.—Form of Replication.

The replication of the House to the plea in Blount's case was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

The replication of the House to the answer of Mr. Justice Chase to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

The replication in the Chase impeachment was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

Form of replication to Judge Peck's answer and forms of resolutions providing for its presentation. Volume **III**, section **2375**.

In the Chase case House refused to strike from its replication certain words reflecting on the motives of the respondent. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

The replication of the House to President Johnson's answer to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2432**.

The replication in the Johnson trial was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2432**.

The replication of the House to the answer of respondent in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2454**.

The replication of the House to the answer of the respondent in the Louderback trial. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

The replication of the House consisted of a general denial of all allegations set forth in Judge Archbald's answer and an averment that the charges contained in the articles of impeachment set forth impeachable offenses. Volume **VI**, section **507**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(134) Replication and Other Pleadings.—Form of Replication.—Continued.**

The replication of the House to the answer of Judge Archbald was submitted without signature. Volume **VI**, section **507**.

The House, in their replication in the Belknap trial, alleged a new matter not set forth in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2454**.

(135) Replication and Other Pleadings.—Copy of Replication Furnished to Counsel of Respondent.

Counsel for respondent were furnished a copy of the House's replication by direction of the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2352**.

The Senate orders that an authenticated copy of the replication to President Johnson's answer be furnished to counsel of the respondent. Volume **III**, section **2432**.

(136) Replication and Other Pleadings.—The Rejoinder, Surrejoinder, and Similiter.

Forms of rejoinder, surrejoinder, and similiter filed in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2455**.

The surrejoinder of the House of Representatives in the Belknap trial was signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **2455**.

In the Blount impeachment the rejoinder on behalf of respondent was signed by his attorneys. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

The later pleadings in the Belknap trial filed with the Secretary of the Senate during a recess of the Senate sitting for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2455**.

Form of application of respondent for time to prepare a rejoinder in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2455**.

(137) Replication and Other Pleadings.—Protest and Demurrer.

Argument as to whether or not a demurrer is permissible in an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2431**.

In the Belknap trial respondent declined to plead on the merits, but filed a protest against the continuance of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2461**.

The Senate, after debate and close division, permitted the filing of protest by respondent in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2461**.

A protest filed on behalf of respondent in the Belknap trial was signed by respondent and his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2461**.

In the Belknap case the Senate decided that respondent's plea in demurrer was insufficient and that the articles were sufficient. Volume **III**, section **2459**.

The Senate having assumed jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment, declined to permit the respondent to plead further, but gave leave to answer the articles. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

Counsel for respondent in the Swayne trial interposed a plea as to jurisdiction of offenses charged in certain articles, but declined to admit that it was a demurrer with the admissions pertinent thereto. Volume **III**, section **2125**.

In the Belknap trial the House was sustained in averring in pleading as to jurisdiction matters not averred in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2123**.

The House in their replication in the Belknap trial alleged a new matter not set forth in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2454**.

The Senate ordered a discussion in argument on the right of the House to allege in the replication matters not touched in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2457**.

(138) Briefs.

Form of brief on plea to jurisdiction filed by counsel for respondents in Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2125**.

Form of order providing for filing and printing of briefs by managers and respondent in trial of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **4800**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(138) Briefs—Continued.**

During time of presentation of testimony in the Swayne trial counsel of respondent were permitted to file a brief on their pleas to jurisdiction. . Volume **III**, section **2125**.

By permission, before the final arguments in the Swayne trial, the managers filed a brief on the respondent's plea to jurisdiction. Volume **III**, section **2015**.

In the trial of the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald the procedure of former-trials of impeachment was observed, in that briefs were not submitted until after managers and counsel for respondent had made opening statements and introduced witnesses. Volume **VI**, section **480**.

(139) Time Granted Respondent to Prepare for Trial.

The answer of President Johnson having been read, his counsel offered a paper signed by themselves, asking thirty days to prepare for trial. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The managers contended that President Johnson's request for time to prepare for trial should have been signed by himself and under oath. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The managers opposed President Johnson's request for thirty days to prepare for trial, citing American and English precedents in argument. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The Chief Justice held, in the Johnson impeachment, that both managers and counsel might be heard on a motion of a Senator to fix the time for the trial to begin. Volume **III**, section **2426**.

The Senate granted to President Johnson a less time than his counsel asked to prepare for trial. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

After argument as to the propriety of delay, the Senate determined that the trial of President Johnson should proceed immediately after replication should be filed. Volume **III**, section **2426**.

In granting to President Johnson time to prepare for trial, the Senate intimated that there should be no delays after the beginning of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The Senate retired to consider President Johnson's application for time to prepare for trial. Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The question of jurisdiction being settled, the Senate gave Secretary Belknap ten days to answer on the merits. Volume **III**, section **2460**.

After settling the question of jurisdiction, the Senate overruled respondent's motion for a continuance of the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2462**.

The Senate declined to grant the motion of the counsel for Belknap that the trial be continued to a later date. Volume **III**, section **2456**.

The Senate declined to consult the managers before passing on the application of respondent for a continuance of the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2456**.

The Senate, in secret session, passed on the motion for a continuance in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2456**.

In response to a motion by respondent's counsel that time be allowed to present the answer, the Senate granted 10 days. Volume **VI**, section **504**.

Allowance of time in which to file pleadings. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

(140) Counsel of Respondent.—Admitted and Heard.

In impeachment proceedings before the Senate counsel for the respondent is admitted and heard. Volume **III**, section **2130**.

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

The parliamentary law relating to the appearance of counsel. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

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

After William Blount had failed to appear and answer, counsel was admitted on his behalf. Volume **III**, section **2308**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(140) Counsel of Respondent—Admitted and Heard—Continued.**

In the Blount impeachment a letter from respondent's attorneys announcing their readiness to attend was filed in the Senate before the day set for appearance. Volume **III**, section **2305**. The Senate decided that the counsel for William Blount need not file any warrant of attorney or other written authority. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

Mr. Justice Chase introduced his counsel at the time he gave in his answer. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

In the Chase impeachment the respondent introduced additional counsel during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

Form of announcing the appearance of counsel in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2453**.

In the Pickering impeachment counsel for respondent's son presented a petition of the latter setting forth that his father was insane and asking for time to show this. Volume **III**, section **2333**.

(141) Counsel of Respondent.—Motions, Arguments, etc., by.

In arguing in an impeachment trial counsel take position under direction of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2143**.

It was held that a motion relating to the sitting of the Senate in an impeachment trial might be argued by counsel. Volume **III**, section **2142**.

Form of a motion submitted by counsel for respondent in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2156**.

During the trial of Judge Chase one of the counsel for the respondent was sworn and examined as a witness. Volume **III**, section **2174**.

On a question of permitting counsel for respondent's son to appear in the Pickering trial, the same counsel was not permitted to argue. Volume **III**, section **2333**.

The Presiding Officer held that counsel of the son of Judge Pickering, admitted to show the insanity of the accused, might not offer a motion to the court. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

(142) Counsel of Respondent.—May be Called to Order.

The Presiding Officer at an impeachment trial exercises authority to call to order counsel using improper language. Volume **III**, sections **2140**, **2141**.

Instance of action by the Senate as to improper language used by counsel for respondent in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, sections **2140**, **2141**.

Decision as to the limits within which counsel in an impeachment trial may criticise a witness. Volume **III**, section **2192**.

Instance wherein counsel for respondent in the Swayne trial was called to order for language reflecting on the conduct of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2169**.

Counsel having withheld remarks from the record in violation of the rule, the managers called attention to the infraction and asked that the rule be enforced. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

(143) Attendance of House at Trial.—General Principles as to.

The subject of attendance with the managers was discussed during the Peck trial, with citation of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

The House of Representatives was announced when, as a Committee of the Whole, it attended the trial of the President. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

At the presentation of the articles impeaching President Johnson the Speaker was, by order of the Senate, escorted to a seat beside the President pro tempore. Volume **III**, section **2420**.

Being excluded from the Johnson trial by a secret session, the House returned to its Hall and determined to attend again when informed that the Senate was ready to receive them. Volume **III**, section **2435**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(143) Attendance of House at Trial.—General Principles as to—Continued.**

The House having attended when respondent's answer was read, it was held that the answer might not as of right be read again in the House during consideration of the replication. Volume **III**, section **2042**.

The House may take official cognizance of a paper listened to by the Committee of the Whole in attendance on an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2042**.

The Commons attend impeachment trials in Committee of the Whole, or otherwise, at discretion, and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

The presence of the Commons is considered necessary at the answer and the judgment in impeachment cases. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

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

(144) Attendance of House at Trials.—As a Committee of the Whole.

Form of proceedings when the House attends an impeachment trial as Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The House attended the Peck trial as a Committee of the Whole House (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2384**.

The House, by a standing order, determined to attend in Committee of the Whole the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

The House determined to attend as a Committee of the Whole the proceedings of the trial of Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2350**.

Attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the ceremonies of the beginning of Chase's trial. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

Forms observed by the House attending the Humphreys trial as a Committee of the Whole (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2392**.

Form of Journal entry describing the attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

Forms of reports made by a Chairman of a Committee of the Whole after attending an impeachment trial (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2384**.

(145) Attendance of House at Trial.—In Various Cases.

The managers who presented the articles impeaching William Blount were attended by some Members of the House. Volume **III**, section **2301**.

The House attended its managers to the Senate to hear the Senate pronounce judgment in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2338**.

During the Chase trial the House attended daily, without notice from the court, except on a special occasion when the hour was changed. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

The House accompanied its managers when the court pronounced judgment in the Peck impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

The House attended its managers a portion of the time during the Peck trial, including the days of final argument. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

On the day set for the appearance of Judge Humphreys the House, in Committee of the Whole House, attended its managers. Volume **III**, section **2392**.

The House attended at each session of the trial of the President, on notice from the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

The Senate having informed the House of its readiness to receive the managers with the articles impeaching President Johnson, the House, as Committee of the Whole, attended its managers to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2419**.

The House in Committee of the Whole, on notice from the Senate, attended on the return day of the summons to President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

The House in Committee of the Whole attended in the Senate during the voting on the final question in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2440**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(146) Attendance of House at Trial.—Not the Uniform Practice.**

- The House did not attend the return of summons to William Blount to appear and answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.
- The House did not attend its managers during the Blount impeachment, even at the judgment. Volume **III**, section **2318**.
- The House did not accept the invitation of the Senate to accompany its managers at the return of summons in Pickering's impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2332**.
- Neither the managers nor the House attended on the appearance of Mr. Justice Chase in answer to the summons. Volume **III**, section **2349**.
- It does not appear surely that the House attended on the final judgment in the Chase impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2363**.
- In 1830, during the impeachment trial of Judge Peck, the House reconsidered its decision to attend the trial daily. Volume **III**, section **2028**.
- In the Peck trial the House decided to attend its managers at the presentation of the answer, but not during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2373**.
- The House being notified that the Senate was ready to receive the articles impeaching Judge Humphreys, the managers attended unaccompanied. Volume **III**, section **2390**.
- The House did not attend the managers in making the formal demand that the Senate take process against President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2423**.
- The House did not accompany their managers when articles of impeachment were presented against Secretary Belknap. Volume **III**, section **2449**.
- The House determined, after respondent's answer, that it would be represented at the Belknap trial by its managers only. Volume **III**, section **2453**.
- The managers alone attended in the Senate on the day the Senate rendered judgment in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2467**.
- The House of Representatives, although invited by the Senate, did not at any time attend the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2483**.

(147) Organization of Senate for Trial.—Time of.

- The Senate organized as a court before receiving the articles in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, sections **2325**, **2328**.
- The articles impeaching President Johnson were received by the Senate with the President pro tempore presiding. Volume **III**, section **2420**.
- The Senate organized for the Belknap trial after the articles of impeachment had been presented. Volume **III**, section **2450**.
- The organization of the Senate for the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2477**.
- It was decided that the members of the court should be sworn before considering respondent's motion for time to answer in the Chase case. Volume **III**, section **2349**.
- Rule XXIII, prohibiting debate in open Senate sitting for an impeachment trial, was held by the Chief Justice not to apply to a question arising during organization. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.
- The Presiding Officer of the Senate announces the hour for sitting in an impeachment trial, and the Presiding Officer on the trial directs proclamation to be made and the trial to proceed. Volume **III**, section **2069**.
- The organization of the Senate for the impeachment trial of Judge Louderback. Volume **VI**, section **516**.

(148) Organization of Senate for Trial.—Senators Required To Be Under Oath.

- Senators sitting for an impeachment trial are required by the Constitution to be on oath or affirmation. Volume **III**, section **2055**.
- Senators elected after the beginning of an impeachment trial are sworn as in the case of other Senators. Volume **III**, section **2375**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(148) Organization of Senate for Trial.—Senators Required To Be Under Oath—Continued.**

A Senator excused himself from participation in impeachment proceedings on the ground of close personal relations with one of the managers for the House, but on suggestion took the oath as a member of the court of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **546**.

(149) Organization of Senate for Trial.—Form of Oath.

Form of oath to be administered to Senators sitting in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2080**.

Form of oath administered to Senators sitting for the impeachment of William Blount. Volume **III**, section **2303**.

The oath administered by the Secretary to the President and by him to the Senators in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2325**.

Form of oath prescribed for Senators in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2369**.

Forms of oath taken and proclamations made in the court opened to receive the articles impeaching Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2389**.

(150) Organization of Senate for Trial.—Administration of Oath.

Before consideration of articles of impeachment the Presiding Officer is required by rule to administer the oath to the Senators present and later to others as they may appear. Volume **III**, section **2079**.

The Senate decided in the Blount impeachment that the Secretary should administer the oath to the President and the President to the Senators. Volume **III**, section **2303**.

Discussion as to the competency of the Senate to empower one of its officers to administer oaths. Volume **III**, section **2162**.

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

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

In 1876 the Senate doubted its authority to empower its Presiding Officer to administer to Senators the oath required for an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2081**.

In the Belknap trial the oath to Senators was administered by the Chief Justice until by law authority was conferred on the Presiding Officer of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2081**.

Having taken the oath himself, the Chief Justice administered it to the Senators sitting for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

At the organization of the Senate for the Belknap trial the oath was administered by the Chief Justice. Volume **III**, section **2450**.

The oath to the Senators for the Swayne trial was administered by the Chief Justice. Volume **III**, section **2477**.

The oath to Senators in the Swayne impeachment trial was administered by the Presiding Officer after the organization was completed. Volume **III**, section **2479**.

In the Blount impeachment case the House seems to have distrusted its power to authorize the Speaker to administer oaths. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

A Senator was designated by resolution to administer the oath to the Presiding Officer, who in turn administered the oath simultaneously to all Senators standing in their places. Volume **VI**, section **516**.

In the organization of the Senate for the Archibald trial the oath was administered to the President pro tempore by a Senator designated by order of the Senate for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **502**.

The President pro tempore, after being sworn, administered the oath to the Senators sitting for the trial of Judge Archibald. Volume **VI**, section **502**.

(151) Does the Senate Sit as a Court?

In the first impeachment the Senate, by rule, described itself as a court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(151) Does the Senate Sit as a Court?—Continued.**

In 1868, after mature consideration, the Senate decided that it sat for impeachment trials as the Senate and not as a court. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

In 1868 the Senate eliminated from its rules all mention of itself as a “high court of impeachment.” Volume **III**, sections **2079, 2082**.

The reasons for eliminating from the Senate rules for impeachment trials the words “high court.” Volume **III**, section **2098**.

An anxiety lest the Chief Justice might have a vote seems to have led the Senate to drop the words “high court of impeachment” from its rules. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

Written dissent of the Chief Justice from views taken by the Senate as to its constitutional functions in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

Enunciation of Mr. Senator Sumner’s theory that the Senate was not a court and the Senators were not constrained by the obligations of judges in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

During the Johnson trial the functions of the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, were discussed by managers and counsel for respondent. Volume **III**, section **2058**.

In his answer President Johnson referred to the Senate as a court. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

Discussion as to the status of the Senate as a court during an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2270**.

A decision holding that a motion relating to a question of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment is not debatable. Volume **VI**, section **515**.

During the Archbald trial the functions of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial were discussed by managers and counsel for respondent. Volume **VI**, section **471**.

(152) Power of the Senate in.

The sole power of trying impeachments is conferred on the Senate by the Constitution. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

The Senate, sitting on impeachment trials, has authority to enforce obedience to its orders, writs, judgments, etc., punish contempts, and make lawful orders and rules. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

The Senate committee advised, in Pickering’s case, that the Senate had the sole power to regulate forms, substances, and proceedings when acting as a court of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

Discussion as to the power of the Senate, sitting on impeachment trials, to command assistance of the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

Discussion as to the power of the Senate, sitting on impeachments, to enforce its final judgment. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized by rule to employ necessary aid to enforce the lawful orders, writs, etc., of the Senate sitting on impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges and may not impeach or join in the accusation. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a Commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

(153) Quorum and Membership of Senate in.

A quorum of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial is a quorum of the Senate itself and not merely a quorum of the Senators sworn for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2063**.

The Senate, in 1868, when certain States were without representation, declined to question its competency to try an impeachment case. Volume **III**, section **2060**.

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

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(153) Quorum and Membership of Senate in**—Continued.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate, sitting in an impeachment trial, directed the counting of the Senate to ascertain the presence of a quorum. Volume **III**, section **2107**.

(154) Adoption of Rules for the Trial.—Practice as to.

In the Peck trial new rules were not adopted, the rules framed in the Chase trial being considered as operative. Volume **III**, section **2372**.

In the Archbald trial new rules of procedure and practice of the Senate, when sitting in impeachment trials, were not adopted, the rules framed in former trials being considered as operative. Volume **VI**, section **483**.

For the trial of President Johnson the Senate readopted most of the existing rules, with amendments and additions. Volume **III**, section **2414**.

Instance wherein a manager was permitted to move a change of the rules governing the Senate in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2144**.

Where the special rules for impeachment trials are silent the general rules of the Senate are regarded as applicable. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

Certain rules adopted by the Senate for the trial of Judge Louderback. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

(155) Adoption of Rules for the Trial.—In Relation to Organization for Trial.

In 1804 the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, considered and adopted rules for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2099**.

In the Pickering case the rules were reported directly to the court of impeachment and agreed to therein. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

Rules adopted by the Senate as a court to govern the trial of Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

The Senate, as a Senate and not as a court, adopted rules for the Johnson trial, but on the insistence of the Chief Justice adopted them when organized for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2057**.

The Senate having organized for the trial of President Johnson, rules were adopted and the House was notified of the organization and of readiness to receive the managers. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

Managers and counsel for respondent might submit applications orally to the President Officer but if requested by any Senator should reduce them to writing. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

(156) Adoption of Rules for the Trial.—Communication of, to the House.

The Senate ordered a copy of its rules for the trial of President Johnson, to be sent to the House. Volume **III**, section **2421**.

The Senate communicated to the House its rules for the trial of William Blount, and they appear in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

The Senate, sitting as a court, did not communicate to the House the rules for governing the trial of Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

(157) Adoption of Rules for the Trial.—At Various Trials.

Rules adopted by the Senate for reading the return, calling the respondent, and entering appearance or default in the first impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

Rules adopted by the Senate for the trial of William Blount in 1797. Volume **III**, section **2309**. The rules agreed to by the high court of impeachment to govern the trial of Mr. Justice Chase. Volume **III**, section **2348**.

In the trial of the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald the procedure of former trials of impeachment was observed, in that briefs were not submitted until after managers and counsel for respondent had made opening statements and introduced witnesses. Volume **VI**, section **480**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(158) Adoption of Rules for the Trial.—Form and History of the Rules Severally.**

- Rule I. **Volume III**, section **2078**.
- II. **Volume III**, section **2126**.
- III. **Volume III**, section **2079**.
- IV. **Volume III**, section **2082**.
- V. **Volume III**, section **2083**.
- VI. **Volume III**, section **2158**.
- VII. **Volume III**, section **2084**.
- VIII. **Volume III**, section **2127**.
- IX. **Volume III**, section **2128**.
- X. **Volume III**, section **2129**.
- XI. **Volume III**, section **2070**.
- XII. **Volume III**, section **2069**.
- XIII. **Volume III**, section **2090**.
- XIV. **Volume III**, section **2130**.
- XV. **Volume III**, section **2131**.
- XVI. **Volume III**, section **2168**.
- XVII. **Volume III**, section **2163**.
- XVIII. **Volume III**, section **2176**.
- XIX. **Volume III**, section **2075**.
- XX. **Volume III**, sections **2091–2093**.
- XXI. **Volume III**, section **2132**.
- XXII. **Volume III**, section **2098**.
- XXIII. **Volume III**, section **2094**.
- XXIV. **Volume III**, sections **2080, 2119, 2162**.
- XXV. **Volume III**, section **2076**.

(159) Jurisdiction of the Senate.

- The Senate decided that it had no jurisdiction to try an impeachment against William Blount, a Senator. **Volume III**, section **2318**.
- William Blount in his plea demurred to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try him on impeachment charges. **Volume III**, section **2310**.
- The Senate by a majority vote assumed jurisdiction to try the Belknap impeachment, although protest was made that a two-thirds vote was required. **Volume III**, section **2059**.
- In the Belknap trial the right of the Senate to take jurisdiction by a majority vote was the subject of protest. **Volume III**, section **2461**.
- The Senate determined in the Belknap case to hear first the question of law as to jurisdiction. **Volume III**, section **2457**.
- The Senate overruled the motion of the managers that the evidence on the question of jurisdiction of the Senate in the Belknap case be given before the arguments relating thereto. **Volume III**, section **2457**.
- References to American and English precedents in determining order of deciding the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. **Volume III**, section **2457**.
- While deliberating on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case the Senate notified the managers and counsel that their attendance was not required. **Volume III**, section **2459**.
- The answer of Judge Swayne as to the first seven articles raised a question as to the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the charges. **Volume III**, section **2481**.
- Each Senator was permitted to file a written opinion on the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap trial. **Volume III**, section **2459**.
- The Senate in secret session determined on the time of hearing the arguments as to jurisdiction in the Belknap trial. **Volume III**, section **2457**.
- The vote on the final question in the Belknap trial was affected conclusively by opinions as to the question of jurisdiction. **Volume III**, section **2467**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(159) Jurisdiction of the Senate**—Continued.

Form of brief on plea for jurisdiction filed by counsel for respondent in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2125**.

An attempt of the House to investigate alleged corruption in connection with the votes of Senators during the Johnson trial was the subject of discussion and investigation in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2064**.

(160) The Presiding Officer.—President Pro Tempore in Absence of Vice-President.

During proceedings in impeachment before the Senate, the President pro tempore presides during temporary absence of the Vice-President (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2309**.

In the absence of the Vice-President the President pro tempore took the oath and presided at the Humphreys trial. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

In the absence of the Vice-President a President pro tempore was chosen to preside over the court trying Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2337**.

At the request of the President pro tempore the Senate elected a Presiding officer for the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2477**.

The Senate elected a Presiding Officer for the Swayne trial and gave him the powers of the President of the Senate for signing orders, writs, etc. Volume **III**, section **2089**.

The Vice President was authorized to name a Senator to preside in the absence of the President pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

(161) The Presiding Officer.—Authority of.

During an impeachment trial the Presiding Officer on the trial directs all forms not otherwise specially provided for. Volume **II**, section **2084**.

The preparations in the Senate Chamber for an impeachment trial are directed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

In impeachments the Presiding Officer of the Senate is empowered by rule to make and issue by himself or by the Secretary authorized orders, writs, precepts, and regulations. Volume **III**, section **2083**.

By the rules for the Pickering trial the President of the Senate was given general authority to direct forms of proceeding not otherwise provided for. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

Instance during an impeachment trial wherein the Presiding Officer admonished managers and counsel not to waste time. Volume **III**, section **2151**.

The Senate elected a presiding officer for the Archbald trial, who thereupon exercised the powers of the President of the Senate in signing orders, writs, etc. Volume **VI**, section **473**.

(162) The Presiding Officer.—Form of Addressing, Rulings of, etc.

Forms for addressing the Vice-President or President pro tempore while presiding at an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2066**.

In impeachment trials all motions made by the parties or counsel are addressed to the Presiding Officer, and must be in writing if required. Volume **III**, section **2131**.

The Presiding Officer in an impeachment trial is the medium for putting questions to witnesses and motions and orders to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2176**.

Instance of an appeal from a ruling of the President pro tempore in the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2179**.

An instance wherein a President pro tempore presiding at an impeachment trial declined to entertain an appeal from his decision on a point of order. Volume **III**, section **2088**.

(163) The Presiding Officer.—May Question Witnesses.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate frequently put questions to witnesses during the Chase trial. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

The Presiding Officer during an impeachment trial sometimes rules preliminarily on evidence and cautions or interrogates witnesses. Volume **III**, sections **2085–2087**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(163) The Presiding Officer.—May Question Witnesses—Continued.**

Instance of a suggestion by the Presiding Officer in the Swayne trial as to the form of a question. Volume **III**, section **2191**.

(164) The Presiding Officer.—Preliminary Rulings on Evidence.

The Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial may make preliminary rulings on questions of evidence and incidental questions, or may submit such questions to the Senate at once. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

Discussion of the propriety of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment making a preliminary decision on questions of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

The preliminary rulings of the Presiding Officer on an impeachment trial stand as the judgments of the Senate unless some Senator requires a vote. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

In the Swayne trial the Presiding Officer generally ruled on questions of evidence, instead of submitting them directly to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2193**.

Instances during the Swayne trial wherein the Presiding Officer, contrary to his usual habit, submitted questions of evidence to the Senate at once. Volume **III**, sections **2230**, **2239**, **2264**, **2267**.

Ruling by the Vice-President as to evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2260**.

Instances wherein Presidents pro tempore presiding at impeachment trials made decisions as to evidence. Volume **III**, sections **2208**, **2226–2229**, **2252**, **2271**, **2276**.

Instance wherein the President pro tempore ruled on the admission of evidence in the trial of an impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **494**.

(165) The Presiding Officer.—Appeals From Rulings as to Evidence.

When the judgment of the Senate is asked after the Presiding Officer has ruled on a question of evidence the form of question is: "Is the evidence admissible." Volume **III**, section **2194**.

The right to ask a decision of the Senate after the Presiding Officer has ruled preliminarily on evidence belongs to a Senator but not to counsel. Volume **III**, section **2195**.

Instance of an appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer on a question of evidence during the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2270**.

Decisions of the Presiding Officer on questions raised by parties in the course of the trial stood as the judgment of the Senate unless a Senator made formal request for a vote thereon. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

(166) The Chief Justice as Presiding Officer.—At Trial of the President.

When the President of the United States is impeached the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides. Volume **III**, section **2082**.

The Constitution requires the Chief Justice to preside when the President of the United States is tried before the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

Title by which the Chief Justice is addressed while presiding at an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2065**.

The Senate, by rule, have implied that the Chief Justice attends and presides only after the articles of impeachment have been presented. Volume **III**, section **2082**.

When the Chief Justice is to preside at an impeachment trial, the Presiding Officer of the Senate is required by rule to give him notice of time and place and request his attendance. Volume **III**, section **2082**.

Resolution providing for introduction of the Chief Justice and the organization of the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2421**.

The notice to the Chief Justice to meet the Senate for the trial of President Johnson was delivered by a committee of three Senators, who were his escort also. Volume **III**, section **2421**.

The ceremonies of inducting the Chief Justice and organizing the Senate for the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(166) The Chief Justice as Presiding Officer.—At Trial of the President—Continued.**

During the trial of the President the Chief Justice was escorted to the chair by the chairman of a committee of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

(167) The Chief Justice as Presiding Officer.—Oath of.

The Senate declined to require that the Chief Justice be sworn when about to preside at an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2080**.

The Senate in its rules has refrained from prescribing an oath for the Chief Justice when he presides at an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2079**.

On taking the chair to preside at the trial of President Johnson the Chief Justice had the oath administered by an associate justice. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

(168) The Chief Justice as Presiding Officer.—Vote of.

During the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase gave a casting vote on incidental questions, and the Senate declined to declare his incapacity to vote. Volume **III**, section **2067**.

Discussion as to whether or not the Chief Justice presiding at an impeachment trial is entitled to vote. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

(169) The Chief Justice as Presiding Officer.—Decisions as to Questions of Order and Evidence.

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice felt constrained to submit to the Senate for decision a question of order affecting the organization. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that one point of order might not be made while another was pending. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

Instance of an appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice on a question of order arising during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

Discussions of the functions of the Chief Justice in decisions as to evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

Instance wherein the Chief Justice ruled on the admissibility of evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, sections **2232, 2282, 2287–2291**.

In the Johnson trial Chief Justice Chase held that the managers might not appeal from a decision of the Presiding Officer as to evidence. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

Instances in the Johnson trial wherein the decisions of the Chief Justice on questions evidence were overruled. Volume **III**, sections **2222, 2238**.

(170) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Beginning of the Sessions.

The Senate is required by rule to continue in session from day to day, Sundays excepted, during impeachment trials, unless otherwise ordered. Volume **III**, section **2079**.

Unless otherwise ordered the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial begins its proceedings at 1 m. daily. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

At 12:30 p.m. of the day appointed for an impeachment trial the Senate suspends ordinary business and the Secretary notifies the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed. Volume **III**, section **2070**.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate announces the hour for sitting in an impeachment trial, and the Presiding Officer on the trial directs proclamation to be made and the trial to proceed. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

The President pro tempore left the chair at the hour for the Senate to sit for the trial of the President. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

Forms of procedure at the change in the Senate from a legislative session to a session for the trial of the President. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

Description of the arrangement of the Senate Chamber for the Chase trial. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The Senators occupied their usual seats during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2110**.

If the Senate failed to sit in an impeachment trial on the day or hour fixed, it may fix a time for resuming the trial. Volume **III**, section **2076**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(170) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Beginning of the Sessions—Continued.**

The Senate having fixed the day for Mr. Justice Chase to file his answer, informed the House that the trial would proceed on that day. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

The impeachment proceedings having been presented in the Senate during the closing days of the Seventy-second Congress, were made the special order for the first day of the first session of the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **515**.

The Senate declined to grant the motion of the managers, submitted August 3, that the trial of Judge Archbald begin August 7, and, on motion of a Senator, set the opening of the trial for December 3. Volume **VI**, section **508**.

(171) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Messages to the House.

The Senate, having organized for the Belknap trial, informed the House by message. Volume **III**, section **2450**.

The Senate being organized for the Swayne impeachment, the House was notified by message. Volume **III**, section **2477**.

After hearing evidence as to the sanity of the accused, the court of impeachment notified the House of its readiness to hear the managers on the articles. Volume **III**, section **2335**.

The Senate, having fixed the day for Mr. Justice Chase to file his answer, informed the House that the trial would proceed on that day. Volume **III**, section **2349**.

The Senate daily informed the House of its readiness to proceed with the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2464**.

The court of impeachment provided that the House should be notified daily of its sittings. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

(172) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Adjournment.

An adjournment of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial does not operate as an adjournment of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial the ordinary business is resumed. Volume **III**, section **2069**.

In the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, no debate is in order pending a question of adjournment. Volume **III**, section **2073**.

The hour of meeting of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial being fixed, a motion to adjourn to a different hour is not in order. Volume **III**, section **2071**.

In the 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**.

The sessions of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial may adjourn for more than three days. Volume **III**, section **2423**.

The motion to adjourn to a certain time has been admitted in the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2074**.

The court of impeachment may adjourn over without interfering with session of the Senate in the interim. Volume **III**, section **2377**.

The House having taken no action when consulted as to postponement of an impeachment trial, the managers left the decision to the court. Volume **III**, section **2044**.

Judge Humphreys not appearing, the case was continued, on motion of the managers, to enable the production of testimony. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

The managers not being ready to present testimony at the opening of the Chase trial, the court granted their motion to postpone. Volume **III**, section **2353**.

On motion of counsel for President Johnson the Senate adjourned over to permit time for preparation of testimony for the defense. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, decided that a motion to adjourn over was in order during the voting on the articles in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2441**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(173) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Duration of, and Delays.**

Discussion of the propriety of arbitrary abridgment by the Senate of the time of an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2068**.

Instances of temporary suspensions of the sitting of the Senate in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2108, 2109**.

An order for postponement of an impeachment was held in order after the organization of the Senate for the trial. Volume **III**, section **2077**.

On receipt of a letter from a physician showing the illness of one of Judge Peck's counsel, the court adjourned. Volume **III**, section **2378**.

Delays in the Johnson trial caused by illness of counsel for respondent were the occasion of protest on the part of the managers and of action by the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2150**.

The Senate declined to postpone the Pickering trial after the evidence had been submitted. Volume **III**, section **2336**.

(174) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Secret Sessions.

The Senate sits for an impeachment trial with open doors, but may deliberate on its decisions in secret. Volume **III**, section **2075**.

The Senate, in the Belknap trial, declined to renounce the practice of deliberating in secret session. Volume **III**, section **2466**.

Secret sessions of the Senate to discuss incidental questions arising during an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, sections **2096, 2097**.

In the Senate, sitting for impeachment trials, the doors may be closed for consultation on motion put and carried. Volume **III**, section **2095**.

The Senate rules in the Blount case provided that all questions arising should be decided in secret session and by yeas and nays. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

In the Pickering trial a rule provided that the Senate might retire for consultation on demand of one-third. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

The Senate considered in secret session the protest of respondent in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2461**.

While the deliberations on the final question in the Johnson trial were secret, the Senators were permitted to file written opinions. Volume **III**, section **2437**.

The Senate declined to make public its debates in secret session on the final judgment in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2436**.

The court declined to consider in secret session the question of final judgment in the Humphreys case. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

The Senate proceeded to judgment in the Peck case without prior deliberation in secret session. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

The Senate in secret session determined on the time of having the arguments as to jurisdiction in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2457**.

The Senate in secret session passed on the motion for a continuance in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2456**.

The Senate considered in secret session a motion by the managers fixing the date on which the Archbald trial should be opened. Volume **VI**, section **508**.

In the Louderback trial the Senate deliberated behind closed doors before voting on the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(175) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Rules of Debate.

The orders and decisions of the Senate in impeachment cases are without debate, unless in secret session. Volume **III**, section **2094**.

Debate in secret session of the Senate sitting on impeachment trials is limited by rule. Volume **III**, section **2094**.

Rigid enforcement of the rule that decisions of the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial shall be without debate. Volume **III**, section **2088**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(175) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Rules of Debate—Continued.**

The Chief Justice ruled in the Johnson trial that debate must be confined to the pending question. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

In the Swayne trial Senators were permitted a freedom of debate greater than usual. Volume **III**, section **2154**.

Rule governing the Senators in the Swayne trial as to colloquies and questions. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

Rule in the Swayne trial governing Senators as to colloquies and questions addressed by them to managers, counsel, or other Senators. Volume **III**, section **2154**.

On the decision of the final question in an impeachment case debate in secret session of the Senate is limited to fifteen minutes to each Senator. Volume **III**, section **2094**.

Deliberation having been had in secret session the Senate voted on the articles of impeachment in the Johnson case without debate. Volume **III**, section **2437**.

The voting on the articles in the Belknap impeachment was without debate, but each Senator was permitted to file an opinion. Volume **III**, section **2466**.

Senators might not engage in colloquies or address directly the managers, the counsel, or each other. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

Questions of order raised in the course of an impeachment trial are decided without debate. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

Debate in the House on proposed articles of impeachment is not confined to evidence of record but may refer to any germane fact pertinent to the subject. Volume **VIII**, section **2480**.

The Senate finally decided in the Swayne trial that under the rule debate on the admissibility of evidence might not take place in open Senate. Volume **III**, section **2196**.

(176) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Motions, etc., Offered by Senators, Managers, and Counsel.

A proposition offered by a Senator during an impeachment trial is amendable by Senators, but not by managers or counsel. Volume **III**, section **2147**.

All orders and motions, except to adjourn, are reduced to writing when offered by Senators in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2176**.

During an impeachment trial an order proposed by a Senator is debatable by managers and counsel, but not by Senators. Volume **III**, section **2148**.

On an order presented by a Senator in the course of an impeachment trial it was held that Senators might debate only in secret session. Volume **III**, section **2207**.

Rule of the Senate in the Swayne trial permitting managers or counsel to offer motions or raise questions as to evidence, and prescribing the manner thereof. Volume **III**, section **2189**.

Rule of the Senate in the Swayne trial for submitting of requests or applications by managers or counsel. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

During an impeachment trial a proposition by managers or counsel is not amendable by Senators, but yields precedence to one made by a Senator. Volume **III**, section **2147**.

At the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that one point of order might not be made while another was pending. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that a proposed rule or order should lie over for one day. Volume **III**, sections **2100–2102**.

The Chief Justice ruled during the Johnson trial that a proposed order should, under the Senate practice, lie over one day before consideration. Volume **III**, section **2135**.

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, held in order a motion to rescind its rule governing the voting on the articles of impeachment in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2442**.

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

Rule for offering motions during the Pickering trial. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(176) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Motions, etc., Offered by Senators, Managers, and Counsel—Continued.**

In impeachment trials all motions made by the parties or counsel are addressed to the Presiding Officer, and must be in writing if required. Volume **III**, section **2131**.

A motion entered by respondent to make more definite and certain an article of the articles of impeachment was agreed to by the managers on the part of the House without action by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **518**.

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

Motions for the disposition of a resolution of impeachment are not in order until it has been read in full. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

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

(177) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Voting.

The rule of the Pickering trial required all decisions to be in open court, by yeas and nays, and without debate. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

In impeachment trials all orders and decisions of the Senate, with certain specified exceptions, are by the yeas and nays. Volume **III**, section **2094**.

In impeachment trials all orders and decisions of the Senate, with specified exceptions, are by the yeas and nays, but the yeas and nays may be waived by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **475**.

During impeachment trials in the Senate the yeas and nays on adjournment are procured by one-fifth and not by rule. Volume **III**, section **2094**.

In the Blount impeachment the Senate dispensed with the requirement of yeas and nays on questions of adjournment and on allowing further time for the parties. Volume **III**, section **2311**.

On questions of evidence and incidental questions arising during an impeachment trial the voting is without division unless the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth. Volume **III**, section **2084**.

Instance wherein a Senator sitting in an impeachment trial was excused from voting on an incidental question. Volume **III**, section **2104**.

(178) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Journal and Record of Debates.

Impeachment trials in the Senate have from the first been recorded in a separate journal. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

The journal of the Pickering trial was kept separate from the regular Senate Journal. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

The proceedings of the Senate, sitting in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, were recorded in a separate journal. Volume **VI**, section **503**.

The Secretary of the Senate records proceedings in impeachments as he records legislative proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2090**.

The Chief Justice held, in the Senate sitting for the trial of President Johnson, that the Journal should be read before other proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

The proceedings of an impeachment trial are reported like the legislative proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2090**.

The proceedings in the Senate consultation chamber during the Johnson trial appear in the Journal and Globe, but the debates are not given (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The proceedings of secret sessions of the Senate in the Johnson trial appear in the Journal but the debates were not recorded. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate declined to permit the debates in secret session to be recorded. Volume **III**, section **2459**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(176) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Journal and Record of Debates.**—Continued.

Correction of errors in the report of the proceedings of the Senate, sitting in trial of impeachment as reported in the Record, is properly made after the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **481**.

The writ of summons issued for the appearance of Judge Archbald to answer articles of impeachment does not appear in the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **479**.

(179) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—Admission to Galleries.

Admission to the Senate galleries during the Johnson trial was regulated by tickets. Volume **III**, section **2110**.

Disorder occurring in the galleries during the Johnson trial, they were cleared. Volume **III**, section **2434**.

(180) Procedure in Conduct of Trial.—In General.

During an impeachment trial the managers and counsel or the respondent are required to rise and address the Chair before speaking. Volume **III**, section **2146**.

In the Pickering case, against the objection of the managers, the court determined to hear the counsel of respondent's son and evidence to show the insanity of the accused. Volume **III**, section **2333**.

Instance of a conference on a subject of procedure in an impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2304**. According to the best considered practice the Senate sitting for an impeachment trial does not obtain the use of Senate archives without an order in legislative session. Volume **III**, sections **2111**, **2112**.

During the trial of President Johnson the Senate voted to receive resolutions of a State constitutional convention on the subject of the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2113**.

The expenses of the Senate in the Swayne trial were defrayed from the Treasury. Volume **III**, section **2115**.

Impeachments are exempted from the constitutional requirement of trial by jury. Volume **III**, section **2002**.

Discussion as to the right to demand a trial by jury in a case of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2313**.

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

Argument that an impeachment trial is a criminal proceeding. Volume **III**, section **2010**.

References to general authorities on the subjects connected with impeachments. Volume **III**, section **2008**.

It was decided in 1876 that an impeachment trial could only proceed when Congress was in session. Volume **III**, section **2006**.

The Commons are considered in English practice as having in impeachment cases the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

During the trial of President Johnson the Senate voted to receive resolutions of a State constitutional convention on the subject of the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2113**.

In the Archbald trial the Senate adopted orders supplementing the rules of procedure and practice for the Senate when sitting in impeachment trials. Volume **VI**, section **504**.

Certain Senators on their statements were excused from participation in the impeachment proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **516**.

A resolution proposing abatement of impeachment proceedings was held to be of high privilege. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(181) Proclamations by the Sergeant-at-Arms.**

After the oath had been administered to the Senators sitting for the trial of President Johnson the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to make proclamation. Volume **III**, section **2422**.

The sessions of the Senate for the trial of the President were opened by proclamation. Volume **III**, section **2427**.

Forms and ceremonies of opening the proceedings of the Senate on a day of the Balknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2464**.

Proclamation made by the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the Chase trial for presentation of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2353**.

Proclamation of the Sergeant-at-Arms at opening of session of the Senate sitting for the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2480**.

Form of proclamation of Sergeant-at-Arms enjoining silence at the opening of the high court of impeachment for the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2371**.

Managers on the part of the House having verbally notified the Senate of the impeachment of Judge Archbald, formal reading of articles of impeachment was delayed for proclamation by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Volume **VI**, section **476**.

(182) Opening Addresses.

In an impeachment trial the case is opened by one person on each side. Volume **III**, section **2132**. The Senate, by resolution, limited the opening statements to one person on each side. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

In the opening address in an impeachment trial it is proper to outline what it is expected to prove, but it is not proper to quote evidence which may not be admissible later. Volume **III**, section **2133**.

The opening address in an impeachment trial should be confined to what is to be proven, how it is to be proven, and should not include extended argument on the whole case. Volume **III**, section **2134**.

The opening addresses of managers and counsel in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2433**. The opening addresses in the Johnson trial discussed constitutional questions and outlined evidence. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

The opening address and presentation of testimony in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2464**.

The opening addresses in the Archbald trial were regulated by order of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **509**.

Counsel for respondent made no opening address before presenting testimony in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2464**.

Managers and counsel made extended opening statements in the Archbald trial, the managers outlining charges which they proposed to establish and counsel for the respondent setting forth the contention that impeachment could be sustained only on conviction of offenses punishable in criminal court and controverting charges preferred in the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **509**.

(183) Arguments on Incidental Questions.

In an impeachment trial all preliminary or interlocutory questions and all motions are argued not over an hour on a side. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

The rule limiting the time of arguments on interlocutory questions in impeachment trials does not limit the number of persons speaking. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

The Senate declined to sanction unlimited argument on interlocutory questions in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

The Senate by order may extend the time for the argument of motions and interlocutory questions in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

In arguing interlocutory questions in impeachment trials the opening and closing belong to the side making the motion or objection. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(183) Arguments on Incidental Questions.—Continued.**

After elaborate investigation it was held that the opening and closing arguments on incidental questions in impeachment trials belong to the side making the motion or objection. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

The claim of the managers to the closing of all arguments arising in course of an impeachment trial has been denied after examination of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

It was held that a motion relating to the sitting of the Senate in an impeachment trial might be argued by counsel. Volume **III**, section **2142**.

In the Blount impeachment it was arranged that the managers should open and close in arguing respondent's plea in demurrer. Volume **III**, section **2312**.

Instance wherein the Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, fixed the number of managers and counsel to argue on an incidental question. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

The Senate by rule determined the order and time of arguments and the numbers of counsel and managers to speak on the plea to jurisdiction in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2458**.

Discussion of the technical forms of pleading in an impeachment trial as related to right of opening and closing arguments on an incidental question. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

Argument on incidental questions arising during the trial of an impeachment is properly confined in an opening, a reply, and a conclusion. Volume **VI**, section **474**.

(184) Presentation of Testimony.—Calling of Witnesses and Lists of.

Witnesses on both sides were called at the opening of the Chase trial. Volume **III**, section **2353**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate directed the managers and counsel for respondent to furnish to one another lists of the witnesses they proposed to call. Volume **III**, sections **2156, 2460**.

The managers and respondent in the Swayne case were directed to furnish a list of their witnesses to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2479**.

The Senate denied in the Belknap trial the application of respondent's counsel for a statement of the facts which the managers expected to prove by each witness. Volume **III**, section **2156**.

Lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed in a trial of impeachment are supplied by the managers and respondent respectively to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **484**.

After the filing of lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed in a trial of impeachment, further witnesses may be subpoenaed on application of the managers or the respondent made to the Presiding Officer. Volume **VI**, section **484**.

In the Archbald trial the Senate provided that lists of witnesses to be subpoenaed should be furnished by managers or counsel to the Sergeant-at-Arms and that additional witnesses desired later should be subpoenaed on application to the Presiding Officer. Volume **VI**, section **508**.

Instances wherein the Senate by order restricted the number of character witnesses which might be called to testify. Volume **VI**, section **510**.

(185) Presentation of Testimony.—Issuing of Subpoenas.

The Senate, sitting on impeachment trials, is empowered by rule to compel the attendance of witnesses. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

Form of subpoena issued to witnesses in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2162**.

Form of direction for service of subpoenas to witnesses in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2162**.

In impeachment trials subpoenas are issued on application of managers or the respondent or his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2162**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(185) Presentation of Testimony.—Issuing of Subpoenas—Continued.**

An approved number of witnesses for respondent in the Belknap trial were summoned at public expense. Volume **III**, section **2463**.

The Senate provided that subpoenas for respondent's witnesses in the Belknap trial should be issued on recommendation of a committee. Volume **III**, section **2463**.

Forms of subpoena and compulsory process issued by House committee to produce persons and papers for Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, sections **2038, 2039**.

In the Pickering impeachment the subpoenas were directed to the marshal of the district wherein the witness resided. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

In the Pickering case the Senate provided for issuing subpoenas of a specified form on application of managers or of respondent or his counsel. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

Form of direction to the marshal for services of subpoenas in the Pickering trial. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

In the Humphreys impeachment it was first provided that the subpoenas should be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms or his deputy. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

At the beginning of the Humphreys trial the returns on the subpoenas were read and the names of the witnesses called. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

(186) Presentation of Testimony.—Discharging and Excusing Witnesses.

In an impeachment trial the discharge of witnesses is determined by the Senate, sometimes in conformity with the consent of the parties. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

In the Belknap trial the witnesses were discharged before the final arguments. Volume **III**, section **2465**.

A witness unable to attend the Humphreys trial was excused by the court. Volume **III**, section **2394**.

(187) Presentation of Testimony.—Compulsory Process for Witnesses.

The Senate and not the Presiding Officer decides on a motion for attachment of a witness. Volume **III**, sections **2152, 2153**.

The Senate, sitting for the Belknap trial, declined to order process to compel the attendance of a witness who had been subpoenaed by telegraph merely. Volume **III**, section **2159**.

Instance wherein a witness was examined on the question of issuing process for a witness in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2483**.

Instance wherein, during the Swayne trial, testimony was introduced to show the propriety of an attachment against an absent witness. Volume **III**, sections **2152, 2153**.

The Senate, sitting for the Archbald trial, ordered process to compel the attendance of a witness who had disregarded a subpoena duly served by the Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI**, section **486**.

A dilatory witness who failed to appear until after attachment had been ordered was admonished by the President pro tempore. Volume **VI**, section **486**.

In the Louderback impeachment the Senate ordered process to compel the attendance of a witness who declined to appear in response to subpoena. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

A witness having refused to testify before a subcommittee was arrested and detained in custody. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

The issuance of process for the attachment of a witness was held not to bar the admission of depositions by such witness pending his arrival. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

(188) Presentation of Testimony.—Production of Papers.

The Senate, sitting for an impeachment trial, has commanded a reluctant witness to produce certain papers in its presence. Volume **III**, section **2160**.

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**.

A contract having been admitted as evidence in an impeachment trial, it was held competent to show the intention of the parties thereto. Volume **VI**, section **497**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(188) Presentation of Testimony.—Production of Papers—Continued.**

Stipulations in writing by parties were received by the Senate as though the facts therein agreed upon had been established by evidence. Volume **VI**, section **519**.

(189) Presentation of Testimony.—Delays to Await Witnesses.

Judge Humphreys not appearing, the case was continued, on motion of the managers, to enable the production of testimony. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

The managers not being ready to present testimony at the opening of the Chase trial, the court granted their motion to postpone. Volume **III**, section **2353**.

On motion of counsel for President Johnson the Senate adjourned over to permit time for preparation of testimony for the defense. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

The Senate declined to postpone formally the Belknap trial to await the attendance of a witness for the respondent. Volume **III**, section **2157**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate adjourned to await the attendance of a witness declared by the respondent, on oath, to be “material and necessary for his defense.” Volume **III**, section **2157**.

In the Peck trial, after the witness had been called, the court granted the request of the managers for delay to await a material witness. Volume **III**, section **2376**.

Form of respondent’s application for delay to await a witness in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2157**.

Respondent’s application in the Belknap trial for delay to await a witness’s arrival was not required to be accompanied by a statement as to what he would prove. Volume **III**, section **2157**.

The Chief Justice held, in the Johnson trial, that the offering of evidence might not be interrupted by a question relating to business incident to the trial or to legislative sessions. Volume **III**, section **2198**.

(190) Presentation of Testimony.—Order of.

The answer and replication being filed in the Chase impeachment the court proceeded to hear testimony. Volume **III**, section **2353**.

In an impeachment trial testimony is presented generally and is not classified according to the article to which it applies. Volume **III**, section **2165**.

Order of proceeding in the Chase trial during the introduction of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

The presentation of evidence and the arguments in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2378**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice held that evidence might be introduced during final arguments only by order of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2166**.

During final argument in the Chase trial the managers claimed and obtained the right to introduce testimony to justify evidence of an impeached witness. Volume **III**, section **2190**.

The Senate struck from the record of an impeachment trial certain statements of fact introduced by a manager in argument without support of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2207**.

The order of taking testimony in an impeachment trial is sometimes waived by the consent of both parties. Volume **III**, section **2175**.

By consent, during the Chase trial, a witness for respondent was examined while the managers were presenting testimony. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

Rulings in the Swayne trial as to right of counsel of respondent to introduce documents in evidence during their cross-examination of witnesses for the managers. Volume **III**, section **2212**.

By consent the managers in the Johnson trial reserved the right to supply omissions in evidence after they had closed their testimony. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

During time of presentation of testimony in the Swayne trial counsel of respondent were permitted to file a brief on their pleas to jurisdiction. Volume **III**, section **2125**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(190) Presentation of Testimony.—Order of—Continued.**

The Senate declined to await the consultation of the managers with the House before hearing evidence as to Judge Pickering's sanity. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

Discussion of the order in which witnesses should be sworn in trial of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **489**.

Order of the Senate prescribing method of submitting requests, applications, or objections, and regulating colloquys and questions. Volume **VI**, section **504**.

(191) Presentation of Testimony.—Oath Taken by Witnesses.

Form of oath administered to witnesses in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2162**.

Form of oath and mode of examination of witnesses prescribed in the Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

Form of oath and method of examination for witnesses in the Pickering trial. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

Procedure to be followed in the swearing of witnesses having been left to managers and counsel, witnesses were sworn as produced. Volume **VI**, section **489**.

In the Lauderback impeachment trial witnesses were sworn as called and not en banc. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

(192) Presentation of Testimony.—Examination of Witnesses.

Witnesses in an impeachment trial gave their testimony standing unless specially permitted to sit. Volume **III**, section **2172**.

The Senate assigns the place to be occupied by witnesses testifying in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2173**.

The Senate prefers that managers and counsel, in examining witnesses in an impeachment trial, shall stand in the center aisle. Volume **III**, section **2171**.

Witnesses in an impeachment are examined by one person on either side. Volume **III**, section **2168**.

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

Managers and counsel disagreeing as to method of direct and cross examination of a delayed witness, the Senate ordered examination in accordance with the regular practice. Volume **III**, section **2170**.

The Senate decided in the Belknap trial that a witness recalled, after direct and cross examination, to answer a question by a Senator, might not be again subjected to direct examination. Volume **III**, section **2215**.

The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that a witness recalled to answer a question by a Senator might be reexamined by counsel for respondent. Volume **III**, section **2214**.

It was decided in the Belknap trial that a witness might not be examined as to the contents of an existing letter without the letter itself being submitted. Volume **III**, sections **2226–2229**.

Rebuttal evidence was offered by the managers in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2484**.

It was held in the Peck trial that a witness might correct orally testimony already given by him. Volume **III**, section **2205**.

The question as to whether or not testimony in an impeachment trial might be taken by a committee of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2217**.

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

Decision as to the limits within which counsel in an impeachment trial may criticize a witness. Volume **III**, section **2192**.

Decisions as to the extent to which a witness in an impeachment trial may use memoranda to refresh his memory. Volume **III**, sections **2203, 2204**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(192) Presentation of Testimony.—Examination of Witnesses—Continued.**

The President pro tempore ruled, in the Archbald trial, that counsel in examination might confine a witness within the limits of his interrogation, but witness should have opportunity either in direct examination or under cross-examination, to explain fully any answer made. Volume **VI**, section **492**.

The most liberal latitude was allowed in the examination of witnesses before the committee which investigated Judge Speer. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

Evidence may be introduced by counsel to contradict testimony in chief given by their own witness only upon statement that such testimony is at variance with that expected and that relying on evidence previously given by the witness, they have been surprised and entrapped. Volume **VI**, section **494**.

Witnesses in an impeachment trial were required to give their testimony standing, but this requirement was held not to apply to counsel. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

Witnesses in an impeachment trial were required to stand when necessary in order to be better heard. Volume **VI**, section **488**.

Witnesses whose testimony was audible when seated were permitted to testify from a seat at the Secretary's desk. Volume **VI**, section **488**.

(193) Presentation of Testimony.—Senators as Witnesses.

In impeachments a Senator called as a witness is sworn and testifies standing in his place. Volume **III**, section **2163**.

Rule of the Senate in the Pickering trial for examination of a Senator. Volume **III**, section **2331**. It was provided in the Blount case that Senators called as witnesses should be sworn and testify standing in their places. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

In the Peck trial a Senator was examined as a witness on behalf of respondent. Volume **III**, section **2378**.

During the Belknap trial Senators were called as witnesses, and were sworn and testified standing in their places. Volume **III**, section **2164**.

No defense being made in the Pickering impeachment, the two Senators from the State of the accused were examined at suggestion of the court. Volume **III**, section **2336**.

(194) Presentation of Testimony.—Cross-Examination of Witnesses.

The Chief Justice declined to rule finally that cross-examination of a witness in an impeachment trial should be concluded before his dismissal. Volume **III**, section **2214**.

Discussion as to whether or not the cross-examination in an impeachment trial may go beyond the scope of the direct examination. Volume **III**, section **2208**.

In the Swayne trial it was held that cross-examination should be responsive to the examination in chief. Volume **III**, sections **2210**, **2211**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate permitted a redirect examination which was not responsive to the facts elicited in cross-examination. Volume **III**, section **2209**.

There being no appearance for Judge Pickering, witnesses presented by the managers were not cross-examined, except for a few questions by the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2335**.

In the Humphreys trial, with no representatives for the respondent, witnesses were not cross-examined. Volume **III**, section **2395**.

Instance wherein during cross-examination in an impeachment trial the Senate sustained objection to evidence on a point not touched in direct examination and of doubtful pertinency. Volume **III**, section **2213**.

Decision by the President pro tempore in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, on the latitude of counsel in cross-examination of witness relative to testimony previously given by the witness before a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **496**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(195) Presentation of Testimony.—Questions of Senators to Witnesses.**

A question put by a Senator to a witness in an impeachment trial is reduced to writing and put by the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2176**. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

The rules of the Pickering trial provided that a question by a Senator should be in writing and put by the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

Question asked by Senators in an impeachment trial, whether of managers, counsel, or witnesses, must be in writing. Volume **III**, sections **2180**, **2181**.

Either managers or counsel in an impeachment trial may object to an answer to a question propounded to a witness by a Senator. Volume **III**, section **2184**.

Chief Justice Chase finally held in the Johnson trial that the managers might object to a witness answering a question put by a Senator. Volume **III**, sections **2182**, **2183**.

The Senate decided that it might, in an impeachment trial, permit a Senator to interrogate a witness, although both managers and counsel for the respondent objected. Volume **III**, section **2185**.

Instance wherein both managers and counsel for respondent were permitted to object to questions proposed by Senators. Volume **III**, sections **2186**, **2187**.

While managers or counsel may agree in objection to a question put to a witness by a Senator in an impeachment trial, the Senate may not reply. Volume **III**, section **2188**.

(196) Presentation of Testimony.—In General.

Forms and ceremonies in the Swayne trial during the presentation of testimony. Volume **III**, section **2483**.

The journal of an impeachment trial records the names of witnesses, but not their testimony, except when it is subject of objection. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

In the Belknap trial the Presiding Officer, on request of respondent's counsel, required the reading in full of letters presented in evidence. Volume **III**, section **2201**.

The Senate fixed the time of proceeding with the evidence in the Belknap trial before respondent's answer on the merits. Volume **III**, section **2460**.

The presentation of evidence in the Archbald trial. Volume **VI**, section **510**.

The managers announced that they had omitted the presentation of certain formal evidence, customary to impeachment proceedings, as relating to facts too obvious to require proof. Volume **VI**, section **522**.

After testimony had been closed and the opening argument concluded in the Louderback trial, further questions were propounded in writing and were answered by the respondent. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

In the Louderback impeachment trial the respondent appeared and testified at length in his own behalf. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

The presentation of evidence and the arguments in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2378**.

By consent the managers in the Johnson trial reserved the right to supply omissions in evidence after they had closed their testimony. Volume **III**, section **2433**.

During the trial of Judge Chase one of the counsel for the respondent was sworn and examined as a witness. Volume **III**, section **2174**.

(197) Questions by Senators to Managers or Counsel.

In defiance of Rule XVIII for impeachment trials the Senate has established the practice that Senators may interrogate managers or counsel for respondent. Volume **III**, sections **2177–2179**.

Instance during an impeachment trial wherein a Member of the Senate called on the managers for an opinion. Volume **III**, section **2006**.

Instance wherein the managers of an impeachment declined to answer a question propounded by a Senator during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2145**.

Instance wherein Senators propounded questions to counsel during arguments as to admissibility of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued**(198) Rules of Evidence.—Strictness of.**

After discussion of English precedents the Senate ruled decisively in the Peck trial that the strict rules of evidence in force in the courts should be applied. Volume **III**, section **2218**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to agree to a declaration modifying the strictness of the ordinary rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2219**.

In the absence of representation of respondent in the Humphreys trial the Senators insisted on the rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2395**.

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

Citation of English precedents as to evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2238**.

Questions as to admissibility of evidence in a trial of impeachment are by long-established custom, submitted by the Presiding Officer to the Senate for decision. Volume **VI**, section **491**.

An instance in which the Senate by order disregarded an established rule of evidence. Volume **VI**, section **510**.

(199) Rules of Evidence.—Hearsay Testimony.

In general during impeachment trials questions as to conversations with third parties not in presence of respondent have been excluded from evidence. Volume **III**, sections **2235–2337**.

In the Swayne trial hearsay testimony, introduced to show inconvenience to litigants from respondent's conduct, was ruled out. Volume **III**, section **2330**.

Testimony as to what was said by the agent or conspirator of respondent in regard to carrying out respondent's order, the said order being a ground of the impeachment, was admitted. Volume **III**, sections **2331–2333**.

In correcting testimony previously given in an impeachment trial a witness was not permitted to put in a paper made up in part from the recollections of other persons. Volume **III**, section **2205**.

The witness having testified that a report of a speech was made partially by others as well as by himself, the report was not admitted in evidence. Volume **III**, section **2282**.

(200) Rules of Evidence.—Testimony Confined to the Pleadings.

In an impeachment trial testimony that can be construed as fairly within the purport of the articles is admitted. Volume **III**, section **2220**.

Having ascertained that certain testimony was within the scope of the articles of impeachment, the Senate reversed a decision that the testimony was immaterial. Volume **III**, section **2208**.

A question being raised in the Swayne trial that certain evidence was immaterial, the pleadings were examined to determine whether or not the issues involved were raised. Volume **III**, section **2224**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to admit evidence of a fact bearing on the question of intent, no issue having been accepted in the pleadings on this point. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate held inadmissible as evidence of an intent specified in the articles an act not specified in the articles. Volume **III**, section **2221**.

Objection that new matter in respondent's answer, not responsive to any charge in the articles, should not lay a foundation for the introduction of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2277**.

Evidence that, from the nature of the charge, was immaterial, was ruled out during the Swayne trial, although respondent's answer had seemed to lay a foundation for it. Volume **III**, section **2223**.

(201) Rules of Evidence.—General Decisions as to Relevancy.

The Senate, in the Belknap trial, declined to admit evidence of a fact occurring after respondent had ceased to hold the civil office. Volume **III**, section **2276**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(201) Rules of Evidence.—General Decisions as to Relevancy**—Continued.

In the Peck trial a witness was not permitted to testify to general public opinion on a subject not closely related to respondent's act. Volume **III**, section **2280**.

A certified paper, bearing only indirectly on a question at issue, was ruled out in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2225**.

Instance wherein, during cross-examination in an impeachment trial, the Senate sustained objection to evidence on a point not touched in direct examination and of doubtful pertinency. Volume **III**, section **2213**.

Letters from other judges stating their construction of the law as to expenses were not admitted in behalf of Judge Swayne, charged with submitting false certificates. Volume **III**, section **2277**.

Judge Swayne being charged with submitting false certificates of expenses, evidence tending to show that other judges had submitted similar certificates was excluded. Volume **III**, section **2277**.

Judge Swayne being charged with wrongfully committing persons for contempt, testimony as to the condition of the jail was ruled out as immaterial. Volume **III**, section **2283**.

Testimony admitted in the Swayne trial as material, although objected to as not bearing directly on the issues. Volume **III**, sections **2292, 2293**.

Decisions as to relevancy of testimony during the Peck trial. Volume **III**, sections **2284–2286**.

General decisions during the Johnson and Belknap trials as to the relevancy of testimony. Volume **III**, sections **2287–2291**.

Questions as to admissibility of evidence in impeachment trials are not debatable. Volume **VI**, section **490**.

In the Archbald trial it was held that while witnesses might testify as to the general reputation of the respondent, and as to his reputation for judicial integrity in particular, it was not competent to introduce evidence as to his reputation for ability and industry; and in no event was the personal opinion of a witness on questions of character or reputation admissible. Volume **VI**, section **495**.

(202) Rules of Evidence.—Facts, Not Opinions, Required.

Witnesses in an impeachment trial are required to state facts and not opinions. Volume **III**, sections **2218, 2248–2251**.

It was decided in the Belknap trial that a question to a witness might not be so framed that the answer might imply as opinion. Volume **III**, section **2252**.

In the Swayne trial the opinions of witnesses, including answers to questions of mixed law and facts, were excluded. Volume **III**, sections **2253–2255**.

In the Belknap trial objection was successfully made to an opinion of a subordinate officer as to evidence of the character of respondent's administration. Volume **III**, section **2256**.

In the Johnson trial a witness was not permitted, as a matter of proof of intent, to state that he had formed and communicated an opinion to respondent. Volume **III**, section **2250**.

A witness was permitted in the Balknap trial to give in answer a conclusion derived from a series of facts. Volume **III**, section **2257**.

In impeachment trials witnesses are ordinarily required to state facts, not opinions. Volume **III**, sections **2248–2251**.

(203) Rules of Evidence.—Best Evidence Required.

In impeachment trials the rule that the best evidence procurable should be presented has been followed. Volume **III**, sections **2226–2229**.

Instance in the Swayne case wherein a witness was permitted to testify as to the nature of a document which was on record in the trial. Volume **III**, section **2264**.

(204) Rules of Evidence.—Declarations in General as Showing Intent.

In the Johnson trial declarations of respondent, made anterior to the act and even concomitant with it, were held inadmissible as evidence. Volume **III**, section **2238**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(204) Rules of Evidence.—Declarations in General as Showing Intent—Continued.**

Evidence as to statements of Judge Swayne, to provide intention as to residence and made before impeachment proceedings were suggested, was the subject of diverse rulings during the trial. Volume **III**, section **2239**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as showing intent, on the principle of *res gestae*, evidence of respondent's verbal statement of the act to his cabinet. Volume **III**, section **2242**.

By a majority of one the Senate in the Johnson trial sustained the Chief Justice's ruling that evidence as to the respondent's declaration of intent, made at the time of the act, was admissible. Volume **III**, section **2240**.

Comment of the Chief Justice on the Senate's decisions on evidence as to respondent's declarations at or near the time of the act. Volume **III**, section **2244**.

Declarations of the respondent made during the act were admitted to rebut evidence of other declarations, made also during the act, but on a different day. Volume **III**, section **2241**.

The Senate in the Johnson trial declined to exclude evidence as to fact on the ground that it might lead to evidence as to declarations. Volume **III**, section **2238**.

(205) Rules of Evidence.—Declarations After the Act as Showing Intent.

An alleged coconspirator was permitted to testify as to declarations of the respondent as a time after the act, the testimony being responsive to similar evidence on the other side. Volume **III**, section **2234**.

It was decided in the Chase trial that declarations of the respondent after the act might not be admitted to show the intent. Volume **III**, section **2243**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate ruled out evidence as to respondent's declarations of intent, made after the act. Volume **III**, section **2244**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that an official message transmitted after the act was not admissible as evidence to show intent. Volume **III**, section **2245**.

Evidence of declarations of respondent after the fact was excluded in the Johnson trial, although related to an act admitted in proof to show intent. Volume **III**, section **2246**.

(206) Rules of Evidence.—General Testimony as to Intent.

The Chief Justice admitted during the Johnson trial as showing intent a question as to action by the respondent, although taken after the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2247**.

The Chief Justice was sustained in admitting during the Johnson trial evidence of an act after the fact as showing intent. Volume **III**, section **2246**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate by a bare majority admitted, to show intent, evidence that respondent had not inquired into newspaper charges reflecting on his subordinates. Volume **III**, section **2279**.

In the Belknap trial testimony cumulative as to the fact but not as to the intent of respondent was admitted. Volume **III**, section **2275**.

(207) Rules of Evidence.—Introduction of Documents.

In impeachment trials public documents are admitted in evidence for what they may be worth. Volume **III**, sections **2260**, **2261**.

In the Johnson trial a message of President Buchanan, published as a Senate document, was admitted as evidence. Volume **III**, section **2262**.

The Senate declined to admit in the Belknap trial testimony taken before a House committee and published as a public document. Volume **III**, section **2268**.

By a close vote, after elaborate argument, the record of Congressional debates was admitted during the Swayne trial as having a bearing on the construction of a law. Volume **III**, section **2267**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate sustained the Chief Justice in admitting as evidence of a general practice tabular statements of documents relating to particular instances. Volume **III**, section **2258**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(207) Rules of Evidence.—Introduction of Documents.—Continued.**

A statement signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not under seal, summarizing the contents of official documents, was objected to as evidence in the Swayne trial. Volume **III**, section **2277**.

A summary by counsel of the contents of documents was held to be in the nature of argument and not admissible as evidence. Volume **III**, section **2259**.

Instance in the Belknap trial wherein a document not pertinent on its face was admitted to prove the negative of a pertinent proposition. Volume **III**, section **2274**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice was sustained in admitting as evidence the warrant and papers in a legal proceeding to which respondent was related, but not a party directly. Volume **III**, sections **2272**, **2273**.

In the Johnson trial the managers were not required, in submitting a letter of respondent, to also submit accompanying but not necessarily pertinent documents. Volume **III**, section **2263**.

In the Belknap trial the Presiding Officer on request of respondent's counsel required the reading in full of letters presented in evidence. Volume **III**, section **2201**.

Instance in the Swayne trial wherein, with the concurrence of counsel, the managers introduced without oral testimony a certified copy of a court record. Volume **III**, section **2265**.

In the Swayne trial, evidently by written stipulation between managers and counsel, certified copies of records were used in the same way as the original might have been used. Volume **III**, sections **2265**, **2266**.

(208) Rules of Evidence.—Affidavits.

Instance wherein depositions offered in an impeachment trial were purged of matters in conflict with the rule laid down as to evidence. Volume **III**, section **2206**.

In the Pickering case the Presiding Officer ruled that in presenting affidavits to show the insanity of the accused only the pertinent parts should be read. Volume **III**, section **2334**.

(209) Rules of Evidence.—In General.

Testimony taken before a House committee and seen by respondent was admitted in the Belknap trial not as evidence of the fact, but as a partial foundation for an inference. Volume **III**, section **2269**.

Although Judge Swayne had been a voluntary witness before the House investigating committee, the Senate decided that the record of his testimony was prohibited by statute from use in the trial. Volume **III**, section **2270**.

Decisions as to the extent to which a witness in an impeachment trial may use memoranda to refresh his memory. Volume **III**, sections **2203**, **2204**.

Decision as to the limits within which expert testimony may be admitted in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2218**.

The Senate refused in the Johnson trial to admit as evidence in mitigation testimony held otherwise inadmissible. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

The managers in the Swayne trial having offered to prove a statement made by respondent before the House committee, counsel successfully resisted the reading of the statement as part of the offer. Volume **III**, section **2169**.

An argument by counsel for respondent against the "offer of proof" method of presenting evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2169**.

The Senate in the Belknap trial declined to admit evidence of an act which in substance amounted only to a refusal of respondent to confess culpability. Volume **III**, section **2278**.

In the Peck trial the person alleged to have been oppressed by respondent was required to testify as to acts of his own implying malice against the respondent after the said alleged oppression. Volume **III**, section **2281**.

Leading questions were ruled out during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2238**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(209) Rules of Evidence.—In General.—Continued.**

- In the Belknap trial, by consent of both sides, a statement of what would be proven by an absent witness was admitted, subject to objection as to its relevancy. Volume **III**, section **2199**.
- In proving the contents of lost letters the Senate in the Belknap trial permitted the witness to be interrogated generally as to the import of a series of letters. Volume **III**, section **2271**.
- In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to admit as rebutting evidence a document not responsive to any evidence offered on the other side. Volume **III**, section **2216**.
- The Chief Justice held in the Johnston trial that the offering of evidence might not be interrupted by a question relating to business incident to the trial or to legislative sessions. Volume **III**, section **2198**.
- In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice held that evidence might be introduced during final arguments only by order of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2166**.
- Under recognized rules of evidence, leading questions were ruled out in a trial of impeachment and witnesses were admonished to observe established procedure. Volume **VI**, section **493**.
- Evidence relating to events occurring prior to Judge Louderback's appointment to the Federal bench were admitted to establish matters pertinent to the impeachment proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **523**.
- No rebuttal evidence was offered by the managers in the Archbald trial. Volume **VI**, section **511**.
- Instance of a ruling by the President pro tempore on a question of evidence in an impeachment trial. Volume **VI**, section **497**.
- In the Archbald trial the Senate declined to admit and reserve decision on the admissibility of evidence to the admission of which an objection was pending. Volume **VI**, section **490**.

(210) Objections to Evidence.

- The proposition that evidence in an impeachment trial may be admitted or excluded by a majority vote has not been questioned seriously. Volume **III**, section **2167**.
- Instance wherein during the introduction of evidence an objection withdrawn by a manager was renewed by a Senator. Volume **III**, section **2241**.
- Instance wherein a Senator objected to evidence which was not objected to by managers or counsel. Volume **III**, section **2268**.
- The presentation and reading of a document during introduction of evidence in an impeachment trial was held not to preclude an objection as to its admissibility. Volume **III**, section **2200**.
- The Chief Justice held in the Johnson trial that offer of documentary proof should state its nature only, but that the Senate might order it to be read in full before acting on the objection. Volume **III**, section **2202**.
- The Senate finally decided in the Swayne trial that under the rule debate on the admissibility of evidence might not take place in open Senate. Volume **III**, section **2196**.
- In an argument as to the admissibility of evidence it is not proper to read the very evidence objected to. Volume **III**, section **2197**.
- Instance wherein during cross-examination in an impeachment trial the Senate sustained objection to evidence on a point not touched in direct examination and of doubtful pertinency. Volume **III**, section **2213**.
- Managers and counsel for respondent were required to address motions or objections directly to the Officer and not otherwise. Volume **VI**, section **519**.
- Exhibits relating to the case at bar but also embodying extraneous and irrelevant material were admitted in full over the objection that only the pertinent matters should be read into the record. Volume **VI**, section **523**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(211) Final Arguments.—Order of.**

The claim of the managers to the closing of all arguments arising in course of an impeachment trial has been denied after examination of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.

The final argument on the merits in an impeachment trial is opened and closed by the House of Representatives. Volume **III**, section **2132**.

In the Chase impeachment, by agreement, the managers had the opening and closing of the final arguments. Volume **III**, section **2355**.

The order in which closing arguments in the Archbald trial should be made was arranged by stipulation between managers and counsel. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

On the final arguments in the Peck trial the managers had the opening and closing. Volume **III**, section **2378**.

The order of the final arguments in the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2434**.

Order of final arguments in the Swayne case. Volume **III**, section **2484**.

The final arguments on the merits in an impeachment trial are made by two persons on each side, unless ordered otherwise upon application. Volume **III**, section **2132**.

In the final argument in the Johnson trial the conclusion was required to be by one manager. Volume **III**, section **2135**.

In the Belknap trial the closing speech of the final arguments was by one of the managers. Volume **III**, section **2465**.

In the Belknap trial the Senate permitted three managers and three counsel to argue on the final question, and in such order as might be agreed on. Volume **III**, section **2465**.

The illness of counsel or managers were certified to as reason for disarranging the order of final argument in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2465**.

By permission, before the final arguments in the Swayne trial, the managers filed a brief on the respondent's plea to jurisdiction. Volume **III**, section **2015**.

The Senate struck from the record of an impeachment trial certain statements of fact introduced by a manager in argument without support of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2207**.

The counsel for the respondent having touched on extraneous matters in his final argument in the Louderback trial, was admonished by the presiding officer to confine himself to the record. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

Instance wherein leave was given to take further testimony and produce additional evidence after briefs had been filed and arguments heard. Volume **VI**, section **134**.

(212) Final Arguments.—Time of.

Those making the final arguments of the Chase trial were limited neither as to time nor numbers. Volume **III**, section **2355**.

The Senate limited the time but did not restrict the number participating in the final arguments in the Louderback impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

At the trial of President Johnson both managers and counsel for respondent objected successfully to the rule limiting the number speaking in final argument. Volume **III**, section **2135**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate declined to limit the time of the final arguments. Volume **III**, section **2135**.

The Senate declined to restrict the time of final arguments in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2465**.

The Senate limited the time of the final arguments in the Swayne impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2484**.

The Senate limited the time of the final arguments in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

(213) Final Arguments.—Written Instead of Oral.

The privilege of submitting a written instead of an oral argument in the final summing up was allowed in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2135**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(213) Final Arguments.—Written Instead of Oral**—Continued.

The Senate, after deliberation, permitted written arguments to be filed in the Swayne case, but only in such way as would permit reply. Volume **III**, section **2284**.

The Senate permitted argument in manuscript to be filed with the reporter and included in the printed report of the proceeding. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

(214) Final Arguments.—When not Made.

The respondent not being represented in the Humphreys trial the managers, without argument, demanded judgment. Volume **III**, section **2395**.

In the Pickering case one of the managers submitted the case finally without extended argument. Volume **III**, section **2336**.

(215) Voting on the Articles.—The Form of Final Question.

Form of question put in ascertaining the judgment of the court in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

The final question in the Pickering judgment was on the removal of the accused from office. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

The court in the Pickering judgment declined to permit an expression as to whether the offenses constituted high crimes and misdemeanors. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

The court determined to confine the question in the judgment on Judge Pickering to the simple question of guilt on the charges. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

In the Pickering impeachment certain Senators retired from the court because dissatisfied with form of the question on final judgment. Volume **III**, section **2340**.

In the Chase trial the court modified its former rule as to form of final question. Volume **III**, section **2363**.

Form of question on verdict of the court in the Humphreys trial. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

Having disagreed as to the form of final question in the Johnson trial the Senate left it to the Chief Justice. Volume **III**, section **2438**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate adopted the form of final question and method of voting suggested by the Chief Justice. Volume **III**, section **2439**.

There was much deliberation over the form of the final question in the Belknap trial. Volume **III**, section **2466**.

(216) Voting on the Articles.—Order and Method of.

On the final question whether an impeachment is sustained the yeas and nays are taken on each article separately. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

In conformity with English precedents the Senate pronounced judgment article by article in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

The Senate adopted an order governing its deliberations and voting on the final question in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2437**.

The Senate rescinded its order prescribing the method of voting on the articles in the Johnson trial, although it was partially executed. Volume **III**, section **2442**.

In the Johnson trial the Senate voted on the articles in an order different from the numerical order. Volume **III**, section **2440**.

Form of voting in the Senate on the final question in the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2440**.

Views of the Chief Justice on form of final question in the Johnson trial and on division of the articles for voting. Volume **III**, section **2439**.

The Senate, overruling the Chief Justice, decided that a motion to adjourn over was in order during the voting on the articles in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2441**.

After voting on one article in the Johnson trial the Senate adjourned to a day fixed. Volume **III**, section **2441**.

The Senate, in secret session, adopted an order to govern the voting on the articles in the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2466**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(216) Voting on the Articles.—Order and Method of**—Continued.

The Senate, in secret session, framed the rule for voting on the articles impeaching Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

Forms of voting on the articles and declaring the result in the Swayne impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

The Presiding Officer ruled that testimony might not be read during the voting on the articles impeaching Judge Humphreys. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

By unanimous consent, in the Humphreys trial, a Senator was permitted to vote after the decision on the articles had been declared. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

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

The Senate fixed the time at which a final vote should be taken on the articles of impeachment presented against Judge Archbald and notified the House by message. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

It is in order to demand a division of the question on agreeing to a resolution of impeachment and a separate vote may be had on each article. Volume **VI**, section **545**.

The expenses of the Archbald trial were defrayed from the Treasury. Volume **VI**, section **478**.

The voting on the articles in the Archbald impeachment was without debate but each Senator was permitted to file an opinion to be published in the printed proceedings. Volume **VI**, section **511**.

It was announced that pairs would not be arranged or recognized in the final vote on the articles of impeachment in the Louderback trial. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(217) Voting on the Articles.—Senators Excused From.

Mr. Senator Benton was excused from voting on a preliminary question in the Peck impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2367**.

A Senator who had been a witness for respondent was excused from voting on the judgment in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

A Senator who had taken his seat after part of the testimony in the Peck trial had been taken was excused from voting. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

Various Senators were excused from voting on the judgment in the Humphreys case. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

In the Swayne trial a Senator who had not heard the evidence was excused from voting on the question of guilt. Volume **III**, section **2114**.

Various Senators were excused from voting on a part or all of the articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **516**.

Senators were permitted to excuse themselves from voting on articles of impeachment as they were reached without having given notice of such intention prior to the vote on Article I. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(218) Voting on the Articles.—Disqualifying Personal Interest.

The doctrine of disqualifying personal interest as applied to a Senator sitting in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

Reference to a discussion as to the right to challenge the competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2062**.

A question as to the time when the competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial should be challenged for disqualifying personal interest. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

A Senator related to President Johnson by family ties voted on the final question of the impeachment without challenge. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

In 1868 the president pro tempore of the Senate voted on the final question at the Johnson trial, although a conviction would have made him the successor. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(218) Voting on the Articles.—Disqualifying Personal Interest—Continued.**

In the Pickering trial a Senator, who as a Member of the House had voted for impeachment, was challenged, but voted. Volume **III**, section **2327**.

(219) Voting on the Articles.—Two-thirds Required for Conviction.

“Two-thirds of the Members present” are required by the Constitution for conviction on impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

(220) Voting on the Articles.—Announcement by Presiding Officer.

By direction of the Senate, the Chief Justice announced the result after the vote on each article in the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2440**.

The Presiding Officer announced the result of the vote on each article of the Archbald impeachment and the conviction or acquittal of respondent on each. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

(221) Judgment of the Senate.—Time for, Set and House Informed.

At the conclusion of the final arguments in the Chase trial the court set a day and hour for giving final judgment. Volume **III**, section **2363**.

The court of impeachment declined to postpone judgment until Judge Pickering could be brought personally before it for inspection as to sanity. Volume **III**, section **2337**.

The Senate informed the House of the day and hour fixed for pronouncing judgment in the Pickering impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2337**.

The Senate notified the House that it had made a decision in the Blount case and set a time for receiving the managers and rendering judgment. Volume **III**, section **2318**.

(222) Judgment of the Senate.—Acquittal.

If an impeachment is not sustained by a two-thirds vote on any article, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

Judgment of acquittal entered in the Swayne case by direction of the Presiding Officer. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

Two-thirds not having voted guilty on any article, the Presiding Officer declared Mr. Justice Chase acquitted. Volume **III**, section **2363**.

Two-thirds not having voted guilty on any article, the presiding officer declared Judge Louderback acquitted. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

Two-thirds not voting guilty, the Vice-President declared Judge Peck acquitted. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

Form of judgment pronounced by the Presiding Officer in the Humphreys trial. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Before announcing the adjournment voted by the Senate, the Chief Justice directed the Clerk to enter a judgment of acquittal of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

Form of acquittal entered in the Journal of the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

Having announced the result of the voting in the Belknap case, the President pro tempore directed the entry of a judgment of acquittal. Volume **III**, section **2467**.

The President pro tempore announced the result of the vote on each article and the acquittal of respondent on each. Volume **III**, section **2467**.

(223) Judgment of the Senate.—Conviction.

If the respondent be convicted by a two-thirds vote on any article of impeachment, the Senate shall pronounce judgment. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

Form of judgment pronounced by the Vice-President in the Blount impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2318**.

In final judgment the court found Judge Pickering guilty in all the articles and decreed his removal from office. Volume **III**, section **2341**.

The decision of the court on the articles in the Humphreys case was guilty as to a portion of the articles. Volume **III**, section **2396**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(224) Judgment of the Senate.—Removal and Disqualification.**

The Constitution limits judgment in impeachment cases to removal from office and disqualification to hold office. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

Debate as to whether or not the Constitution requires both removal and disqualification on conviction by impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

The Presiding Officer held that the question on removal and disqualification was divisible. Volume **III**, section **512**.

Having found Judge Humphreys guilty, the court proceeded to pronounce judgment of removal and disqualification. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Having found Judge Archbald guilty, the Senate proceeded to pronounce judgment of removal and disqualification. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

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

(225) Judgment of the Senate.—Enforcement of.

Discussion as to the power of the Senate sitting on impeachments to enforce its final judgment. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

Discussion as to the power of the Senate sitting on impeachment trials to command assistance of the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized by rule to employ necessary aid to enforce the lawful orders, writs, etc., of the Senate sitting on impeachment trails. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

The Senate sitting on impeachment trials has authority to enforce obedience to its orders, writs, judgments, etc., punish contempt and make lawful orders and rules. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

(226) Judgment of the Senate.—In General.

A certified copy of the judgment in an impeachment case is deposited with the Secretary of State. Volume **III**, section **2098**.

The Senate ordered an attested copy of the court's decision in the Humphreys case to be sent to the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

The House determined to investigate an allegation that the decision of the Senate in an impeachment case had been determined by improper influences. Volume **III**, section **1744**.

A person convicted in an impeachment trial is still liable, under the Constitution, to the punishment of the courts of law. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

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

The court of impeachment declined to postpone judgment until Judge Pickering could be brought personally before it for inspection as to sanity. Volume **III**, section **2337**.

Summary of deductions drawn from judgments of the Senate in impeachment trails. Volume **VI**, section **457**.

The respondent in impeachment proceedings attended throughout the trial and was present when the articles were voted on and judgment rendered. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

The respondent, who had attended throughout the Archbald trial, was represented by counsel, out was not present at the time of rendering judgment. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

(227) Final Adjournment of the Senate Sitting for the Trial.

Final judgment being pronounced, the court of impeachment in Pickering's case adjourned sine die. Volume **III**, section **2341**.

Judgment being rendered in the Peck impeachment, the Vice-President directed an adjournment sine die. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

Judgment being pronounced in the Humphreys case, the court adjourned without day. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Having voted on three of the eleven articles the Senate, sitting for the trial of President Johnson, adjourned without day. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(227) Final Adjournment of the Senate Sitting for the Trial.—Continued.**

The adjournment without day of the Senate sitting for the Belknap case was pronounced after vote of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2467**.

The Swayne trial being concluded the Senate, on motion, adjourned without day. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

(228) Reports to the House.

The Senate delivered to the managers for transmission to the House an attested copy of its judgment in the Blount case. Volume **III**, section **2318**.

Judgment being given in the Blount impeachment, the managers submitted to the House a report in writing. Volume **III**, section **2318**.

The House having heard judgment in the Pickering impeachment the managers made no report, and no record appears on the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2338**.

A report of the acquittal of Judge Peck was made in the House in the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2384**.

The judgment of the court in the Humphreys trial was communicated to the House by the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2397**.

Form of report of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on returning from the Humphreys trial. Volume **III**, section **2393**.

The acquittal of President Johnson was announced in the House through the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

At the conclusion of the Belknap trial the managers presented to the House a written report of the judgment and certain features of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2468**.

The Senate announced to the House by message the acquittal of Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2485**.

No report, on the conclusion of the Archbald trial, was made to the House by the managers, but the Senate, by message, announced the judgment. Volume **VI**, section **512**.

(229) The Various Impeachments.

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

The impeachment and trial of John Pickering, judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire, in 1803. Volume **III**, sections **2319–2341**.

The impeachment and trial of Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1804. Volume **III**, sections **2342–2363**.

The impeachment and trial of James H. Peck, United States judge for the district of Missouri. Volume **III**, sections **2364–2384**.

The impeachment and trial of West H. Humphreys, United States judge for the several districts of Tennessee. Volume **III**, sections **2385–2397**.

The first attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III**, sections **2399–2407**.

The impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III**, sections **2408–2443**.

The impeachment and trial of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Volume **III**, sections **2444–2468**.

The impeachment of Mark H. Delahay, United States district judge of Kansas. Volume **III**, sections **2504–5058**.

The impeachment and trial of Charles Swayne, judge of the northern district of Florida. Volume **III**, sections **2469–4858**.

(230) Various Investigations With View to.—Of Judges.

The inquiry into the conduct of Judge George Turner in 1796. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

The investigation of the conduct of Richard Peters, United States district judge for Pennsylvania, in 1804. Volume **III**, section **2342**.

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

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(230) Various Investigations With View to.—Of Judges**—Continued.

- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Henry Toulmin in 1811. Volume **III**, section **2488**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge William P. Van Ness, Matthias B. Tallmadge, and William Stephens in 1818. Volume **III**, section **2489**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Joseph L. Smith in 1825 and 1826. Volume **III**, section **2490**.
- The investigations into the conduct of Judge Buckner Thruston in 1825 and 1837. Volume **III**, section **2491**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Judge Alfred Conklin in 1829. Volume **III**, section **2492**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Benjamin Johnson, a judge of the superior court of the Territory of Arkansas, in 1833. Volume **III**, section **2493**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Judge P.K. Lawrence in 1839. Volume **III**, section **2494**.
- A select committee recommended the impeachment of Judge P.K. Lawrence in 1839. Volume **III**, section **2494**.
- The conduct of Judge Watrous was the subject of reports, favorable and unfavorable, in four Congresses. Volume **III**, sections **2495–2499**.
- The investigations into the conduct of John C. Watrous, United States judge for the district of Texas. Volume **III**, sections **2495–2499**.
- In the Watrous investigation of 1857 the committee, being equally divided, reported the evidence and two propositions, each supported by minority views. Volume **III**, section **2497**.
- After the investigation of 1857 the House decided that the evidence did not justify the impeachment of Judge Watrous. Volume **III**, section **2498**.
- The Judiciary Committee reported, in 1860, in favor of the impeachment of Judge Watrous. Volume **III**, section **2499**.
- The investigation of the conduct of Judge Thomas Irwin in 1859. Volume **III**, section **2500**.
- The investigation of the conduct of Edward H. Durell, United States district judge for Louisiana. Volume **III**, sections **2506–2509**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Charles T. Sherman, district judge of the United States for the northern district of Ohio. Volume **III**, section **2511**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Richard Busteed, United States district judge for Alabama. Volume **III**, section **2512**.
- The investigation into the conduct of William Storey, United States judge for the western district of Arkansas. Volume **III**, section **2513**.
- The investigation of the conduct of Henry W. Blodgett, United States judge for the northern district of Illinois. Volume **III**, section **2516**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Aleck Boarman, United States judge for the western district of Louisiana. Volume **III**, sections **2517, 2518**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of J.G. Jenkins, United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit. Volume **III**, section **2519**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Augustus J. Ricks, United States judge for the northern district of Ohio. Volume **III**, section **2520**.
- The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution censuring Judge Ricks. Volume **III**, section **2520**.
- The impeachment and trial of Robert W. Archbald, United States circuit judge, designated as a member of the Commerce Court. Volume **VI**, sections **498–512**.
- The impeachment and trial of Harold Louderback, Judge of the Northern District of California. Volume **VI**, section **513**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Lebbeus R. Wilfley, Judge of United States Court for China. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

IMPEACHMENT—Continued.**(230) Various Investigations With View to.—Of Judges—Continued.**

- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, United States circuit judge for the western district of Washington, in 1912. Volume **VI**, section **526**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Judge Emory Speer. Volume **VI**, section **527**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Daniel Thew Wright, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **528**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Alston G. Dayton, United States district judge for the northern district of West Virginia in 1915. Volume **VI**, section **592**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis. Volume **VI**, section **535**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Harry B. Anderson, United States judge for the western district of Tennessee, in 1931. Volume **VI**, section **542**.
- The investigation into the conduct of William E. Baker, United States district judge for the northern district of West Virginia. Volume **VI**, section **543**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge George W. English, United States judge for the eastern judicial district of Illinois. Volume **VI**, section **544**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Judge Frank Cooper, in 1927. Volume **VI**, section **549**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Francis A. Winslow judge of the southern district of New York, in 1929. Volume **VI**, section **550**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Harry B. Anderson, judge of the western district of Tennessee, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **551**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of Grover M. Moscowitz, judge for the eastern district of New York, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

(231) Various Investigations With View to.—Of Other Officers.

- The inquiry as to the conduct of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2510**.
- The investigation into the conduct of George F. Seward, late consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III**, section **2514**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Oliver B. Bradford, late vice-consul-general at Shanghai. Volume **III**, section **2515**.
- The proposition to inquire into the conduct of William B. West, consul at Dublin. Volume **III**, section **2502**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Henry A. Smythe, collector of the port of New York. Volume **III**, section **2501**.
- The inquiry into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, sections **468, 530–534**.
- The investigation of charges against Attorney General Henry M. Daugherty. Volume **VI**, sections **536–538**.
- Proposed inquiry into the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1932. Volume **VI**, section **540**.
- A proposal to investigate the official conduct of the President of the United States with a view to impeachment was laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **541**.
- The investigation into the conduct of Frederick A. Fenning, a commissioner of the District of Columbia, in 1926. Volume **VI**, section **548**.

IMPORTATIONS.

- The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to export bounties, regulation of importation of trees, shrubs, etc., and as to the effects of the tariff on agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4155**.
- The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to the regulation of importation and inspection of livestock and dairy products, and the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1862**.

IMPORTATIONS—Continued.

The adulteration of agricultural products and their importation and control are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1873**.

Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1820**.

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

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

IMPRISONMENT.

(1) **Of Members by authority of the courts.**

(2) **Of persons by authority of the House.—For contempt in general.**

(3) **Of persons by authority of the House.—For contumacy of a witness.**

(4) **Of persons by authority of the House.—Discussion of the power.**

(5) **Of persons by authority of the House.—The warrant.**

(6) **Of persons by authority of the House.—Discharge of, on purging or otherwise.**

(7) **Of persons by authority of the House.—Relation of, to authority of the courts.**

(8) **Of persons by authority of the House.—Questions of privilege relating to.**

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

(1) Of Members by Authority of the Courts.

The House has decided that a Member arrested during vacation was entitled to discharge from arrest and imprisonment on the assembling of Congress. Volume **III**, section **2676**.

A Member having been arrested and detained under mesne process in a civil suit, the House liberated him and restored him to his seat by the hands of its own officer. Volume **III**, section **2676**.

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

(2) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—For Contempt in General.

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

For assaulting a Member returning to the House from an absence on leave Patrick Woods was committed for a term extending beyond the adjournment of the session but not beyond the term of the existing House. Volume **II**, section **1628**.

William Duane, for a publication tending to defame the Senate, was found guilty of contempt and imprisoned by order of that body. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

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

(3) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—For Contumacy of a Witness.

A recalcitrant witness having remained obdurate when arraigned at the bar was committed to custody. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

The House declined to commit to custody an alleged contumacious witness until he had been arraigned and answered at the bar of the House. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

A witness having declined to answer a pertinent question before a select committee, he was arraigned before the House and, persisting in contumacy, was committed. Volume **III**, section **1666**.

A witness having, when arraigned for contempt submitted an answer disrespectful to the House, he was ordered into custody for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1693**.

A joint committee has ordered a contumacious witness into custody. Volume **III**, section **1720**.

IMPRISONMENT—Continued.**(3) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—For Contumacy of a Witness—Continued.**

In 1858 the House imprisoned John W. Wolcott for contempt in refusing as a witness to answer a question which he contended was inquisitorial but which the House held to be pertinent. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

In 1862 Henry Wikoff was imprisoned by the House for refusing to testify before a committee. Volume **III**, section **1684**.

In 1868 a contumacious witness, Charles W. Woolley, who declined to answer for the alleged reason that the examination was inquisitorial, was imprisoned for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

In 1873 Joseph B. Stewart was imprisoned for contempt of the House in refusing as a witness to answer a question which, he claimed, related to the relations of attorney and client and, therefore, was inquisitorial. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In 1874 the House imprisoned in the common jail a contumacious witness, Richard B. Irwin, who contended that the inquiry proposed by the House committee was unauthorized and exceeded the power of the House. Volume **III**, sections **1690**, **1691**.

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

(4) Of person by Authority of the House.—Discussion of the Power.

A discussion as to the power of the House to imprison for a period after the adjournment of the session. Volume **II**, section **1629**.

No court “may inquire directly into the correctness or propriety” of a commitment by either House or discharge the prisoner on habeas corpus. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

The attempt, in 1876, to punish Hallet Kilbourn for declining to testify before a committee resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court denying that the House has an unlimited power to punish for contempt of its authority. Volume **II**, section **1611**.

The implied power to punish for contempt is limited to imprisonment and such imprisonment may not extend beyond the session of the body in which the contempt occurred. Volume **VI**, section **534**.

A committee asserted the power of the House to arrest and imprison recalcitrant Members in order to compel obedience to its summons. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

(5) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—The Warrant.

Form of Speaker’s warrant for commitment of a person in contempt and of Sergeant-at-Arms’s 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**.

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

(6) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—Discharge of, on Purging or Otherwise.

The House having ordered a person into custody “until he shall purge himself of said contempt,” he was, on purging himself, discharged without further order. Volume **III**, section **1684**.

A witness imprisoned for contempt before a committee purges himself by stating to the House his readiness to go before the committee and not by testifying directly to the House. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

A proposed order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to hold a person in custody in jail until the latter should have purged himself of contempt was criticised and an unconditional order was agreed to. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

At the end of a Congress the House, by a general order, directed the discharge of all persons in custody for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1698**.

IMPRISONMENT—Continued.**(7) Of persons by Authority of the House.—Relation of, to Authority of the Courts.**

While confined in jail for contempt the witness Kilborn was released by habeas corpus proceedings, the court intimating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House of punish. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

A witness imprisoned by the House for contempt was indicted under the law, whereupon the House ordered his delivery to the officers of the court. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

In making return in the habeas corpus proceedings in the Kilbourn case the Sergeant-at-Arms produced the body of the prisoner. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

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

A prisoner of the House was taken by its order and in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to testify in the court of a State. Volume **II**, section **1627**.

In 1894 Elverton R. Chapman was convicted by the court and committed by contempt of the United States Senate in declining as a witness to answer a pertinent question. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

(8) Of Persons by Authority of the House.—Questions of Privilege Relating to.

A resolution relating to the discharge of a person in custody for contempt is a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

A resolution relating to the place of imprisonment of persons in custody for contempt was admitted as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1698**.

(9) Of Respondent in an Impeachment.

In impeaching the spokesman of the Commons asks that the delinquent be sequestered from his seat or committed or that the Peers take order for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

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

It was concluded by a Senate committee in Pickering's impeachment that the Senate had no power to take into custody the body of the accused. Volume **III**, section **2324**.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Appropriations Committee may report appropriations in fulfillment of contracts authorized by law for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4036**.

Appropriations for the improvement of an Indian reservation were held to be authorized if for construction of roads within the reservation, and unauthorized if for construction of roads beyond the reservation. Volume **VII**, section **1221**.

An appropriation for "other needed work and improvement" was held to be sanctioned by law authorizing the service for which proposed. Volume **VII**, section **1266**.

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

An appropriation for improvements to an existing plant owned and operated by the Government was held to be in continuation of a work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1380**.

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

Authorization of interstate agreements relating to river improvements is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1845**.

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

The construction and maintenance, but not the rental, of equipment necessary for river improvement are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1835**.

IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

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

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

INAUGURATION.

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States (but not of the Vice-President) made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **III**, sections **1998**, **1999**.

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect and Vice President of the United States made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **451**.

Review of procedure at the several inaugurations of the Presidents, with record of the participation of the House therein. Volume **III**, sections **1986–1995**. Volume **VI**, sections **447–453**.

References to the early agitation in the House for a voice in making arrangements for the inauguration of President. Volume **III**, section **1996**.

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

In appointing a committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore the Speaker selected the majority, including the chairman, from the political party of the President, which was the minority party of the House. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

The Senate constituted its committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore, with a majority from the minority side of the Chamber. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

When March 4 falls on Sunday the inauguration of the President of the United States occurs at noon, March 5. Volume **III**, section **1996**.

When the inaugural date falls on Sunday the inauguration of the President of the United States occurs at noon, the following day. Volume **VI**, section **449**.

A proposition that the House cooperate with the Senate in the conduct of the ceremonies of the President's inauguration was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2622**.

Bills for preserving public order, etc., within the District at times of inaugurations have been reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4292**.

An instance wherein, owing to inclemency of the weather, the President elect took the oath and delivered his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber. Volume **VI**, section **447**.

The concurrent resolution creating a joint committee authorized to arrange for the quadrennial inauguration ceremonies is considered authorization for the necessary appropriations for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **452**.

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES. See "Elections of Representatives."**INCORPORATIONS.**

Bills of incorporation are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4057**. Volume **VII**, section **1763**.

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**.

Bills to incorporate certain agricultural societies have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4159**.

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

INCORPORATIONS—Continued.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has reported bills for the incorporation of organizations and societies. Volume **IV**, section **4288**. Volume **VII**, sections **2006**, **2013**.

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, accepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporation of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4346**. Volume **VII**, section **2084**.

INDECENT LANGUAGE.

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

INDECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Bills to prevent the carriage from one State to another of indecent or harmful pictures or literature have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4116**.

INDEMNITY.

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

An appropriation to indemnify owners of animals destroyed by direction of the department in the eradication of tuberculosis was held to be a deficiency and in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1176**.

INDEX.

References to statutes providing for various indexes. Volume **V**, section **7343**.

INDEX CLERK.

Decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the employment of the index clerk. Volume **V**, section **7234**.

INDIAN AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Indian Affairs, section 16 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4204**.

Recent history of the committee on Indian Affairs. Section 16 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1933**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Indian Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes, including appropriations therefor." Volume **IV**, section **4204**.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has a broad jurisdiction of subjects relating to the care, education and management of the Indians, including the care and allotment of their lands. Volume **IV**, section **4205**.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has a jurisdiction of both general and special bills as to claims which are paid out of Indian funds. Volume **IV**, section **4206**.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has jurisdiction of subjects relating to education of the Indians. Volume **VII**, section **1939**.

Requirement that the Secretary of the Interior should provide for Eskimo support and education "through the Bureau of Indian Affairs" was held to interfere with executive authority and to constitute legislation. Volume **VI**, section **240**.

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

Employment of clerks in the Indian Office is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and not of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **IV**, sections **4034**, **4035**.

Bills pertaining to the business and government of the Indian tribes are properly referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs unless carrying appropriations, in which event they are properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1940**.

INDIAN AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

Bills relating to the adjudication of claims of Indians and Indian tribes against the United States come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1935**.

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

Bills relating to the use, control, management, and expenditure of Indian funds are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1938**.

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

General and special bills as to claims to be paid out of Indian funds and the adjudication of claims arising out of Indian depredations come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VI**, section **1934**.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

A treaty with Indians is not in order for ratification on an Indian appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3882**.

INDIAN LANDS.

Indian lands have not been considered "property" of the Government within the meaning of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4844, 4845**.

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

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

Indian lands have not been considered "property" of the Government within the meaning of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2413**.

INDIAN SERVICE.

A summary of authorizations of appropriations for the Indian Service. Volume **VII**, section **1215**.

INDIAN TREATIES.

After long discussion, the House, in 1871, successfully asserted its right to a voice in approving Indian treaties. Volume **II**, sections **1535, 1536**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty, President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

INDIAN WARS.

The Committee on War Claims has reported in a few instances bills relating to claims arising out of Indian hostilities. Volume **IV**, section **4272**.

INDIANA.

At the electoral count of 1817 the votes of Indiana were counted, although given previous to the admission of the State to the Union. Volume **III**, section **1935**.

House election cases from:

Eleventh Congress.—Randolph v. Jennings. Volume **I**, section **766**.

Thirty-ninth Congress.—Washburn v. Voorhees. Volume **II**, sections **857, 858**.

Forty-first Congress.—Reid v. Julian. Volume **II**, sections **881, 882**.

Forty-second Congress.—Gooding v. Wilson. Volume **II**, section **888**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—McCabe v. Orth. Volume **I**, section **752**.

INDIANA—Continued.

House elected cases from—Continued

- Forty-eighth Congress.—English v. Peele. Volume **II**, section **990**.
- Forty-ninth Congress.—Kidd v. Steele. Volume **II**, section **1005**.
- Fiftieth Congress.—Lowry v. White. Volume **I**, sections **424, 425**.
- Fifty-first Congress.—Posey v. Parrett. Volume **II**, section **1029**.

Senate election cases from:

- Thirty-fourth Congress.—Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright. Volume **I**, sections **545, 546**.
- Thirty-fifth Congress.—Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright. Volume **I**, sections **545, 546**.
- Fiftieth Congress.—David Turpie. Volume **I**, section **551**.
- Fifty-ninth Congress.—James A. Hemenway. Volume **II**, section **1229**.
- Seventy-first Congress.—Updike v. Ludlow. Volume **VI**, sections **55, 185**.

INDIANS.

- Petitions from Indians within the limits of the United States have been received. Volume **IV**, section **3341**.
- Reaffirmation of former decision of the House relating to votes cast by native Indians. Volume **VI**, section **114**.
- Native Indians who had severed tribal relationship held to be citizens and entitled to vote. Volume **VI**, section **148**.

INDICTABLE OFFENSES. See “Impeachment”.**INDICTMENT.**

- A Member indicted for felony remains a Member of the House until convicted. Volume **II**, section **1260**.
- A Member having been indicted by a grand jury, a committee of the House assumed that until final disposition of his case he would take no part in any business of the House or its committees. Volume **VI**, section **403**.
- A Member under criminal indictment retained his position as chairman of a committee but refrained from active participation in legislative proceedings pending judicial determination. Volume **VIII**, section **2205**.
- A Senator having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate Volume **III**, section **1839**.
- A Senator being indicted for fraud, made a personal explanation and withdrew from the Senate pending the trial. Volume **II**, section **1278**.
- A Senator having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **399**.
- A Senator having been indicted in the United States district court, the Senate, prior to the trial, investigated the charges and exonerated him. Volume **VI**, section **399**.
- In the English usage the articles of impeachment are substituted for an indictment, and distinguished from it by less particularity of specification. Volume **III**, section **2117**.
- 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**.
- A witness refusing to testify before a committee of the Senate was indicted and tried in the district court. Volume **VI**, section **337**.

INDIVIDUAL

- In making motions to suspend the rules individuals have the preference on the first Monday of the month and committees on the third. Volume **V**, section **6790**.
- Discussion of the power of investigation possessed by Congress in relation to the individual’s right of privacy. Volume **III**, section **1766**.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. section 60 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4353**.

History of the former Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. Volume **VII**, section **2062**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions jurisdiction of “all matters (except those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase and to proposed expositions.” Volume **IV**, section **4353**.

The Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions has taken a jurisdiction as to expositions which was formerly divided among other committees. Volume **IV**, section **4354**.

Proposed legislation relating to foreign expositions was held by the House to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions rather than to that of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2064**.

Examples of jurisdiction exercised by the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. Volume **VII**, section **2063**.

INDUSTRIES.

The rule gives to the Committee on Manufactures jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the manufacturing industries.” Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

INFANCY.

Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1827**.

An appropriation for investigation of infant mortality and dangerous occupations was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VI**, section **1262**.

INFERENCE.

Testimony taken before a House committee and seen by respondent was admitted in the Belknap trail, not as evidence of the fact, but as a partial foundation for an inference. Volume **III**, section **2269**.

INFLUENCE.

A resolution charging that a Member’s action in his representative capacity had been influenced by support received in his election to the House was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **582**.

Intimation that Members were influenced by mercenary considerations in the exercise of their official duties was held to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3495**.

Form of resolutions of the House creating, empowering, and instructing the select committee which investigated charges that Members have been improperly influenced in their official capacity. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

A resolution charging conspiracy to influence Members of Congress improperly was considered as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **580**.

A resolution for the investigation of an organization alleged to have raised money to influence legislation was considered as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **581**.

INFORMAL RISING OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. See “Committee of the Whole.”**INFORMALITIES IN ELECTIONS. See “Elections of Representatives.”****INFORMALITIES IN ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES.**

At the electoral count of 1809 an informality in a certificate from one of the States was noticed, but no action was taken in relation to it. Volume **III**, section **1933**.

INFORMALITIES IN REPORTS.

Although a privileged matter may lose its privilege by an informal manner of making the report, the injury may be repaired by a new report. Volume **IV**, section **3146**.

INFORMALITIES IN REPORTS—Continued.

A question of privilege (as distinguished from a privileged question) does not lose its privilege through informality in the manner of reporting it. Volume **III**, section **2555**.

INFORMATION.

A person being on trial for contempt, both the information given by Members and their testimony were required to be under oath. Volume **II**, section **1602**.

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

An early instance wherein a Member, in secret session, informed the House of a breach of privilege occurring on the floor between two other Members. Volume **II**, section **1642**.

The fact that testimony sought by a committee of the House might militate against the interest of the witness in a pending suit was held not to excuse him from supplying information properly within the scope of the inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **338**.

Congress has power to obtain information to be used as an aid in formulating legislation, and may require witnesses to testify for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **355**.

It is to be presumed that the object of the Senate in ordering an investigation is to secure information which will aid it in legislating. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1758**.

A resolution providing for an investigation of charges that Members of the House and Senate had profited in the stock market by the use of official information was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

An appropriation for "collection of information at home and abroad" by the naval service was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1239**.

INGALLS.

The Senate election case of John J. Ingalls, from Kansas, in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **690**.

INGERSOLL.

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

INHABITANCY AS QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN HOUSE. See "Elections of Representatives."**INHERENT POWER.**

Discussion by Jefferson as to the inherent power of the House to punish for contempt without prior sanction of law. Volume **II**, section **1597**.

Discussion of the theory that the House has the inherent power to punish for contempts wherever committed. Volume **II**, section **1615**.

INJUNCTION.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts, and to corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4072**.

May a notary, acting under the authority of the law of 1851, require the production of ballots against the injunction of the State court? Volume **II**, section **1070**.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1840**.

INQUEST.

In 1868 the Senate ceased in its rules to describe the House of Representatives, while acting in impeachment cases, as the grand inquest of the nation. Volume **III**, section **2126**.

INQUEST—Continued.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment, the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

INQUIRY.

- (1) **Resolutions of.—Form of.**
- (2) **Resolutions of.—Privileged status of.—In general.**
- (3) **Resolutions of.—Privileged status of.—Destroyed by asking for opinions.**
- (4) **Resolutions of.—Privileged status of.—Destroyed by requiring investigation.**
- (5) **Resolutions of.—Time limit as to report on, and motion to discharge.**
- (6) **Resolutions of.—Consideration in House.**
- (7) **Resolutions of.—Questions of privilege in relation to.**
- (8) **Resolutions of.—Qualifying clause in those addressed to President and State**

Department.

- (9) **Resolutions of.—Power of House as related to Executive.**
- (10) **Resolutions of.—Conflicts between House and Executive.**
- (11) **Resolutions of.—Reports of subordinate officers.**
- (12) **Resolutions of.—In general.**
- (13) **In nature of investigations.**

(1) Resolutions of.—Form of.

A resolution of inquiry is usually simple rather than concurrent in form. Volume **III**, section **1875**. Joint resolutions are not required for calling for information from the Executive Departments.

Volume **III**, section **1876**.

A resolution authorizing a committee to request information has been treated as a resolution of inquiry. Volume **III**, section **1860**.

Resolutions of inquiry are delivered under direction of the Clerk. Volume **III**, section **1879**.

To a proposition for the appointment of a select committee to investigate a certain subject an amendment proposing an inquiry of the Executive on that subject was held not to be germane. Volume **V**, section **5891**.

An amendment which would have changed a resolution of inquiry to one of instruction was held to be not germane. Volume **V**, section **5804**.

In a resolution ordering an inquiry it is not necessary for the House or Senate to specify its legislative purposes; for inasmuch as this is the only legitimate purpose under which such investigations may be conducted, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, such purpose is presumed. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

(2) Resolutions of.—Privileged Status of.—In General.

Resolutions of inquiry are privileged for report and consideration at any time after their reference. Volume **III**, section **1870**.

A resolution of inquiry is not privileged until it has been referred to a committee, and then only under conditions prescribed by the rules. Volume **III**, section **1857**.

Only resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments are privileged. Volume **III**, sections **1861–1863**. Volume **VI**, section **406**.

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

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

The privilege of resolutions of inquiry applies to those addressed to the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1864**.

A resolution of inquiry to enjoy its privilege should call for facts rather than opinions and should not require an investigation. Volume **III**, sections **1872–1874**.

INQUIRY—Continued.**(2) Resolutions of.—Privileged Status of.—In General—Continued.**

The privilege of a resolution of inquiry may be destroyed by a preamble, although the matter therein recited may be germane to the subject of inquiry. Volume **III**, sections **1877**, **1878**. The privilege of a resolution of inquiry may be destroyed by a preamble. Volume **VI**, section **422**. The privilege of a resolution of inquiry is destroyed by a preamble reciting an assertion of fact. Volume **VI**, section **427**.

Resolutions the adoption of which would commit the House to an assertion of fact do not come within the privilege. Volume **VI**, section **427**.

Instance wherein a resolution held to be without privilege was altered to conform to the requirements of the rule. Volume **VI**, section **435**.

Resolutions of inquiry when reported from the committee to which referred are privileged. Volume **VI**, section **414**.

A resolution of inquiry may be reported at any time, and, when reported, remain privileged until disposed of. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A privileged resolution is reported from the floor and not be filing with the clerk. Volume **VI**, section **404**.

A privileged resolution should be reported from the floor and, if reported through the basket, loses its privilege, but if ruled out of order on that ground may be immediately submitted from the floor without loss of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **419**.

If a portion of a resolution of inquiry is without privilege the entire resolution is without privilege. Volume **VI**, section **422**.

The privilege of a resolution of inquiry, when in question, is strictly construed. Volume **VI**, section **427**.

A resolution of inquiry when reported either favorably or unfavorably is privileged for immediate consideration. Volume **VI**, section **404**.

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

A resolution of inquiry, though adversely reported, is privileged if on the calender. Volume **VI**, section **410**.

A resolution of inquiry retains its privilege after reference to the calender. Volume **VI**, section **407**. The reference to the calendar of a resolution of inquiry does not operate to deprive it of any privilege it may possess. Volume **VI**, section **431**.

A resolution of inquiry, though adversely reported, is privileged if on the calendar. Volume **VI**, section **410**.

The report of the committee on a resolution of inquiry does not affect its privileged status, and such resolution is privileged for consideration from the time it is placed on the calendar. Volume **VI**, section **424**.

(3) Resolutions of.—Privileged Status of.—Destroyed by Asking for Opinions.

A resolution of inquiry, to enjoy its privilege, should call for facts rather than for opinions. Volume **VI**, sections **422**, **435**.

A resolution of inquiry, to enjoy its privilege, should call for facts rather than opinions and should not require an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A resolution of inquiry asking “why” certain action had not been taken was held to be a request for facts and not for opinions, and therefore to be privileged. Volume **VI**, section **419**.

A resolution asking “the cause of delay” was held to be a request for facts and not a request for an opinion, and therefore privileged under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **420**.

A request for facts “on which he based” certain charges was held not to constitute a request for an opinion. Volume **VI**, section **422**.

INQUIRY—Continued.**(3) Resolutions of.—Privileged Status of.—Destroyed by Asking for Opinions—Continued.**

A resolution inquiring as to the “result” of certain proceedings was held to be a request for facts and therefore entitled to privilege. Volume **VI**, section **423**.

A resolution asking for the “cost” of an extended undertaking, an adult of which might give rise to a difference of opinion, was construed as a request for facts and not for opinions. Volume **VI**, section **421**.

A resolution of inquiry asking for a citation of “the authority” under which certain action had been taken was held to call for facts rather than opinions. Volume **VI**, section **425**.

A resolution inquiring “Under the authority of what law” certain actions were taken, was construed to ask for facts rather than opinions. Volume **VI**, section **426**.

A resolution of inquiry asking for facts justifying a specified action was held to ask for an opinion and therefore to be without privilege. Volume **VI**, section **431**.

A resolution of inquiry asking for “reasons” was held to be a request for an opinion rather than for facts and therefore not entitled to privileges. Volume **VI**, section **430**.

A resolution of inquiry to be privileged as such should not ask for opinions or require an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **429**.

A resolution of inquiry asking “why” a certain course of action has been followed is a request for reasons and is without privilege. Volume **VI**, section **428**.

A resolution of inquiry asking “why” certain action has been taken is a request for opinions and is not admissible under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **432**.

An inquiry as to whether “facts exist to justify” a course of procedure was held to be a request for opinions rather than for facts and therefore not within the rule. Volume **VI**, section **424**.

A resolution calling for “reasons which make it inexpedient” to take specified action was held to ask for opinions rather than facts, while a resolution asking “what facts make expedient” such action was admitted under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **418**.

A request in a resolution of inquiry for “The reason why” is a request for an opinion, and destroys its privilege. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

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

(4) Resolutions of.—Privileged Status of.—Destroyed by Requiring Investigation.

A resolution of inquiry to enjoy its privileges not require an investigation. Volume **VI**, sections **427**, **432**.

A resolution of inquiry to be privileged as such should not ask for opinions or require an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **429**.

A resolution of inquiry, to enjoy its privilege, should call for facts rather than opinions and should not require an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A resolution inquiring whether certain agencies “Claim exemption” was held to require an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **429**.

A resolution of inquiry should not require an investigation, but if on its face it calls for facts, the chair is not required to investigate the probability of the existence of those facts. Volume **VI**, section **422**.

An inquiry for “complete information” when only partial information was available, held not to constitute a request for an investigation, and to be privileged under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **410**.

(5) Resolutions of.—Time Limit as to Report on, and Motion to Discharge.

Committees are required to report resolutions of inquiry back to the House within one week of the reference. Volume **III**, section **1856**.

A committee not having reported a resolution of inquiry within the time fixed by the rule, the House may reach the resolution only by a motion to discharge the committee from its consideration. Volume **III**, section **1865**.

INQUIRY—Continued.**(5) Resolutions of.—Time Limit as to Report on, and Motion to Discharge—Continued.**

A resolution of inquiry not being reported back within one week, a motion to discharge the committee from the consideration of it presents a privileged question. Volume **III**, sections **1866–1870**.

A week's time required to make a resolution of inquiry privileged is seven days, exclusive of either the first or last day. Volume **III**, sections **1858, 1859**.

At the expiration of a week a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is privileged, although the resolution may have been delayed in reaching the committee. Volume **III**, section **1871**.

The motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of a resolution of inquiry is not privileged after its report to the House. Volume **VI**, section **405**.

The motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is not debatable. Volume **III**, section **1868**. Volume **VI**, section **415**.

While the motion to discharge a committee is not debatable, the motion to discharge a committee and pass a measure before them is subject to debate if undivided. Volume **VI**, section **410**.

The motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is not debatable, but the motion having been agreed to, the resolution is before the House and subject to debate under the hour rule. Volume **VI**, section **417**.

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

The time of delivery of reports to the clerk fixes the time at which such reports are made and a motion to discharge a committee comes too late after a report has been filed regardless of whether it has been printed. Volume **VI**, section **405**.

(6) Resolutions of.—Consideration in House.

By an exceptional decision it was held that a resolution of inquiry was privileged for consideration only on motion authorized by the committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VIII**, section **2310**. No objection having been made to the reference of a resolution of inquiry adversely reported, it was held on one occasion that it could then be called up from the calendar only by authorization of the committee reporting it. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A privileged resolution of inquiry, on which the question of consideration has been raised and decided adversely, is placed on the calendar although under section 2 of Rule XIII it is not otherwise eligible for reference to the calendar. Volume **VI**, section **404**.

A Member may demand the question of consideration; although the Member in charge may demand the floor for debate. Volume **VI**, section **404**.

The Member presenting a committee report from the floor is entitled to prior recognition. Volume **VI**, section **411**.

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

The House having agreed to a motion to discharge a committee from further consideration of a resolution, the proponent of the motion was recognized to debate the resolution. Volume **VI**, section **417**.

A committee having been discharged from the further consideration of a resolution of inquiry, debate is in order under the hour rule unless the previous question is ordered. Volume **VI**, section **416**.

A point of order may be raised against a substitute reported by committee, although the original resolution may have been privileged. Volume **VI**, section **418**.

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

INQUIRY—Continued.**(6) Resolutions of.—Consideration in House—Continued.**

A resolution of inquiry adversely reported to the House and undisposed of becomes unfinished business and may be called up at the will of the House. Volume **VI**, section **411**.

A resolution of inquiry undisposed of at adjournment retains its privilege and is the unfinished business when that class of business is again in order under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **412**.

The reference to the calendar of a resolution of inquiry does not operate to deprive it of any privilege it may possess. Volume **VI**, section **431**.

A privileged resolution of inquiry is in order on days on which it is in order to move to suspend the rules, and takes precedence of a call of the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Volume **VI**, section **409**.

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

(7) Resolutions of.—Questions of Privilege in Relation to.

The head of a Department having declined to respond to an inquiry of the House, a demand for a further answer was entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1891**.

A demand that the head of an Executive Department transmit a more complete reply to a resolution of inquiry may not be presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1892**.

A proposition to investigate whether or not the head of an Executive Department had failed or declined to respond to an inquiry of the House was held not to be a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1893**.

(8) Resolutions of.—Qualifying Clause in Those Addressed to President and State Department.

Resolutions of inquiry addressed to the President have usually contained the clause “if not incompatible with the public interest,” especially when on the subject of diplomatic affairs. Volume **III**, sections **1896–1901**.

While it is customary to use the clause “If not incompatible with the public interest” in resolutions of inquiry addressed to the President and to the State Department, it is not ordinarily used in resolutions addressed to other executive departments. Volume **VI**, section **436**.

A resolution addressed to the President requesting the transmission of papers having been offered, the Senate modified it by incorporation of the clause “if not incompatible with the public interest.” Volume **VI**, section **433**.

After a 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**.

An early instance wherein a resolution making inquiry of the President of the United States contained the condition “if not incompatible with the public interest.” Volume **V**, section **5759**.

The clause “if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest,” is generally used by the Senate in resolutions of inquiry directed to the President. Volume **III**, sections **1902, 1903**.

In some instances the House has made its inquiries of the President without condition and has even made the inquiry imperative. Volume **III**, sections **1896–1901**.

It has been considered proper to use the word “request” in asking for information from the President and “direct” in addressing the heads of Departments. Volume **III**, section **1895**.

As to the use of the words “request” and “direct” in resolutions of inquiry addressed to the Executive (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1856**.

Discussion in the Senate as to the practice of requiring information from the heads of Departments and requesting it of the President. Volume **III**, section **1904**.

In response to a request for information “not incompatible with the public interest,” the head of a department replied that it would be incompatible with the public interest to submit the information requested. Volume **VI**, section **414**.

INQUIRY—Continued.**(9) Resolutions of.—Power of House as Related to Executive.**

The House declared in 1796 that its constitutional requests of the Executive for information need not be accompanied by a statement of purposes. Volume **II**, section **1509**.

The President having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry, the House respectfully reminded him of the fact. Volume **III**, section **1890**.

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

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

The head of a department having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry, the House transmitted a further resolution. Volume **VI**, section **435**.

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

In 1837 a committee discussed the authority of the House in calling for papers from the Executive Departments and the kind of papers properly subject to its demand. Volume **III**, section **1738**.

Discussion of the right of the House to demand papers from a public officer. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

A discussion in the Senate as to its powers in calling for papers from the President. Volume **III**, sections **1902, 1903**.

The House, after debate, called on the President for a list of appointments of Members of Congress to offices (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1864**.

(10) Resolutions of.—Conflicts Between House and Executive.

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**.

In 1842 the House vigorously asserted and President Tyler as vigorously denied the right of the House to all papers and information in possession of the Executive relating to subjects over which the jurisdiction of the House extended. Volume **III**, sections **1884, 1885**.

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**.

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**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty, President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

President Jackson declined to furnish to the Senate a copy of a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of the Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1887**.

President Grant declined to answer an inquiry of the House as to whether or not he had performed any Executive acts at a distance from the seat of government. Volume **III**, section **1889**.

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

In 1886 the refusal of the Attorney-General to transmit certain papers called for by the Senate led to a discussion of prerogatives and a declaration by the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1894**.

Instance wherein an executive officer declined to transmit information requested by the House. Volume **VI**, section **402**.

INQUIRY—Continued.**(10) Resolutions of.—Conflicts Between House and Executive—Continued.**

The President declined to submit to the Senate in response to its request certain papers touching the London Naval Treaty 1930 on the ground that such compliance would be incompatible with the public interest. Volume **VI**, section **433**.

Instance wherein the Secretary of War declined to respond to an inquiry of the House on grounds of incompatibility with the public interest. Volume **VI**, section **434**.

Executive departments in response to resolutions of inquiry may not comment on debate in the House, include explanations tending to vindicate action by the department or enter into argument not specifically requested. Volume **VI**, section **437**.

(11) Resolutions of.—Reports of Subordinate Officers.

A subordinate officer of the Government to whom the House has directed a resolution of inquiry may respond directly or through his superior. Volume **III**, sections **1908–1910**.

Discussion of the status of the Department of State in relation to resolutions of inquiry, Volume **III**, section **1905**.

(12) Resolutions of.—In General.

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

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

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

No objection having been made to the reference of a resolution of inquiry adversely reported, it was held on one occasion that it could then be called up from the calendar only by authorization of the committee reporting it. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

Instance wherein an amendment was recommended to protect the confidential files of the department. Volume **VI**, section **414**.

A resolution calling upon an executive officer to give his reasons for pursuing any certain course of action is out of harmony with the principles governing the use of privileged resolutions of inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **432**.

The head of a department having failed to respond to a resolution of inquiry, the House transmitted a further resolution. Volume **VI**, section **435**.

(13) In Nature of Investigations.

The power of inquiry as related to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1596**.

The House does not possess the general power to inquire into the private affairs of the citizen. Volume **II**, section **1611**.

Discussion distinguishing a case of impeachment from the ordinary investigation for legislative purposes. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his Administration. Volume **III**, section **1737**.

When an inquiry by a committee involves a Member the committee may only report to the House, whereupon the Member is heard or the committee is given authority to inquire concerning him. Volume **IV**, section **4557**.

Congress, by concurrent resolution, directs executive officers to make investigations in river and harbor matters. Volume **II**, section **1593**.

INQUIRY, PARLIAMENTARY.

The Journal does not record the response of the Speaker to a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **IV**, section **2842**.

An appeal may not be taken from a response of the Speaker to a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **V**, section **6955**. Volume **VIII**, section **3457**.

INQUIRY, PARLIAMENTARY—Continued.

Recognition to propound a parliamentary inquiry is within the discretion of the Chair and may interrupt proceedings of high privilege. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

A Member may not prefer a parliamentary inquiry while another Member is in possession of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2455**.

During the reading of a bill for amendment in Committee of the Whole, it is not in order to interrupt the reading of a paragraph or section with a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VIII**, section **2873**.

A Member rising to make a parliamentary inquiry may not under the guise offer a motion to strike out the enacting clause, but must have the floor in his own right for that purpose. Volume **VIII**, section **2625**.

The reading of the Journal may be interrupted by a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

INQUISITORIAL.

An inquiry as to the integrity of Senators was held to be within the power of the Senate, and questions relating thereto were not unreasonable intrusions into the affairs of the citizen. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

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

INSANE HOSPITAL

The Government Hospital for the Insane and Congressional Cemetery have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **4285**.

INSECTS.

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

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

INSERT MOTION TO.

(1) **General principles as to perfecting, etc.**

(2) **The motion to strike out and insert.**

(1) General Principles as to Perfecting, etc.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph it should be perfected by amendment before the question is put on inserting. Volume **V**, section **5758**.

When it is proposed to perfect a paragraph the motions to insert or strike out, if already pending, must remain in abeyance until the amendments to perfect have been moved and voted on. Volume **V**, section **5758**.

After a vote to insert a new section in a bill it is too late to perfect the section by amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5761**, **5762**. Volume **VIII**, section **2857**.

After a vote to insert a proposition in a bill it is too late to perfect the proposition by amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2852**.

Words once inserted in a paragraph by way of amendment may not be stricken out by another motion to amend, but words on the same subject, even though inconsistent, may be added to the paragraph. Volume **V**, section **5759**.

Words inserted by amendment may not afterwards be changed. Volume **VIII**, section **2853**.

Words inserted by amendment may not afterwards be changed, except that a portion of the original paragraph including the words so inserted may be stricken out if in effect it presents a new proposition, and a new coherence may also be inserted in place of that stricken out. Volume **V**, section **5758**.

INSERT MOTION TO—Continued.**(1) General Principles as to Perfecting, etc.—Continued.**

While it is not in order to strike out a portion of an amendment once agreed to, yet words may be added to the amendment. Volume **V**, sections **5764, 5764**.

It is not in order to amend an amendment that has been agreed to, but the amendment with other words of the original paragraph may be stricken out in order to insert a new text of a different meaning. Volume **V**, section **5763**.

To a motion to insert words in a bill a motion to strike out certain words of the bill may not be offered as a substitute. Volume **V**, section **5790**.

It is in order by a motion to insert to effect a transfer of paragraph from the latter to the first portion of a bill. Volume **V**, sections **5775, 5776**. Volume **VIII**, section **2875**.

A substitute amendment may be amended by striking out all after its first word and inserting a new text. Volume **V**, sections **5793, 5794**.

It is in order to insert by way of amendment a paragraph similar (if not actually identical) to one already stricken out by amendment. Volume **V**, section **5760**.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting or adding, the matter is divisible if it contains more than one substantive proposition. Volume **V**, sections **6129–6133**.

Where the Senate had emended a House bill by striking out a section, it was held in order in the House to concur with an amendment inserting a new text in lieu of that stricken out. Volume **V**, section **6186**.

(2) The Motion to Strike Out and Insert.

The motion to strike out and insert may not be divided for the vote. Volume **V**, section **5767**.

A rule provides that a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided. Volume **V**, section **6123**.

A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible either as to the two branches of the motion or the language proposed for insertion. Volume **VIII**, section **3169**.

Although it is not in order in connection with a motion to recommit to offer instructions striking out an amendment agreed to by the House and insert other provisions in its place, it is in order to propose instructions to strike out such an amendment with other portions of the original paragraph so that a text of different meaning may be inserted. Volume **VIII**, section **2727**.

A motion to strike out and insert is not in order as a substitute for a simple motion to strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2849**.

The motion to strike out and insert is a perfecting amendment and takes precedence of a simple motion to strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2849**.

To a motion to strike out certain words in a bill and insert others, a simple motion to strike out the words in the bill may not be offered as a substitute, section **VIII**, section **2847**.

A proposition to strike out all after the first two words of an amendment and insert a new text in lieu thereof was held to be an amendment and not a substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2882**.

On a motion to strike out a resolution and insert several connected resolutions a division of the question so as to vote separately on each substantive proposition of the matter to be inserted was decided not to be in order. (Speaker overruled.) Volume **V**, sections **6124, 6125**.

Substitute resolutions offered as an amendment are not divisible, but when agreed to a division of the original as amended may be demanded. Volume **V**, sections **6127, 6128**.

A rule of the House provides that even though a motion to strike out a proposition be decided in the negative, yet the proposition may be amended, even by a motion to strike out and insert. Volume **V**, section **5767**.

A negative vote on a motion to strike out and insert does not prevent the offering of another similar motion or a simple motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5758**.

INSERT, MOTION TO—Continued.**(2) The Motion to Strike Out and Insert**—Continued.

When it is proposed to offer a single substitute for several paragraphs of a bill which is being considered by paragraphs, the substitute may be moved to the first paragraph with notice that if it be agreed to motions will be made to strike out the remaining paragraphs. Volume **V**, section **5795**.

INSIST, MOTION TO.

- (1) Nature of.**
- (2) Precedence of.**
- (3) In relation to motion to ask a conference.**
- (4) In relation to adherence and conference after.**

(1) Nature of.

The negative of the motion to recede is not equivalent to the affirmative of the motion to insist. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

A motion to recede being decided in the negative, the House does not thereby vote to insist. Volume **V**, sections **6205, 6206**.

When the originating House disagrees to the amendment of the other House the latter may recede from or insist on its own amendment, but may not couple an amendment with this action. Volume **V**, section **6163**.

Adoption of a motion to disagree or to insist on disagreement to a Senate amendment does not preclude consideration of subsequent motions instructing conferees to take other action on such amendments or parts thereof. Volume **VIII**, section **3237**.

(2) Precedence of.

The parliamentary law governing the precedence and effect of the motions to agree, disagree, recede, insist, and adhere. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

The motions to recede, insist, and adhere have precedence in the order named without regard to the order in which they may be offered. Volume **V**, section **6324**.

The stage of disagreement having been reached the motion to insist has precedence of the motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **6225**.

The motion to recede takes precedence of the motion to insist. Volume **V**, sections **6204, 6308**.

The motion to recede takes precedence of the motion to insist or the motion to ask a conference. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

Although the previous question may have been demanded on a motion to insist it has been held that a motion to recede and concur might be admitted to precedence. Volume **V**, section **6321a**.

The motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment with an amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on the House's disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **V**, section **6224**.

The motion to recede and concur takes precedence of the motion to further insist. Volume **VIII**, section **3194**.

A motion to insist on disagreement to a Senate amendment yields to a motion to agree and is not acted on in event of rejection of the latter motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3183**.

A motion to recede and concur in a Senate amendment takes precedence of a motion to insist further on disagreement to the Senate amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3205**.

The motion to recede from disagreement and concur in a Senate amendment has precedence of a motion to insist further, but a member by offering such motion may not deprive the member-in-charge of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3193**.

(3) In Relation to Motion to Ask a Conference.

When one House amends a bill of the other House and at the same time asks a conference it may or may not vote to insist on its amendment before asking the conference. Volume **V**, sections **6293-6300**.

INSIST, MOTION TO—Continued.**(3) In Relation to Motion to Ask a Conference**—Continued.

Under the former practice the House disagreeing to an amendment of the other did not ask a conference, leaving that to the other House if it should decide to insist. Volume **V**, section **6324**. Both Houses insisting and neither asking a conference the bill failed. Volume **V**, section **6228**.

The Senate having disagreed to an amendment of the House it was held that a motion to ask a conference should not be made before a motion to recede or insist had been made and decided. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

Instance wherein, after managers of a conference had reported their inability to agree, a resolution insisting on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments and asking a further conference was admitted as privileged. Volume **V**, section **6272**.

The House having under consideration a number of Senate amendments, it was held that a motion to insist on disagreement to one amendment might not include agreement to conference asked by the Senate until disposition of all pending amendments had been determined. Volume **VIII**, section **3210**.

(4) In Relation to Adherence and Conference After.

When both Houses have insisted, neither inclining to recede, it is in order to adhere, but in Parliament adherence is not usually voted until there have been at least two conferences. Volume **V**, section **6163**.

One House having adhered the other may further insist and ask a conference. Volume **V**, sections **6245**, **6246**.

The Senate having adhered to their amendment to a House bill, the House decided to ask a conference without the preliminary of voting to insist. Volume **V**, section **6311**.

Where one House votes to adhere to its attitude of disagreement the other may vote to insist and ask a conference. Volume **V**, section **6308**.

The House having adhered the Senate insisted and asked a conference, whereupon the House insisted on its adherence and agreed to the conference. Volume **V**, section **6325**.

After an adherence by one House the other has asked a conference, both with and without having voted to insist. Volume **V**, sections **6242**, **6244**.

INSPECTION.

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

The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1854**.

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

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

A system of inspection being provided for by law it was held in order to appropriate for inspectors and motor cycles for their official use. Volume **VII**, section **1184**.

The law empowering the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make building regulations was held to authorize the appointment of building inspectors. Volume **VII**, section **1191**.

INSTITUTIONS.

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

INSTITUTIONS—Continued.

- A bill providing for individuals, corporations, or private institutions is classed as a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **869**.
- A treaty establishing an international institute authorizes an appropriation in a general appropriation bill for sending delegates to the institute. Volume **VII**, section **1138**.
- An appropriation for maintaining an international institute, in excess of the amount provided by treaty as the quota which the United States should contribute for that purpose, is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1138**.
- The enactment establishing an institution was held not to authorize construction of a new building therein. Volume **VII**, section **1267**.
- Law limiting the labor of inmates to duties necessary for the construction and maintenance of an institution was held not to authorize an appropriation for construction of additional buildings for the institution. Volume **VII**, section **1267**.
- Appointments to boards and commissions having jurisdiction over institutions and affairs connected with the Military Service have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1901**.

INSTRUCTION. See “Committees” and “Conferences.”**INSULAR AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.**

- The creation and history of the Committee on Insular Affairs, section 18 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4213**.
- Recent history of the Committee on Insular Affairs, section 18 of Rule XI, Volume **VII**, section **1946**.
- The rule gives to Insular Affairs jurisdiction of all subjects, other than revenue and appropriations, relating to the islands which came to the United States by the Spanish treaty of 1899. Volume **IV**, section **4213**.
- The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4214**.
- A proposition to establish a system for dealing with a certain class of claims in the Philippines was referred by the House to the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4216**.
- The rule creating the Committee on Insular Affairs gave to it jurisdiction of subjects relating to Cuba. Volume **IV**, section **4213**.
- Although there is a specific rule giving to Insular Affairs the jurisdiction of matters relating to Cuba, the House has decided that they belong rather to Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4215**.
- The revenue relations of the United States with Porto Rico and the Philippines are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4024**.
- The rules give to the Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico the status of a Delegate in the House and assign to him an additional place on the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **II**, section **1806**.
- Legislation relating to Porto Rico, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1949**.
- The Committee on Insular Affairs has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Philippine Islands. Volume **VII**, section **1948**.
- The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises a general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Virgin Islands, with the exception of matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1950**.
- The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters or revenue and appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1947**.

INSULAR COURTS.

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts. Volume **VII**, section **1767**.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS, STANDARDS OF VALUE IN.

Legislation relating to the establishment of legal standards of value in insular possession of the United States is considered by the Committee on Coinage, Weight, and Measures. Volume **VII**, section **1802**.

INSULT.

An insult to the Speaker has been held to raise a question of privilege not governed by the ordinary rule about taking down disorderly words as soon as uttered. Volume **II**, section **1248**.

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

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

Any petition or memorial of an obscene or insulting nature may be returned by the Speaker to the Member presenting it for reference. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

INSURANCE.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction generally of the subject of insurance in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4278**.

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

INTEGRITY.

Bills relating to the efficiency and integrity of the public service have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4320**.

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

Charges published as newspaper advertising that "Bad bills pass without reading" and "Steals are attempted" were held so to reflect upon the integrity of the proceeding of the House as to support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

Discussion of the power of the House to punish persons other than members for offenses affecting the dignity, orderly procedure, or integrity of the House. Volume **VI**, section **398**.

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

INTENT. See "Elections of Representatives."**INTEREST, PERSONAL.**

(1) **Of Member in voting.—General principles.**

(2) **Of Member in voting.—On question relating to Member's title to a seat.**

(3) **Of Member in voting.—Authority of Speaker in relation to the vote.**

(4) **Of a Senator sitting in an impeachment trial.**

(5) **Of the Speaker in presiding.**

(6) **Of a member of a legislature in election of a Senator.**

(1) Of Member in Voting.—General Principles.

Every Member shall be present and vote unless he have a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the question. Volume **V**, section **5941**.

The rule of parliamentary law as to the conduct of a Member when his private interests are concerned in a question. Volume **V**, section **5949**.

INTEREST, PERSONAL—Continued.**(1) Of Members in Voting.—General Principles**—Continued.

A Member against whom a resolution of censures was pending cast a decisive vote on an incidental question, but on the main question did not vote, except once in the negative on the motion to lay the resolution on the table. Volume **V**, section **5961**.

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

A Member who had been assaulted was excused from voting on questions relating to the punishment of his assailant. Volume **V**, section **5962**.

A Member who had preferred charges against Judge Boatner declined as a member of the Judiciary Committee to vote on his case. Volume **III**, section **2518**.

Where the subject-matter before the House affects a class rather than individuals, the personal interest of Members who belong to the class is not such as to disqualify them from voting. Volume **V**, section **5952**.

Members who were stockholders in the Bank of the United States were excused from voting on a question relating to that institution. Volume **V**, section **5954**.

Where the subject matter before the House affects a class rather than individual, the personal interest of Members who belong to the class is not such as to disqualify them from voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3072**.

The question as to whether a Member's personal interest is such as to disqualify him from voting is a question for the Member himself to decide and the Speaker will not rule against the constitutional right of a Member to represent his constituency. Volume **VIII**, section **3071**.

The power of the House to deprive one of its Members of the right to vote on any question is doubtful. Volume **VIII**, section **3072**.

The rule prohibiting Members from voting on questions affecting their direct personal or pecuniary interest was held not to apply to votes on propositions increasing the salaries of Members elect. Volume **VIII**, sections **3073**.

(2) Of Members in Voting.—On Question Relating to Member's Title to a Seat.

The same question affecting the right of four Members to their seats, each voted on the cases of his associates, but not on his own. Volume **V**, section **5958**.

In the proceedings relating to the New Jersey Members in 1839 each contestant did not generally vote on his own case, but voted on the identical cases of his associates. Volume **V**, section **5957**.

It was held in 1840 that the sitting Members from New Jersey might vote on incidental questions arising during the consideration of their titles to their seats. Volume **V**, section **5953**.

On a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a resolution affecting the seats of several Members, the Chair held that the Members concerned might vote. Volume **V**, section **5960**.

A Senator having voted on a question affecting directly his title to his seat, the Senate ordered that the vote be not received in determining the question. Volume **V**, section **5959**.

(3) Of Member in Voting.—Authority of Speaker in Relation to the Vote.

The Speaker has usually held that the Member himself should determine whether or not his personal interest in a pending matter should cause him to withhold his vote. Volume **V**, sections **5950**, **5951**.

A point of order being made that a Member was disqualified for voting by a personal interest, the Speaker held that the Chair might not deprive a Member of his constitutional right to represent his constituency. Volume **V**, section **5956**.

A bill affecting a particular corporation being before the House, the Speaker held that a Member directly interested in that corporation as a shareholder had no right to vote. Volume **V**, section **5955**.

INTEREST, PERSONAL—Continued.**(3) Of Members in Voting.—Authority of Speaker in Relation to the Vote**—Continued.

An instance wherein the Speaker decided that a Member should not vote because of disqualifying personal interest. Volume **V**, section **5958**.

Sometimes the House has excused Members from voting on questions in which they had a personal interest (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5950**.

In determining whether the personal interest of a Member in the pending question is such as to disqualify him from voting thereon a distinction has been drawn between those affected individually and those affected as a class. Volume **VIII**, section **3071**.

(4) Of a Senator Sitting in an Impeachment Trial.

The doctrine of disqualifying personal interest as applied to a Senator sitting in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

A question as to the time when the competency of a Senator to sit in an impeachment trial should be challenged for disqualifying personal interest. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

A Senator related to President Johnson by family ties voted on the final question of the impeachment without challenge. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

In 1868 the President pro tempore of the Senate voted on the final question at the Johnson trial, although a conviction would have made him the successor. Volume **III**, section **2061**.

In the Pickering trial a Senator, who as a member of the House had voted for impeachment, was challenged, but voted. Volume **III**, section **2327**.

A Senator who had been a witness for respondent was excused from voting on the judgment in the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2383**.

(5) Of the Speaker in Presiding.

The Speaker leaves the chair during the transaction of any business concerning himself, even the reference of a paper. Volume **II**, section **1359**.

A matter concerning himself being before the House, the Speaker called a Member to the chair. Volume **II**, section **1360**.

Resolutions censuring the conduct of the Speaker being presented unexpectedly, he was excused from deciding a point of order in relation thereto. Volume **II**, section **1357**.

An amendment to the Journal disapproving a ruling of the Speaker was held out of order without question as to the propriety of calling another to the chair. Volume **IV**, section **2848**.

The Speaker of the House, being the Vice-President-elect, called a Member to the chair during discussion of a question relating to the electoral count. Volume **II**, section **1365**.

A newspaper having made certain charges against the official character of the Speaker, he called a Member to the chair and moved an investigation, which was voted. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

In asking an investigation of his conduct, Mr. Speaker Clay addressed the House from the chair, but immediately left it when the House was to act. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

(6) Of a Member of a Legislature in Election of a Senator.

A member of a State legislature having cast for himself a decisive vote for United States Senator, the Senate declined to hold the election illegal. Volume **V**, section **5963**.

INTERLOCUTORY MOTIONS.

In an impeachment trial all preliminary or interlocutory questions and all motions are argued not over an hour on a side. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

The Senate declined to sanction unlimited argument on interlocutory questions in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

In arguing interlocutory questions in impeachment trials the opening and closing belong to the side making the motion or objection. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

The Senate, by order, may extend the time for the argument of motions and interlocutory questions in impeachment trials. Volume **III**, sections **2091–2093**.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Bills imposing an internal revenue tax on oleomargarine are, by action of the House, included within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4156**.

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**.

Bills relating to allowances on internal-revenue duties are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1734**.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

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**.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefor have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported on the subject of an international arrangement as to the use of water at the outlet of the Great Lakes. Volume **IV**, section **4126**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **1858**.

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

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

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

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

Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of international boundary streams are within the general but not the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1881**.

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

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS, COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTES.

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

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

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

Ratification by law of appointment of delegates to a convention was not construed to authorize appropriations for expenses of an international commission organized by the convention. Volume **VII**, section **1247**.

Provision by law for appointment of an international commission with appropriation for its maintenance for the fiscal year was held not to authorize appropriations for subsequent years. Volume **VII**, section **1254**.

An appropriation for maintaining an international institute, in excess of the amount provided by treaty as the quota which the United States should contribute for that purpose, is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1138**.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS.

The jurisdiction of general legislation relating to international claims has been exercised frequently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4081**.

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**.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

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 subject of an international patent conference was considered by the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV**, section **4255**.

Subjects relating to health, spread of leprosy and other contagious diseases, international congress of hygiene, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4111**.

An appropriation to continue representation of the United States at an adjourned meeting of an international conference was held not to be in continuance of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1135**.

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

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The Committee on Patents has jurisdiction of general and special legislation relating to copyrights, although its title to the jurisdiction of international copyright is not entirely clear. Volume **IV**, section **4257**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over the subject of international copyright, although the clearest title seems to be with the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV**, section **4075**.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

A treaty sanctioning employment of counsel to represent an international court was held not to authorize employment of counsel to represent this Government before such court. Volume **VII**, section **1140**.

Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1784**.

The 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**.

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**.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS.

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

INTERPRETER.

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

INTERSTATE.

The jurisdiction of subjects relating to interstate commerce belongs generally to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4096**.

INTERSTATE—Continued.

- Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4248**.
- Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4061**.
- Propositions to regulate interstate commerce in products of child labor have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII**, section **1981**.
- The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures exercises jurisdiction over legislation providing for the establishment of standard packages and grades in interstate commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1799**.
- Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.
- Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **VII**, section **1980**.
- The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1863**.
- Authorization of interstate agreements relating to river improvements is a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1845**.
- The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **1858**.
- The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has reported on propositions to authorize interstate compacts and agreements relative to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes. Volume **VII**, section **2033**.
- Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1757**.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON.

- (1) **Creation of.**
 - (2) **Jurisdiction of.—In general.**
 - (3) **Jurisdiction of.—As to common carriers and aviation.**
 - (4) **Jurisdiction of.—Aids to ocean navigation, etc.**
 - (5) **Jurisdiction of.—Revenue cutters, entry at custom-houses, etc.**
 - (6) **Jurisdiction of.—Marine hospitals, quarantine, etc.**
 - (7) **Jurisdiction of.—Navigable streams, dams, bridges, etc.**
- (1) **Creation of.**
The creation and history of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Section 7 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4096**.
Recent history of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, section 7 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1803**.
 - (2) **Jurisdiction of.—In General.**
The rule gives to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce jurisdiction of subjects relating to "commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses," but not including appropriations therefor. Volume **IV**, section **4096**.
The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction of bills affecting domestic and foreign commerce, except such as may affect the revenue. Volume **IV**, section **4097**.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—In General—Continued.**

- Bills establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor and relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission were reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4098**.
- The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported a bill creating an Interstate Trade Commission. Volume **VII**, section **1821**.
- The subject of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, and to a limited extent the general subject of canals in the United States, have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4103**.
- A bill creating a commission to assist in the purchase, sale, and distribution of newsprint paper was considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1826**.
- The regulation of exportation of live stock, meat, and other agricultural products has been to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4113**.
- Bills regulating commerce with public enemies have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1823**.
- Jurisdiction over legislation providing for regulation of interstate telegraph and telephone facilities and ocean cables has been given to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1804**.
- Bills relating to ocean cables have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4106**.
- 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**.
- The control of stockyards and packing plants and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, dairy and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1869**.
- 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**.
- Bills relating to commercial travelers as agents of interstate commerce and branding of articles going into such commerce have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4115**.
- Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1820**.
- Bill to prevent the carriage from one State to another of indecent or harmful pictures or literature have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4116**.
- The subject of protection of game through prohibition of interstate transportation has been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4117**.
- The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has considered bills providing for a topographical survey of the United States. Volume **VII**, section **1829**.
- Subjects relating to hygiene and demography come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1824**.
- A proposition for the establishment of a children's bureau was held by the House to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor rather than the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1982**.
- Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1827**.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—In General—Continued.**

Establishment of zones for standard time and provisions for daylight saving are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1828**.

A bill relating to the medical treatment of persons in Hawaii was transferred from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Territories. Volume **VII**, section **1945**.

Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1782**.

A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1776**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—As to Common Carriers and Aviation.

The regulation of railroads through the relation which they bear to interstate commerce is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4114**.

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.

Legislation relating to the financing, valuation, operation, and regulation of common carriers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1805**.

Bills relating to commercial and national aviation have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1822**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—Aids to Ocean Navigation, etc.

Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.

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

Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and hydrographic office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4105**.

Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4146**.

Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.

The regulation of harbors, and the placing of works likely to be obstructive to navigation, such as pipes and tunnels, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4102**.

Bills relating to the establishment of harbor lines have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1825**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—Revenue Cutters, Entry at Custom-Houses, etc.

Bills authorizing the construction of revenue cutters and auxiliary craft of the customs service are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4108**.

The former jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce over customs matters related most closely to commerce has passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4026**.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(5) Jurisdiction of.—Revenue Cutters, Entry at Custom-Houses, etc.—Continued.**

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

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

Jurisdiction of Committees on Ways and Means and Interstate and Foreign Commerce over bills relating to ports of entry and delivery. Volume **IV**, section **4027**.

Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1815**.

Bills relating to personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service have been given the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1818**.

(6) Jurisdiction of.—Marine Hospitals, Quarantine, etc.

Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4110**.

The general subjects of quarantine and the establishment of quarantine stations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4109**.

Subjects relating to health, spread of leprosy and other contagious diseases, international congress and hygiene, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4111**.

(7) Jurisdiction of.—Navigable Streams, Dams, Bridges, etc.

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

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

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

The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1812**.

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

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

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

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

Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1810**.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(7) Jurisdiction of.—Navigable Streams, Dams, Bridges, etc.—Continued.**

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

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

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises jurisdiction over bills authorizing the construction of dams across navigable streams. Volume **VII**, section **1831**.

Bills relating to interstate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1840**.

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1834**.

INTERVENING BUSINESS.

(1) To justify repetition of the motion to adjourn.

(2) To justify repetition of the motion to lay on the table.

(1) To Justify Repetition of the Motion to Adjourn.

There must be intervening business before a motion to adjourn may be repeated. Volume **V**, section **5373**.

A motion to adjourn may be repeated after debate, although no question may have been put or decided in the meantime. Volume **V**, section **5374**.

The reception of a message from the Senate, the making of an announcement by a Member, and the submitting of a motion in relation thereto were held to constitute sufficient intervening business to permit a motion to adjourn to be repeated. Volume **V**, section **5375**.

Ordering the yeas and nays is such intervening business as to justify the repetition of the motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5376**, **5377**.

The decision of the Chair on a question of order is such intervening business as permits the repetition of a motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5378**.

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**.

When privileged, the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn may be repeated. After the intervening business. Volume **V**, sections **5383**, **5384**.

(2) To Justify Repetition of the Motion to Lay on the Table.

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

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

INTERVENING MOTIONS.

Where a special order for the consideration of a bill prohibited "intervening motion" between the vote on an amendment and a final vote, it was held to exclude a motion to reconsider. Volume **IV**, section **3203**.

Provision that "the House shall immediately proceed to vote on the bill without any intervening motion" was construed to prevent the offering of the motion to recommit and to be in violation of the second paragraph of section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **VIII**, section **2263**.

INTERVENING MOTIONS—Continued.

A resolution reported by the Committee on Rules authorizing the Speaker to appoint conferees “without intervening motion” was held to be in conflict with the limitation placed upon the Committee on Rules on section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **VIII**, section **2264**.

INTERVENTION.

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**.

Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4164**.

Resolutions of intervention abroad and declarations of war and peace are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1880**.

INTIMIDATION AT ELECTIONS. See “Elections of Representatives.”**INTOXICATING LIQUORS.**

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

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

Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4061**.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised general jurisdiction of bills for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4281**.

The Committee on Alcoholic liquor Traffic has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the alcoholic liquor traffic. Volume **IV**, section **4305**.

INTERSTATE WATERWAYS.

Bills relating to intrastate inland waterways have been held to fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1840**.

INTRODUCER.

The right of the “mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending” to close debate does not belong to a Member who has merely moved to reconsider the vote on a bill which he did not report. Volume **V**, section **4995**.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members introducing private bills endorse upon them the name of the committee to which referred under the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1032**.

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

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS—Continued.

Although a Member in introducing a bill may read it in full to the House, yet it would not therefore appear in full in either the Journal or Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6967**. The mere asking of leave to introduce a bill was considered general legislative business in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **123**.

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

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

Summaries showing number of bills introduced, number of reports submitted by committees, number of laws enacted, and number of acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Volume **VII**, section **1028**.

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

INVALID PENSIONS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, section 29 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4258**.

Recent history of the Committee on Invalid Pensions section 24 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1987**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Invalid Pensions/jurisdiction as “to the pensions of the civil war.” Volume **IV**, section **4258**.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts, may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **IV**, section **4621**.

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claims against the Government must be referred to one of these committees—Claims, War Claims, Private Land Claims, Pensions, Invalid Pensions, Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4380**.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reports general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions to soldiers of the civil war, but the actual appropriation therefor are reported by the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4259**. Volume **VII**, section **1988**.

Private bills and joint resolutions, and amendments thereto, carrying appropriations within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Committees on Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands, and Accounts, do not fall within the rule forbidding consideration of items proposing appropriations in connection with bills reported by non-appropriating committees. Volume **VII**, section **2134**.

A bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government must be referred to one of these committees: Invalid Pensions, Pensions, Claims, War Claims, Public Lands, Accounts. Volume **VII**, section **2129**.

The Committees on Rules, Elections, Ways and Means, Appropriations, Rivers and Harbors, Public Lands, Territories, Enrolled Bills, Invalid Pensions, Printing, and Accounts may report at any time on certain matters. Volume **VIII**, section **2251**.

General pension bills reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions are privileged for consideration at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2291**.

While the Committee on Invalid Pensions is privileged to report at any time on general pension bills, this right does not extend to the Committee on Pensions. Volume **VIII**, section **2293**.

A bill to extend the provisions of pension law to State militia was held to be a general pension bill and privileged when reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Volume **VIII**, section **2292**.

INVALID PENSIONS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

A bill authorizing monthly payment of pensions in lieu of quarterly payments was classified as a general pension bill and held to be within the privilege accorded the Committee on Invalid Pension to report at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **2291**.

A privileged motion to proceed to the consideration of a general pension bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions is in order on Friday as on other days. Volume **VIII**, section **2292**.

INVENTORY.

The Doorkeeper is required at stated times to return inventories of the Government properly in his possession. Volume **I**, section **262**.

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**.

INVESTIGATIONS. See also “Committees,” “Contempt,” “Elections of Representatives,” and “Impeachment.”

- (1) **General power of the House.—As to conduct of Members.**
 - (2) **General power of the House.—As to the Executive.**
 - (3) **General power of the House.—As to the Army and Navy.**
 - (4) **General power of the House.—As related to authority of a State.**
 - (5) **General power of the House.—As related to private affairs of a citizen.**
 - (6) **General power of the House.—In legislative matters.**
 - (7) **General power of the House.—Miscellaneous matters.**
 - (8) **Privilege of propositions relating to.**
 - (9) **Subjects of.—Membership of the House.**
 - (10) **Subjects of.—Membership of the Senate.**
 - (11) **Subjects of.—Speaker and other officers of House.**
 - (12) **Subjects of.—Vice-President and other officers of the Government.**
 - (13) **Subjects of.—In general.**
 - (14) **Basis for ordering (cases of impeachment not included).**
 - (15) **Basis for ordering.—Requests for.**
 - (16) **Forms of resolutions authorizing.**
 - (17) **Demanding evidence of Members.**
 - (18) **Examination of Members and officers of the other House.**
 - (19) **Subpoenas.—Signing and issue of, in general.**
 - (20) **Subpoenas.—Signing and issue of, during recesses.**
 - (21) **Subpoenas.—Forms of.**
 - (22) **Subpoenas.—Service and return of.**
 - (23) **Witnesses, generally. See also “Committees.”**
 - (24) **Subpoenas duces tecum.**
 - (25) **Procuring papers of the Executive.**
 - (26) **At the bar of the House.—Various instances of.**
 - (27) **At the bar of the House.—Answer of the person arraigned.**
 - (28) **At the bar of the House.—Method of examination.**
 - (29) **Jurisdiction over propositions to make.**
 - (30) **Power to send for persons and papers.**
 - (31) **Expenses of.**
 - (32) **In general.**
- (1) **General Power of the House.—As to Conduct of Members.**
In the Irwin case the House asserted its authority, as grand inquest of the nation, to investigate, with the attendant right of punishment for contempt, in case of offenses in a preceding Congress. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(1) General Power of the House.—As to Conduct of Members—Continued.**

A resolution creating a select committee to investigate charges involving Members of the House was referred to a standing committee with instructions to conduct the investigation. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

Discussions as to investigation of the conduct of Members and their punishment for offenses in a preceding Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1283–1289**.

Review of precedents relating to investigations of charges in regard to conduct of a Member at a time preceding the existing term of service. Volume **III**, section **2725**.

Proceedings when it is necessary to put a Member under arrest, or when on public inquiry matter arises affecting a Member. Volume **II**, section **1238**.

An inquiry as to the integrity of Senators was held to be within the power of the Senate, and questions relating thereto were not unreasonable intrusions into the affairs of the citizen. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

Discussion of the extent of the Senate's power of investigation. Volume **III**, section **1722**.

The House, when advised by the Attorney General that certain charges against Members were under investigation by the Department of Justice, did not insist on its request for information relative thereto. Volume **VI**, section **402**.

A Member having been indicted by a grand jury, a committee of the House assumed that until final disposition of his case he would take no part in any business of the House or its committee. Volume **VI**, section **403**.

A committee appointed to investigate the propriety of a Member's remarks appearing in the Record affords the Member an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Volume **VIII**, section **3491**.

A committee which had been empowered to investigate charges of corruption against Members recommended that action by the House be delayed pending trial in the courts. Volume **VI**, section **403**.

It is the uniform practice of the House not to investigate charges of crime against a Member when denied by him and subject to prosecution in the courts. Volume **VI**, section **137**.

Discussion by a committee of the power of the House to expel or otherwise punish its Members for disorderly behavior. Volume **VI**, section **398**.

Charges against Members of the House and Senate being unsubstantiated, the resolution and report thereon were laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

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

Charges having been preferred by a Member of the House, the committee to which the matter was referred reported a resolution providing for the creation of a special committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **551**.

A committee of investigation in its report criticized a Member who had imputed corrupt motives to other Members of the House. Volume **VI**, section **395**.

In directing an investigation of charges against certain of its Members the House provided that all meetings of the committee for the purpose of taking testimony or hearing arguments should be open to the public. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

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**.

(2) General Power of the House.—As to the Executive.

The power of inquiry as related to the power of impeachment. Volume **II**, section **1596**.

In 1837 a committee took the view that the House might inquire into alleged corrupt violations of duty by the Executive only with impeachment in view. Volume **III**, section **1740**.

The House of Representatives having appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the President of the United States, and the President having protested, the House insisted on its right so to do. Volume **II**, section **1596**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(2) General Power of the House.—As to the Executive—Continued.**

In cases where its investigations have suggested the culpability of executive officers, the House has by resolution submitted advice or requests to the Executive. Volume **II**, sections **1581–1584**.

The House very early overruled the objection that its inquiry into the conduct of clerks in the Executive Departments would be an infringement on the Executive power. **III**, section **1729**. The right and duty of the House to inquire into the manner of expenditure of public money by the executive branch was early asserted. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

Having the constitutional right to concur in appropriating the public money, the House has exercised also the right to examine the application of those appropriations. Volume **III**, section **1730**.

In cases where its investigations have suggested the culpability of executive officers, the Senate has by resolution submitted advice or suggestions to the Executive. Volume **VI**, section **331**.

(3) General Power of the House.—As to the Army and Navy.

In 1792 the House declined to request the President to inquire into the causes of the defeat of General St. Clair's army and asserted its own right to make the investigation. Volume **III**, section **1725**.

In 1807 the House, after mature consideration, declined to investigate charges against the Chief of the Army, but requested the President to make such an inquiry. Volume **III**, section **1726**.

In 1810 the House, after mature consideration, determined that it had the right to investigate the conduct of General Wilkinson, although he was not an officer within the impeaching power of the House. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

In 1861 the two Houses, by concurrent action, assumed without question the right to investigate the conduct of the war. Volume **III**, section **1728**.

While a committee of the House reported it inexpedient for the House to investigate the charges of a subordinate against a captain in the Navy, they expressly asserted the power of the House so to do. Volume **III**, section **1743**.

(4) General Power of the House.—As Related to Authority of a State.

The Houses of Congress do not have, in counting the electoral vote, the power to inquire into the circumstances under which the primary vote for Presidential electors is given in a State. Volume **III**, section **1977**.

Reference to inquiry as to existence of a republican form of government in a State. Volume **I**, section **346**.

A subject being within the power of the House to investigate, it was held that State officers might not decline to produce records on the plea that they possessed them in their official capacities. Volume **III**, section **1698**.

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

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

(5) General Power of the House.—As related to Private Affairs of a Citizen.

The House does not possess the general power to inquire into the private affairs of the citizen. Volume **II**, section **1611**.

Discussion of the power of investigation possessed by Congress in relation to the individual's right of privacy. Volume **III**, section **1766**.

The general authority of the House to compel testimony and the production of papers in an investigation and the relation of their right to the rights of individuals to privacy in business affairs were discussed in 1837. Volume **III**, section **1733**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(5) General Power of the House.—As Related to Private Affairs of a Citizen—Continued.**

In authorizing an investigation of the bank of the United States in 1832 a distinction was drawn between the public relations of the bank to the Government and its dealings with private individuals. Volume **III**, section **1731**.

The investigation of the Bank of the United States in 1834 was objected to on the ground that it involved a general search of the affairs of private individuals. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

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

In 1873 Joseph B. Stewart was imprisoned for contempt of the House in refusing, as a witness, to answer a question which, he claimed, related to the relations of attorney and client and therefore was inquisitorial. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In 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**.

In 1860 a proposition to arrest a Government official for refusing to produce a paper which he declared to be entirely private in its nature was abandoned after discussion. Volume **III**, section **1683**.

An inquiry as to the integrity of Members may compel pertinent testimony without liability of unwarranted intrusion into the private affairs of the citizen. Volume **II**, section **1614**.

At the suggestion of a committee charged with an investigation its authority to inspect private and secret archives was canceled. Volume **VI**, section **370**.

(6) General Power of the House.—In Legislative Matters.

The House, after extended discussion, assumed the right to compel the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry entirely legislative in its character. Volume **III**, sections **1816–1820**.

Instance wherein the House empowered the Ways and Means Committee to send for persons and papers in any matter arising out of business referred to the committee. Volume **III**, section **1813**.

The Senate has authorized the compulsory attendance of witnesses in legislative inquiries. Volume **III**, sections **1814, 1815**.

It is to be presumed that the object of the Senate in ordering an investigation is to secure information which will aid it in legislating. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

A resolution for the investigation of an organization alleged to have raised money to influence legislation was considered as a matter of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **581**.

Instance wherein the House investigated delay in the reference and transmission of paper to a committee. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

Congress has power to obtain information to be used as an aid in formulating legislation, and may require witnesses to testify for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **355**.

The lobby investigation in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, sections **396–398**.

In a resolution ordering an inquiry it is not necessary for the House or Senate to specify its legislative purposes; for inasmuch as this is the only legitimate purpose under which such investigations may be conducted, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, such purpose is presumed. Volume **VI**, section **342**.

(7) General Power of the House.—Miscellaneous Matters.

A law confers on either House of Congress the power to direct by simple resolution that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor make certain investigations. Volume **II**, section **1594**.

Instance wherein the House, upon request of a committee of investigation, limited the scope of its inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **370**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(7) General Power of the House.—Miscellaneous Matters—Continued.**

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**.

At the suggestion of a committee charged with an investigation its authority to inspect private and secret archives was canceled. Volume **VI**, section **370**.

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

The House sometimes enlarges the powers of a committee of investigations. Volume **VI**, section **385**.

(8) Privilege of Propositions Relating to.

Propositions to investigate charges against Members have been presented as questions of privilege. Volume **III**, sections **1828–1830**.

A Member on his own responsibility presenting a statement of a charge against another Member, a resolution of investigation was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **1827**.

Dicta to the effect that a resolution and preamble proposing investigation of charges of corruption against the membership of a committee or a Member of the House is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2316**.

A resolution to investigate the charge that a Member had improperly abstracted papers from the files of an Executive Department was entertained as privileged. (Speaker over-ruled.) Volume **III**, section **2655**.

A proposition to investigate charges against Members was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **403**.

A proposition to investigate as to duels occurring on account of words spoken in debate was admitted as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2679**.

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

A proposition to investigate the propriety merely of a citizen's conduct at a time before he became a Member, may not be presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2725**.

A charge that the chairman of an investigating committee had suppressed evidence was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1786**.

A report of an investigating committee, in the form of a letter to the Speaker, relating to contempt of a witness, was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

A telegram from the chairman of a committee making investigations in a distant place, addressed to the Speaker and on the subject of contumacious witnesses, was held in order as a communication of high privilege. Volume **III**, section **1799**.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to resume an investigation with a view to an impeachment was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2401**.

A proposition to instruct a committee to investigate new charges in an impeachment case was held to be privileged. Volume **III**, section **2402**.

A mere proposition to investigate the conduct of a civil officer is not presented as a matter of constitutional privilege, even though impeachment may be contemplated as a possibility. Volume **III**, section **2050**.

A mere proposition to investigate, even though impeachment may be a possible consequence, does not involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2546**.

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

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(8) Privilege of Propositions Relating to—Continued.**

- A resolution proposing an investigation of improper reporting of bills by a committee of the House was entertained as raising a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **575**.
- A resolution providing for an investigation of the propriety of remarks, alleged to be an abuse of the leave to print, is entertained as a matter of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3495**.
- A resolution providing for investigation of the propriety of language referring to the President of the United States and said to violate the privileges of debate was considered as privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2499**.
- A resolution providing for the investigation of a question of privilege loses its privileged character if including an appropriation. Volume **VI**, section **395**.
- The report of a committee authorized to report “during the present session” is privileged. Volume **VI**, section **370**.

(9) Subjects of.—Membership of the House.

- Assaults by one Member on another for words spoken in debate were made the subject of investigation by select committees. Volume **II**, sections **1645, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1655**.
- Examination by the House as to an assault between Members on the floor. Volume **II**, section **1642**.
- Investigation of assault on a Member. Volume **II**, section **1624**.
- Investigation of an assault on a Senator by a Member. Volume **II**, sections **1621, 1622**.
- Published charges of corruption sustained by declaration of a Member caused the House to investigate its membership. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- Various investigations of the membership, especially with reference to offenses committed before election. Volume **II**, sections **1283–1289**.
- Investigation of the circumstances of a duel between Members. Volume **II**, section **1644**.
- Various investigations as to membership. Volume **III**, sections **1669, 1671, 1701** (footnote), **1827–1839, 1843, 1844, 1850–1854**.
- A committee which had been empowered to investigate specific charges against certain Members recommended general legislation dealing with such offenses. Volume **VI**, section **398**.
- A committee of investigation appointed by the House, having declared a Member guilty of conduct of grave impropriety and warranting censure, the Member resigned and the House discontinued the proceeding. Volume **VI**, section **398**.
- A Member who had been defamed in his reputation as a Representative by a newspaper article presented the case as one of privilege and the House ordered an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **396**.
- Conclusion reached by a committee of investigation condemning the formulation and prosecution of groundless charge against a Member of the House. Volume **VI**, section **400**.
- Resolution to investigate compatibility of office of Representative with other offices held by Member, is privileged. Volume **VI**, section **62**.

(10) Subjects of.—Membership of the Senate.

- Investigation of general charges against the membership of the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1612**.
- The investigation of charges against Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. Volume **III**, section **1837**.
- The investigation of charges against L. F. Grover, a Senator from Oregon. Volume **III**, section **1838**.
- An attempt of the House to investigate alleged corruption in connection with the votes of Senators during the Johnson trial was the subject of discussion and investigation in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2064**.
- The House determined to investigate an allegation that the decision of the Senate in an impeachment case had been determined by improper influences. Volume **III**, section **1744**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(10) Subjects of.—Membership of the Senate—Continued.**

An investigation by the House of the conduct of Senators in an impeachment trial. Volume **III**, sections **1685, 1744**.

A Senator having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

A Senator having been indicted in the United States district court, the Senate, prior to the trial, investigated the charges and exonerated him. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

(11) Subjects of.—Speaker and Other Officers of House.

Investigation of charges made against the Speaker by a newspaper. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

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

Investigation of the conduct of Mr. Speaker Clay ordered on his own request. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

In case of a deficit in the funds committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Volume **I**, section **293**.

Investigation of charge against the Chief clerk (footnote). Volume **I**, section **294**.

Investigation of a conflict of authority between officers of the House. Volume **I**, section **250**.

Investigation of an officer of the House on his own petition. Volume **I**, sections **294, 295**.

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

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

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

Various investigations of the conduct of the Executive Departments of the Government. Volume **III**, sections **1667, 1694, 1699, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1730, 1736–1742, 1753, 1777, 1782**.

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his administration. Volume **III**, section **1737**.

The falsification of a House document was made the subject of examination by a select committee. Volume **V**, section **7239**.

The Committee on Accounts are to inquire into the enforcement of the statutes relating to employees of the House, and are empowered to send for persons and papers. Volume **V**, section **7233**.

(12) Subjects of.—Vice-President and Other Officers of the Government.

The inquiry as to the conduct of Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2510**.

The Senate declined to investigate charges against the Vice-President, it being urged that he was subject to impeachment proceedings only. Volume **II**, section **1242**.

Proposed inquiry into the eligibility of Andrew W. Mellon to serve as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1932. Volume **VI**, section **540**.

A memorial addressed to the Speaker and setting forth charges against a civil officer was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which recommended an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(12) Subjects of.—Vice-President and Other Officers of the Government—Continued.**

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

An officer of the Senate being charged with authorship of a magazine article prejudicial to the reputations of Members of Congress, was suspended pending an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **37**.

(13) Subjects of.—In General.

Various instances of investigations by the House. Volume **III**, sections **1746–1748**.

An instance wherein the House investigated political troubles within a State. Volume **III**, section **1745**.

Reference to investigation as to existence of a republican form of government in a State. Volume **I**, section **346**.

Reference to an investigation of elections. Volume **III**, sections **1698, 1752, 1770**.

The investigation into the conduct of the Bank of the United States and other banks. Volume **III**, sections **1731, 1732, 1733**.

Examination of newspaper reporters at the bar of the House for published charges against the membership. Volume **II**, sections **1633, 1635**.

Reference to the Senate investigation of John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry. Volume **III**, section **1718**.

Instances of investigation directed by legislation. Volume **III**, section **1765**.

Instances of investigation by joint committees. Volume **III**, sections **1721, 1728**.

Investigation of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1877**.

Instance wherein the House, upon request of a committee of investigation, limited the scope of its inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **370**.

A bill messaged from the Senate to the House having been retained on the Speaker's table indefinitely without reference to a committee of the House, the Senate declined to act on a resolution proposing investigation of the delay. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

Instance in which the House authorized an investigation of purported violations of its privileges and its power to punish contempt. Volume **VI**, section **531**.

It is not a valid objection to such investigation that it might disclose wrongdoing by a public official named in the resolution. Volume **VI**, section **343**.

The Department of Justice having instituted proceedings involving an investigation of subjects previously entrusted to a committee on investigation appointed by the House, the committee of its own initiative abandoned that phase of the investigation and confined its attention to other subjects committed to it by the House. Volume **VI**, section **374**.

Instance wherein the House investigated delay in the reference and transmission of paper to a committee. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

(14) Basis for Ordering (Cases of Impeachment Not Included).

Published charges of corruption sustained by declaration of a Member caused the House to investigate its membership. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

A Member having stated that a portion of a House document had been suppressed, the House, on request of the printers, ordered an investigation. Volume **III**, section **1795**.

A contention that common fame was sufficient basis for the House to entertain a proposition relating to the privileges of the House. Volume **III**, section **2701**.

A Member who had been defamed in his reputation as a Representative by a newspaper article presented the case as one of privilege and the House ordered an investigation. Volume **III**, section **1832**. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

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

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

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(14) Basis for Ordering (Cases of Impeachment Not Included)—Continued.**

A newspaper having made certain charges against the official character of the Speaker, he called a Member to the chair and moved an investigation, which was voted. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

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

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

The premature publication of a paper as the report of a committee was, by permission of the House, investigated by that committee. Volume **III**, section **2611**.

The late Sergeant-at-Arms having announced a deficit in his office, the House authorized investigation by a select committee. Volume **I**, section **293**.

Charges being made against the Chief Clerk by a Member, the House ordered an investigation (footnote). Volume **I**, section **294**.

There being a conflict of authority between the Clerk and another officer, the House investigated the subject. Volume **I**, section **250**.

A letter from an individual charging an officer of the Army with corruption was considered, and an investigation was ordered. Volume **III**, section **1742**.

A Senator, having been indicted by a grand jury, asked and obtained an investigation by a committee of the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1839**. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

A committee charged with an investigation may ask the House to broaden the scope of its authority. Volume **III**, section **1760**.

(15) Basis for Ordering.—Requests for.

Charges being made by a Member against the official conduct of Mr. Speaker, Clay, he appealed to the House for an investigation, which was granted. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

In asking an investigation of his conduct Mr. Speaker Clay addressed the House from the chair, but immediately left it when the House was to act. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

Certain charges being made against an officer of the House, he petitioned for an investigation. Volume **I**, section **294**.

Various requests for investigations of conduct of executive officers. Volume **III**, sections **1734**, **1735**, **1736**, **1741**.

The Speaker has considered it his duty to lay before the House a communication from a suspended consul-general who asked an investigation. Volume **III**, section **1749**.

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

(16) Forms of Resolutions Authorizing.

Form of resolution providing for a congressional investigation. Volume **VI**, section **354**.

Forms of resolutions for directing a standing committee to make an investigation or for creating a select committee for that purpose. Volume **IV**, section **4322**.

Resolutions of the House authorizing a committee to make an investigation. Volume **III**, section **1751**.

Form of resolution authorizing an investigation by select committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **382**.

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 for investigating charges of corruption among Members. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

Form of resolution authorizing a general investigation of the Departments of the Government in 1876. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

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**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(16) Forms of Resolutions Authorizing—Continued.**

- Form of resolutions providing for the Kansas investigation of 1856. Volume **I**, section **826**.
- Form of resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the charges against Judge Swayne. Volume **III**, section **2469**.
- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation into the conduct of Judge Jenkins. Volume **III**, section **2519**.
- Form of resolution providing for investigation of charges against a Senator. Volume **III**, sections **1837, 1838**.
- Form of resolution authorizing the investigation of the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **481**.
- Form of resolution providing for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and authorizing a subcommittee to exercise powers delegated to the committee. Volume **VI**, section **530**.
- Discussion as to wherein a resolution authorizing an investigation was deficient. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

(17) Demanding Evidence of Members.

- The House has by resolution demanded of certain of its Members the production of papers and information. Volume **III**, section **1811**.
- The House by resolution called on two of its Members to state what they knew concerning charges against the Chief of the Army, then under discussion. Volume **III**, section **1726**.
- A committee asserted the power of the House to arrest and imprison recalcitrant Members in order to compel obedience to its summons. Volume **VI**, section **537**.
- Instance wherein a Member declined to obey a summons to appear and testify before a committee of the House. Volume **VI**, section **537**.
- A committee having summoned a Member to testify as to statements made by him in debate, he protested that it was an invasion of his constitutional privilege. Volume **VI**, section **537**.

(18) Examination of Members and Officers of the Other House.

- Either House may request by message but not command the attendance of a Member of the other House. Volume **III**, section **1768**.
- According to the parliamentary law neither House compels its Members to attend the other House in obedience to a request. Volume **III**, section **1768**.
- When the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III**, sections **1790, 1791**.
- A message requesting the attendance of a Member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.
- An instance wherein a committee of the House took the testimony of a Senator, although consent of the Senate had not been obtained (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1795**.
- A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III**, section **1794**.
- A committee of the House having summoned certain Senators by subpoena, the summons was either disregarded or obeyed under protest. Volume **III**, sections **1792, 1793**.
- The Senate neglected to respond to a request of the House that a Senator be permitted to attend a House committee. Volume **III**, section **1794**.
- 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 Senate has not considered that its privilege forbade the House to summon one of its officers as a witness. Volume **III**, section **1798**.
- The Secretary of the Senate obeyed a subpoena duces tecum of a House investigating committee. Volume **III**, section **1797**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(18) Examination of Members and Officers of the Other House—Continued.**

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**.

(19) Subpoenas.—Signing and Issue of, in General.

The Clerk attests and affixes the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House. Volume **I**, section **251**.

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**.

A committee not being able to decide the question of issuing certain subpoenas authorized a member of the committee to exhibit its journal so that the House might act. Volume **III**, section **1802**.

Subpoenas issued by a committee of the Senate summoning witnesses to testify in an investigation authorized by the Senate are as if issued by the Senate itself. Volume **VI**, section **341**.

(20) Subpoenas.—Signing and Issue of, During Recesses.

The Speaker may be authorized and directed to issue subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1806**.

An investigating committee being empowered to sit during recess, the Speaker was authorized and directed to sign subpoenas as during a session. Volume **III**, section **1753**.

By concurrent resolution the two Houses empowered the Vice-President and Speaker to sign subpoenas during a recess of Congress. Volume **III**, section **1763**.

(21) Subpoenas.—Forms of.

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

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

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

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**.

(22) Subpoenas.—Service and Return of.

The House sometimes directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the sittings of a committee and serve the subpoenas. Volume **III**, section **1753**.

A Sergeant-at-Arms, serving subpoenas for a committee, makes his return and it is entered on the journal of the committee. Volume **III**, section **1800**.

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**.

A subpoena served by a deputy did not contain certificate of the deputy's appointment. Volume **III**, section **1695**.

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

(23) Witnesses, Generally. See also "Committees."

Witnesses having declined to testify, hearings were discontinued. Volume **VI**, section **387**.

The rules provide for the rate of compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before the House or its committees. Volume **VI**, section **393**.

Decisions of the Supreme Court relating to immunity of witnesses testifying in congressional investigations. Volume **VI**, section **354**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(24) Subpoenas Duces Tecum.**

Discussion as to the use of the subpoena duces tecum in procuring papers from public officers. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

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**.

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

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

(25) Procuring Papers of the Executive.

Discussion of the right of the House to demand papers from a public officer. Volume **III**, section **1700**.

A committee of the House declined to prefer any charge against a public officer before requiring him to furnish certain records of his office. Volume **III**, section **1739**.

In 1842 the House vigorously asserted and President Tyler as vigorously denied the right of the House to all papers and information in possession of the Executive relating to subjects over which the jurisdiction of the House extended. Volume **III**, sections **1884, 1885**.

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

(26) At the Bar of the House—Various Instance of.

The case of Randall and Whitney, tried at the bar of the House for contempt in 1795. Volume **II**, sections **1599–1603**.

In the case of John Anderson the accused and witnesses were examined at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1606**.

Trial of Samuel Houston at the bar of the House for assault on a Member. Volume **III**, sections **1616–1619**.

For misappropriation of funds the House arrested its Clerk and arranged him at the bar. Volume **I**, section **287**.

The supposed author of an anonymous newspaper charge against a Member not named was arrested and interrogated at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

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

(27) At the Bar of the House.—answer of the Person Arranged.

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

An officer of the House being arranged for neglect of duty, it was voted that he might answer orally. Volume **I**, section **291**.

A person arranged for contempt submitted a statement in writing, which did not appear in full in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

The written answer of a Senator to charges made against him was returned by the Senate because it contained irrelevant matter. Volume **II**, section **1264**.

(28) At the Bar of the House.—Method of Examination.

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

Method of examining witnesses through the Speaker in a contempt case tried at the bar of the House in 1795. Volume **II**, section **1602**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(28) At the Bar of the House.—Method of Examination—Continued.**

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions propounded to him were first approved by the House. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

When a case is on trial at the bar of the House Members are examined in their places. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question, and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

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

A person under examination at the bar of the house withdrew while the house passed on a request made by him. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

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

According to the parliamentary law questions asked a witness are recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answers of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committee. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions and answers were recorded in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

(29) Jurisdiction Over Propositions to Make.

Resolutions or orders for the creation of select committees to make investigations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4322**.

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, section **4322**.

A direction to a committee to make an investigation, being an addition to its duties and therefore a change of the rules, should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Volume **IV**, sections **4323**, **4324**.

The several expenditures committees may make investigations with or without specific direction from the House, but authority must be obtained of the House for compelling testimony. Volume **IV**, section **4316**.

The Committee on Labor has exercised general jurisdiction of propositions to make investigations as to the conditions of laboring people, labor troubles, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4245**.

(30) Power to Send for Persons and Papers.

Witnesses are summoned in pursuance and by virtue of the authority conferred on a committee to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **1750**.

A question as to the authorization required to enable a committee to compel testimony. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

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

A Committee of the Whole, charged with an investigation in 1792, was given the power to send for persons and papers. Volume **III**, section **1804**.

In 1877 the House, in the course of an investigation of the recent Presidential election, compelled the production of telegrams by an employee of the company having actual custody of them. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

An official of a telegraph company not being in actual possession of dispatches demanded by the House, proceedings for contempt were discontinued. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

The right to coerce the attendance of witnesses in an inquiry for legislative purposes was discussed in the Hyatt case. Volume **III**, section **1722**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(30) Power to Send for Persons and Papers—Continued.**

In 1877 the Senate, after discussion, decided that certain telegrams relating to the Presidential election should be produced by a witness. Volume **III**, section **1723**.

A motion to refer may specify that the reference be to a select committee of a stated number of Members and may endow this committee with power to send for persons and papers. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

Instance of legislation directing and empowering executive officers of the Government to investigate and report. Volume **III**, section **1765**.

The Federal courts may be made by act of Congress, an agency for compelling testimony before a commission. Volume **III**, sections **1766**, **1767**.

(31) Expenses of.

Authorization of an appropriation for an investigation is not construed to include authorization of an appropriation for demonstrating results of such investigation. Volume **VII**, section **1259**.

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

Instance wherein the Senate increased the limit of expenditure originally provided for a select committee. Volume **VI**, section **384**.

The House in providing for the expenses of a committee of investigation has limited both the amount and purpose of its expenditures. Volume **VI**, section **389**.

Expenditures by various select and joint committees of investigation, as reported by the Clerk of the House. Volume **VI**, section **390**.

(32) In General.

A standing committee of the House, to which had been referred the report of a joint select committee of investigation, concluded it was not authorized to review the evidence or pass judgment on the findings so referred, and that the only duty which devolved upon it was to present to the House bills designed to carry into effect the recommendations of the committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

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

A joint resolution created a select committee (in effect a commission), composed of Members of the House, and authorized it to report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

A committee of investigation expressed the opinion that the appearance as lobbyists of former Senators and former Members of the House should be discouraged. Volume **VI**, section **372**.

Review of decisions of the Supreme Court relative to the scope and extent of congressional investigations. Volume **VI**, section **354**.

A person summoned as a witness before a select committee of the Senate declined to testify on the ground that the authorization under which the examining committee purported to act had expired. Volume **VI**, section **386**.

Instance wherein a special committee of investigation was authorized to sit after adjournment of the current Congress and report to the succeeding Congress. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

The authority of its committee to pursue an investigation having been challenged, the Senate passed a further resolution confirming the authority previously sought to be conferred. Volume **VI**, section **386**.

The terms of a resolution creating and empowering a committee of investigation have not always been strictly construed. Volume **VI**, section **372**.

Instance wherein the House adopted the report of a committee of investigation. Volume **VI**, section **395**.

INVESTIGATIONS—Continued.**(32) In General—Continued.**

A committee of the House empowered and instructed to make an investigation was by resolution of the House authorized to employ counsel and accountants. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

Various instances of investigations by the House. Volume **VI**, section **356**.

Resolutions providing for investigations in the departments of the Government come within the jurisdiction of the several expenditures committees and not the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2045**.

Orders or resolutions directing committees of the House to make investigations are considered by the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2048**.

Witnesses are summoned in pursuance of and by virtue of the authority conferred on a committee to send for persons and papers. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

INVITATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At joint sessions of the two Houses the presiding officer of the House extending the invitation occupies the Chair. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

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

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

IOWA

House election cases from:

Thirty-first Congress.—Miller v. Thompson. Volume **I**, sections **815–819**.

Thirty-fourth Congress.—Clark v. Hall. Volume **I**, section **832**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—Byington v. Vandever. Volume **I**, section **490**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Holmes, Wilson, Sapp, and Carpenter. Volume **I**, section **525**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Cook v. Cutts. Volume **II**, sections **956–958**.

Forty-ninth Congress.—Campbell v. Weaver. Volume **II**, section **1002**.

Senate election cases from:

Thirty-fourth Congress.—James Harlan. Volume **I**, section **844**.

Sixty-first Congress.—Hepburn v. Jamieson. Volume **VI**, section **120**.

Sixty-second Congress.—Murphy v. Haugen. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

Sixty-fifth Congress.—Steele v. Scott. Volume **VI**, section **146**.

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Steck v. Brookhart. Volume **VI**, section **172**.

IRREGULARITIES IN ELECTIONS. See "Elections of Representatives."**IRRELEVANCY.**

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

A Member required to yield the floor because of persistent irrelevancy in debate was held not to have forfeited the right to propose and debate amendments to subsequent paragraph. Volume **VIII**, section **2595**.

In debating a question of personal privilege a Member may not discuss extraneous or irrelevant matters. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

A Member recognized to debate a question of personal privilege may not yield to another to propound irrelevant questions or inject extraneous subjects. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

IRRIGATION.

A bill transferring to a water users' association the operation and maintenance of an irrigation project financed by the Government, without relinquishing the lien of the Government for funds expended, was held to be a private bill. Volume **VII**, section **871**.

The disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and not that of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **2034**.

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

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

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION, COMMITTEE ON.

Recent history of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, Section 32 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2031**.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **2035**.

The Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation has reported on propositions to authorize interstate compacts and agreements relative to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes. Volume **VII**, section **2033**.

The disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation and not that of the Committee on Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **2034**.

Preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **2032**.

Legislative propositions relating to the care of waters on arid public lands belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands and not the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **1931**.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. Volume **IV**, section **4307**. The rule gives to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands jurisdiction of subjects relating to the irrigation of arid lands. Volume **IV**, section **4307**.

Examples of the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands. Volume **IV**, section **4308**.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

The Committee on Public Lands exercises a preliminary jurisdiction over the subject of irrigation. Volume **IV**, section **4195**.
 An amendment providing for a system of irrigating arid lands was held not go be germane to the river and habor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4128**.

IRWIN, RICHARD B.

In 1874 the House imprisoned in the common jail a contumacious witness, Richard B. Irwin, who contended that the inquiry proposed by the House committee was unauthorized and exceeded the power of the House. Volume **III**, sections **1690, 1691**.

IRWIN, THOMAS.

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Thomas Irwin in 1859. Volume **III**, section **2500**.

ISLANDS.

The rule gives to the Committee on Insular Affairs jurisdiction of all subjects, other than revenue and appropriations, relating to the islands which came to the United States by the Spanish treaty of 1899. Volume **IV**, section **4213**.
 The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4214**. Volume **VII**, section **1947**.
 The Committee on Insular Affairs has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Philippine Islands. Volume **VII**, section **1948**.

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JACKSON, ANDREW, PRESIDENT.

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1591**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

President Jackson declined to furnish to the Senate a copy of a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1887**.

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his administration. Volume **III**, section **1737**.

In 1842 a committee of the House discussed the act of President Jackson in writing above his signature of approval a memorandum as to his construction of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

JACKSON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Georgia election case of Jackson v. Wayne in the Second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **708, 709**.

The New York election case of Monroe v. Jackson in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **814**.

The West Virginia election case of Smith v. Jackson in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **581-588**.

The Maryland election case of Jackson v. Smith in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **711**.

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The South Carolina election cases of Jacobs v. Lever, Meyers v. Patterson, and Prioleau v. Legare in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

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The Iowa election case of Hepburn v. Jamieson in the Sixth-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **120**.

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

JAPANESE.

The subject of immigration of Chinese and Japanese is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4172**.

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The election case of Jayne and Todd, from Dakota, in the Thirty-eight Congress. Volume **I**, section **619**.

The election case of Todd v. Jayne, from the Territory of Dakota, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **852, 853**.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **V**, section **6757**. Volume **VII**, section **1029**. Volume **VIII**, section **3330**.

A motion to suspend the rules applies to the parliamentary law of Jefferson's Manual as well as to the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **6796**.

Discussion of the authority and importance of Jefferson's Manual in the law of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1049**.

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JEFFERSON'S MANUAL—Continued.

Jefferson's Manual and Hinds' Precedents are cited by the Supreme Court as authorities in parliamentary procedure. Volume **VI**, section **343**.

Although not formally adopted as a part of the rules of the Senate, Jefferson's Manual has been cited as authoritative in Senate decisions on parliamentary procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **2517**.

In the Senate it was held that while Jefferson's Manual was not to be regarded as a direct authority, it was to be considered as exercising an influence in Senate procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **3382**.

Jefferson's Manual is recognized, in as far as applicable, as a part of the rules of the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2501**.

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The Connecticut election case of Jodoin v. Higgins in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **90**.

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

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In the first inquiry the House decided not to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2407**.
On the report from the Committee on Reconstruction the House voted the impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III**, sections **2408-2443**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

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A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.

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A Senator, member of a joint commission created by law and appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two House, respectively, tendered his resignation in the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **4446**.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

- (1) **In general.**
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- (4) **Authorization of.—By statute.**
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- (9) **Reports of.**
- (10) **Of investigation.**
- (11) **Of ceremony.**
- (12) **On the Library.**
- (13) **On Printing.**
- (14) **On Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.**
- (15) **On Enrolled Bills.**

(1) In General.

Joint committees are used infrequently in the legislative practice of the two Houses of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4408**.

An instance wherein credentials of persons claiming to be Members-elect were referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **I**, section **361**.

A joint committee was chosen in 1821 to consider and report to the two Houses whether or not it was expedient to make provision to admit Missouri to the Union. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

An instance where a joint committee asked of the President the return of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

In early days a joint committee took enrolled bills to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3432**.

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

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

Suit having been filed against members of a joint committee, the House granted permission to the members of the part of the House to enter appearance in response to judicial process, while the Senate declared it to be an invasion of constitutional privilege and directed the Senate members of the committee to make no appearance in response thereto. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(1) In General.**—Continued.

Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2050**.

(2) Authorization of.—By Joint or Concurrent Resolutions.

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rules for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.

Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III**, section **1999**.

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

Sometimes the two Houses, by concurrent action, join two of their standing committees and constitute them a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4412–4416**.

By joint resolution a joint committee was created, empowered, and instructed to make an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **380**.

(3) Authorization of.—By Simple and Separate Resolutions.

The two Houses, by simple and separate resolutions, sometimes appoint committees to confer and report. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

When a joint committee is authorized by simple resolution the resolution itself does not have the concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4411**.

The House sometimes appoint a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate in relation to some question of moment. Volume **I**, section **3**.

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

An early instance wherein committees of the two Houses held a conference, not over disagreements to amendments, but over proposed legislation. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

The conference managers from the two Houses constitute practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. Volume **V**, section **6334**.

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

(4) Authorization of.—By Statute.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4419**.

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

The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV**, section **4338**.

The Joint Committee on Printing, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

The Joint Committee on Printing has executive duties conferred by statute. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

The statutes empower either branch of the Joint Committee on Printing to act in case of the non-existence of the other. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

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

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(5) Appointment, Membership, and Voting.**

The Speaker sometimes appoints the House's portion of a proposed joint committee before the Senate has concurred in constituting the committee. Volume **IV**, section **4426**.

The House by special order provided for election of House members of a joint select committee previously authorized by law. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

Each House notifies the other by message of appointments of or changes in its membership on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4417**, **4418**.

In 1821 the House ordered that its members of the select committee on the admission of Missouri be elected by ballot. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

A joint committee votes per capita, and not as representatives of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4425**.

Although a joint committee votes per capita, the membership from the House is usually larger than that from the Senate. Volume **IV**, sections **4426–4430**.

In the early days the House insisted on the larger portion of the membership of a joint committee, and that the quorum and votes should be on a per capita basis. Volume **IV**, section **4431**.

The joint committee which arranged for the electoral count of 1857 consisted of a larger number of Representatives than Senators as had been the practice previously in reference to similar committees. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

Instance wherein the Senate insisted on an equal representation on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4410**.

Membership on joint committees created by statute is not an office in the contemplation of the constitutional provision prohibiting Members of Congress from holding simultaneously other offices under the United States. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

A vacancy on a special committee created by joint resolution was filled by a further joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

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

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

Resignations addressed to the Speaker or the House may be withdrawn at any time before action is taken thereon. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

Forms of resignations and of resolutions providing for election of Members to fill vacancies on joint committees. Volume **VII**, section 2170.

(6) Quorum, Chairman, and Clerk.

The constitution of a joint committee, its quorum, chairman, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

A quorum of a joint committee seems to have been considered to be a majority of the whole number rather than a majority of the membership from each House. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

The first named of the Senate Members acted as chairman of the Joint Committee on Conduct of the War. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

An instance wherein a joint select committee elected its chairman. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

The clerk of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was sworn. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

(7) Duration of, Sittings in Recess, etc.

A joint select committee expires with the session. Volume **IV**, section **4420**.

A joint select committee expires on submitting its final report. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(7) Duration of, Sittings in Recess, etc.**—Continued.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution have assumed to extend the powers of a joint committee beyond the adjustment of Congress, but later action seems to recognize a law as the proper instrumentality for such purpose. Volume **IV**, sections **4437–4444**.

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

Joint committees are authorized to sit during recess of Congress by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, sections **4434, 4435**.

While the Joint Committee on Printing is empowered by law to discharge certain executive duties when Congress is not in session, this committee may not be authorized to perform legislative functions prior to its election in an ensuing Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2098**.

(8) Reference of Matters to, Instructions, etc.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House Members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

A joint committee may be instructed by the two Houses acting concurrently or by either House acting independently. Volume **IV**, sections **4421–4423**.

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

A bill introduced by a member of a joint committee, on the subject for consideration of which the committee had been created, properly would be referred to such joint committee and when reported would be referred to its appropriate calendar. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

(9) Reports of.

A joint committee may report to both Houses, or to either House, according to its instructions. Volume **VI**, sections **4421–4423**.

A joint committee may report in either House. Volume **IV**, section **4432**. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

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

An example of a joint report signed by Members of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

Committees of the two Houses acting jointly to devise a plan for the electoral count of 1821 reported different propositions, whereat misunderstanding arose. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

Discussion of the procedure in the presentation and reference of reports from commissions created by law and from joint committees of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, Section **371**.

(10) Of Investigation.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution constituted a joint committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1763, 1764**.

A joint committee has ordered a contumacious witness into custody. Volume **III**, section **1720**.

A witness having declined to testify before a joint committee, a question arose as to whether one House or both should take proceedings to punish for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1721**.

A joint committee having taken testimony which incidentally related to the right of a Member to his seat, the same was reported to the House. Volume **I**, section **607**.

Testimony taken before a joint select committee tending to impeach the official characters of a Senator and a Representative, the committee ordered the testimony to be reported to each House. Volume **III**, section **1854**.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War ordered that less than a quorum should be sufficient to take testimony. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(10) Of Investigation**—Continued.

Expenditures by various select and joint committees of investigation, as reported by the Clerk of the House. Volume **VI**, section **390**.

(11) Of Ceremony.

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

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States (but no Vice-President) made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **III**, sections **1998, 1999**.

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

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

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

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect and Vice-President of the United States made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **451**.

The concurrent resolution creating a joint committee authorized to arrange for the quadrennial inauguration ceremonies is considered sufficient authorization for the necessary appropriations for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **452**.

(12) On the Library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2084**.

The powers of the Joint Committee on the Library reside with the Senate portion in the recess after the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

Bills providing for location and construction of memorials belong to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2085**.

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.

(13) On Printing.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Printing. Section 57 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on Printing, section 42 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2092**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(13) On Printing—Continued.**

The Joint Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office. Volume **VII**, section **2096**.

The Joint Committee on Printing have power to regulate the printing of documents to the demand, with certain limits. Volume **V**, section **7327**.

The Joint Committee on Printing may order printed extra copies of a bill, document, etc., at a cost not to exceed \$200 in any one instance. Volume **V**, section **7319**. Volume **VIII**, section **3665**.

The insertion of maps and diagrams in the Congressional Record is within the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**. Volume **VIII**, section **3500**.

The statute requires that requests for permission to insert illustrations in the Record be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing through the chairman of the respective House in which the speech desired to be illustrated may be delivered, and motions for the insertions of illustrations are not in order in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3501**.

The arrangement, style, etc., of the Congressional Record is prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**. Volume **VIII**, section **3500**.

The Congressional Directory is compiled under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7342**.

Neither House may by order or simple resolution infringe upon the prerogatives vested by law in the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **VII**, section **2097**.

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

Discussion of the functions of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

(14) On Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, section 44, Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers jurisdiction over "all proposed legislation concerning the disposition of useless executive papers." Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to the destruction of useless papers in the executive departments. Volume **VII**, section **2166**.

(15) On Enrolled Bills.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, section 43 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2099**.

JOINT MEETING. See also "Electoral Count."

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOINT MEETING—Continued.

In 1913 President Wilson resumed the custom of delivering messages in the form of an address before the joint session of the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session to receive the President's message was held to be of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3335**.

A Member rising to interrogate the President during the delivery of a message before a joint session of the two Houses would address the President and not the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3337**.

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

At joint sessions of the two Houses the presiding officer of the House extending the invitation occupies the Chair. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

Instance wherein a concurrent resolution was passed on the last day of one session providing for a joint meeting of the two Houses on the second day of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3336**.

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

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) **Nature of, as related to bills.**

(2) **Uses of.**

(3) **When not used.**

(4) **Forms of.**

(5) **Consideration and passage of.**

(1) Nature of, as Related to Bills.

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

The relative uses of bills and joint resolutions discussed. Volume **IV**, sections **3370–3373**.

To a bill proposing one mode of arranging the Presidential succession an amendment proposing a joint resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment on a plan differing as to details was held germane. Volume **V**, section **5582**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a bill by amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3374**.

Under rules of the House which have now disappeared it was held that a resolution of the House might not by amendment be changed to a joint resolution or bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3376**, **3377**.

(2) Uses of.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are submitted by joint resolutions. Volume **V**, sections **7029**, **7040**.

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

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

Notice to a foreign government of the abrogation of a treaty is authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

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

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

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

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

An error in a bill that has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **3519**. Volume **VII**, section **1092**.

JOINT RESOLUTION—Continued.**(2) Uses of—Continued.**

Authorization to deviate from the form prescribed for bills is properly conferred by joint resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1035**.

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

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

(3) When Not Used.

Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III**, sections **1998**, **1999**.

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rule for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.

Joint resolutions are not required for calling for information from the Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1876**.

(4) Forms of.

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

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

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

The Clerk is required to certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions. Volume **I**, section **251**.

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

A joint resolution may be changed to a concurrent resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1043**, **1044**, **1046**.

A concurrent resolution may be changed to a joint resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1037**, **1045**.

A Senate joint resolution changed by amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution is still a Senate measure and the enacting clause conforms to that requirement. Volume **VII**, section **1044**.

(5) Consideration and Passage of.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

A division of the question may not be demanded on the passage of a joint resolution. Volume **V**, sections **6145**, **6146**.

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

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

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

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are, when passed, filed with the Secretary of State by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

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

It has been conclusively settled that a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution should not be presented to the President for his approval. Volume **V**, section **7040**.

JOINT RULES.

In 1876 the joint rules were abrogated, the action being accompanied by discussion in both Houses, and subsequent efforts to restore them have failed. Volume **V**, sections **6782–6787**. History of certain of the joint rules and their abrogation in 1876. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rules jurisdiction of all proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, “and order of business.” Volume **IV**, section **4321**.

The right of the Committee on Rules to report at any time is confined strictly to reports pertaining to the rules, joint rules, and order of business. Volume **VIII**, sections **2254–2256**.

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

A concurrent resolution, suspending a joint rule, is agreed to by majority vote. Volume **V**, sections **6788, 6789**.

In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.

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

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

The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V**, section **6595**.

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

A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.

The former joint rule providing for the electoral count (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

JONES, ELECTION CASE OF.

The prima facie election case of Doty and Jones, from Wisconsin Territory, in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **569**.

The election case of Doty v. Jones, from Wisconsin Territory, in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **403**.

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

The Louisiana election case of Jones v. Mann in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

The Alabama election case of Jones v. Shelley in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **714**.

The Virginia election case of McDonald v. Jones in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **436**.

The Senate election case of Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice, from Arkansas, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **389**.

JONES, JOHN W., of Virginia, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjournments. Volume **V**, sections **6709, 6715**.

Call of House. Volume **IV**, section **2983**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4708, 4743, 4761, 4883**.

Debate. Volume **V**, sections **5192, 5198**.

Disorder. Volume **II**, section **1651**.

Disqualifying personal interest. Volume **V**, section **5958**.

General debate. Volume **V**, section **5214**.

Hour of daily meeting. Volume **I**, section **115**.

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Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2804, 2858**.

JONES, JOHN W., of Virginia, Speaker—Continued.

- Lay on table, motion to. Volume **V**, section **5417**.
- Petitions. Volume **IV**, section **3357**.
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- Speaker. Volume **II**, sections **1359, 1360, 1368**.
- Vetoed bills. Volume **IV**, section **3544**.
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JONES, WESLEY L., of Washington, Presiding Officer.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 - Conferences. Volume **VIII**, sections **3273, 3324**.
 - Revenue bills. Volume **VI**, section **317**.

JOURNAL.

- (1) **The constitutional, official record.**
- (2) **Form and style of.**
- (3) **Preparation and distribution of.**
- (4) **A record of proceedings only.**
- (5) **Power of the House to control the entries in.**
- (6) **Rescinding and expunging entries in.**
- (7) **Matters in, and assumptions as to quorum.**
- (8) **Matters entered in.—Its own amendment and approval.**
- (9) **Matters entered in.—Correction of the Congressional Record.**
- (10) **Matters entered in.—Adjournment, meeting, organization, etc.**
- (11) **Matters entered in.—Communications to the House.**
- (12) **Matters entered in.—Addresses, etc., of Speaker and Members.**
- (13) **Matters entered in.—Motions.**
- (14) **Matters entered in.—Objections.**
- (15) **Matters entered in.—Votes in general.**
- (16) **Matters entered in.—Votes by yeas and nays.**
- (17) **Matters entered in.—Votes by ballot.**
- (18) **Matters entered in.—Names of Members answering on call.**
- (19) **Matters entered in.—Petitions and bills.**
- (20) **Matters entered in.—Reports in general.**
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- (24) **Matters entered in.—Questions of order and decisions thereon.**
- (25) **Matters entered in.—Calls to order.**
- (26) **Matters entered in.—Censure of a Member.**
- (27) **Matters entered in.—Answer of a person arranged at the bar.**
- (28) **Matters entered in.—Oaths and examination of witnesses at the bar.**
- (29) **Matters entered in.—Speaker's certificate as to a contumacious witness.**
- (30) **Matters entered in.—In general.**
- (31) **Reading of.—General requirements.**
- (32) **Reading of.—Business before and during.**
- (33) **Amendment of.—Speaker's preliminary revisal.**
- (34) **Amendment of.—Not usual after approval.**
- (35) **Amendment of.—The motion, its precedence, etc.**
- (36) **Amendment of.—Matter not to be placed in, by indirection.**
- (37) **Amendment of.—To correct a vote.**
- (38) **Amendment of.—In general.**

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- (39) **Approval of.**
- (40) **Protest not entered in, as of right.**
- (41) **Entries for occasions of ceremony.**
- (42) **Entries for electoral count and administration of the oath to the President.**
- (43) **As to impeachments.—Entries in House Journal.**
- (44) **As to impeachments.—Of the Senate sitting for the trial.**
- (45) **Of a select or standing committee.**

(1) The Constitutional, Official Record.

The Constitutional requires the House to keep and publish a Journal, excepting from publication such parts as require secrecy. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

The Journal, and not the Congressional Record, is the official record of the proceedings of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2727**.

A discussion of the nature and functions of the Journal (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

The written Journal of the House has been preserved, either in the original draft or in a copy. Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

Certified extracts of the Journal are admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **2810**.

A Senate committee concluded that the Journal entries of a legislative body were conclusive as to all the proceedings had, and might not be contradicted by ex parte evidence. Volume **I**, section **563**.

A charge by a Member that the Journal of the House had been mutilated by the Speaker was made a question of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1363**.

(2) form and Style of.

The House in early days fixed the title of the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2728**.

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

While the Journal ought to be a correct transcript of proceedings the House has not insisted on a strict chronological order of entries. Volume **IV**, section **2815**.

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

The Senate, in 1867, discontinued the use in the Journal of the word "Honorable" before the name of a Senator. Volume **IV**, section **2883**.

(3) Preparation and Distribution of.

It is the duty of the Clerk to print and distribute the Journal. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The preparation and reading of the Journal is not prevented by the death of the officer having it in charge. Volume **I**, section **237**.

The office of Journal Clerk and its requirements (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2644**.

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

(4) A Record of Proceedings Only.

The Journal records acts, but not the reasons thereof. Volume **IV**, section **2811**.

The Journal records the proceeding simply, and not the circumstances attending it. Volume **IV**, section **2812**.

The Journal is a record of proceedings simply, and does not record the statements or opinions of Members. Volume **IV**, sections **2817–2820**.

The House once allowed a Member to insert in the Journal a declaration of his reasons for a vote. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

The declaration of a Delegate on a public question being presented for insertion in the Journal and read was recorded in the Journal, whereupon the House declined to expunge it. Volume **IV**, section **2808**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(4) A Record of Proceedings Only—Continued.**

A Member, in a letter asking to be excused from committee service, gave reasons derogatory to another Member, whereupon it was held that the Journal should record only the fact that the request was made in writing. Volume **IV**, section **2873**.

An instance wherein the House by vote allowed an explanation of a motion to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2783**.

On a rare occasion, and by special direction of the House, the Journal was made to state the reason of an adjournment. Volume **V**, section **7122**.

While the Journal does not record the reasons for an adjournment, such reasons may be inserted by special direction of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2816**.

(5) Power of the House to Control the Entries in.

In amending the Journal the House may decide as to what are proceedings, even to the extent of omitting things actually done or of recording things not done. Volume **IV**, section **2784**.

The Journal being correct, the Speaker nevertheless entertained a motion to amend it so as to cause it to state what was not the fact, leaving the House to decide on the propriety of the action. Volume **IV**, section **2785**.

The Speaker held that he could not prevent a majority of the House from so amending the Journal as to undo an actual transaction. Volume **IV**, sections **3091–3093**.

Instance wherein an act performed by the Speaker under the rules was reversed by an amendment changing the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **3091–3093**.

The House has nullified an order by rescinding the record of it in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2787**.

The House declined to allow amendment of the Journal entry of a motion which was recorded exactly as made. Volume **IV**, section **2783**.

An instance wherein the Senate, after discussion, declined so to amend the Journal as to state what was not the actual fact. Volume **IV**, section **2786**.

Instance wherein the Speaker ruled out of order a motion to amend the Journal by inserting a record of proceedings that became null through errors. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

It is in order to move to amend the Journal by inserting what the House has refused to hear read. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

Because of the rule requiring every motion made and not withdrawn to be entered on the Journal, it was held not in order to amend the Journal by striking out a resolution actually offered. Volume **IV**, section **2789**.

(6) Rescinding and Expunging Entries in.

The House has rescinded a resolution recorded in the Journal of a preceding Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **2792, 2793**.

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

The Speaker has ruled out of order a motion to expunge a portion of the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2790, 2791**.

Reference to the consideration of the resolution expunging from the Senate Journal the censure of President Jackson (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

(7) Matters in, and Assumptions as to Quorum.

The absence of a quorum should appear from the Journal, if a legislative act is to be vacated for such reason. Volume **IV**, section **2962**.

The assumption that a quorum was present when the House acted being uncontradicted by the Journal, it may not be overthrown by expressions of opinion by Members individually. Volume **IV**, section **2961**.

(8) Matters Entered in.—Its Own Amendment and Approval.

The Journal makes no mention of its own approval except when a question is raised and a vote taken. Volume **IV**, section **2780**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(8) Matters Entered in.—Its Own Amendment and Approval**—Continued.

It was the early practice to record in the Journal all motions to amend the Journal, but in later years the rule has not been adhered to always. Volume **IV**, sections **2775–2779**.

Instance wherein a correction of the Journal was recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2816**.

(9) Matters Entered in.—Correction of the Congressional Record.

A correction of the Congressional Record, which involves a motion and a vote, is recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2877**.

(10) Matters Entered in.—Adjournment, Meeting, Organization, etc.

The hour at which the House adjourns each day is entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6740**.

An early instance wherein the proclamation of the President convening Congress was not printed in the Journal (footnote). Volume **I**, section **12**.

In the later practice the proclamation of the President convening Congress appears in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2878–2882**.

The Journal specifies by name, the Members taking the oath, and at times the form of oath taken. Volume **IV**, section **2866**.

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

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

Where the Speaker names a Member to preside during the remainder of a day's sitting the Journal properly records the fact. Volume **IV**, sections **2849, 2850**.

(11) Matters Entered in.—Communications to the House.

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

Only on special occasions are communications addressed to the Speaker recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2835**.

A paper presented in the House by a Member in response to the order of the House is mentioned in the Journal, but not printed in full. Volume **III**, section **1811**.

The practice is not uniform as to whether or not a Member's letter of resignation should appear in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2868–2872**.

The executive of a State having notified the House of the death of a Member, the Speaker directed the notice to be inserted in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7130**.

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

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**.

Instance wherein resolutions of thanks from a foreign nation were ordered to be entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1550**.

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**.

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

While it is the practice to print memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1024**.

(12) Matters Entered in.—Addresses, etc., of Speaker and Members.

The address of the Speaker on taking the chair, as well as his remarks on leaving it, is often entered on the Journal without special order (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1362**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(12) Matters Entered in.—Addresses, etc., of Speaker and Members—Continued.**

The practice has not been uniform as to the recording of the addresses of Speakers in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2851**.

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

The remarks of the Speaker announcing the death of John Quincy Adams were printed in full in the Journal by order of the House. Volume **V**, section **7160**.

The Speaker having appealed to the House for an investigation, the House ordered his address to be entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

The Speaker having made a verbal statement concerning a communication returned by him to the governor of a State, the Journal simply recorded the fact that such a statement was made. Volume **IV**, section **2834**.

When Members apologize for disorderly proceedings which the House has allowed to pass without taking action, the apology has not usually been entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, sections **1658–1662**.

An apology of Members for an assault committed the Committee of the Whole was not placed in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1652**.

The refusal of leave to make a personal explanation is not recorded in the Journal, but as to the granting of such leave the practice is not uniform. Volume **IV**, sections **2863, 2864**.

An attempt of a Member to speak when debate is not in order is not noticed in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2861, 2862**.

The Senate declined to permit an ex-Member to print in the Journal or Record a defense of his conduct. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

(13) Matters Entered in.—Motions.

Every motion entertained by the Speaker shall be entered on the Journal, with the name of the Member making it, unless it be withdrawn the same day. Volume **V**, section **5300**.

It is the usual practice that motions, points of order, and appeals not entertained by the Speaker shall not appear in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2844–2846**.

A motion which is not entertained by the Speaker is not entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2813**.

(14) Matters Entered in.—Objections.

The Journal does not record the name of a Member objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2865**.

(15) Matters Entered in.—Votes in General.

The Journal should record every vote and state in general terms the subject of it. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

The Journal records the result of a vote in figures only when the yeas and nays are taken. Volume **IV**, section **2827**.

The request of a Member to be excused from voting, or his refusal to vote, may be recorded in the Journal, but his reasons therefor, or even the fact that he offered reasons, may not be recorded. Volume **IV**, sections **2821–2824**.

The Journal does not record the names of Members not voting. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

(16) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Yeas and Nays.

The Constitution provides that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal at the desire of one-fifth of those present. Volume **IV**, section **2726**. Volume **V**, section **6011**.

In 1890 Mr. Speaker Reed directed the Clerk to enter on the Journal as part of the record of a yeas and nays vote names of Members present but not voting, thereby establishing a quorum of record. Volume **IV**, section **2895**.

The Speaker's vote is recorded at the end of the roll or after it. Volume **V**, section **5965**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(16) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Yeas and Nays—Continued.**

The refusal of the yeas and nays by the House is not recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2828**.

In early and rare instances the names of absent Members have been by consent of the House recorded in the Journal among the yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

There is no rule requiring the names of those not voting on a call of the yeas and nays to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2739**.

By practice founded on a former rule the names of those not voting on a roll call are recorded in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

On a vote on passing a bill, returned with the objections of the President, the yeas and nays are required to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

(17) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Ballot.

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

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

Early practice in journalizing a vote by ballot. Volume **V**, section **6007**.

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

(18) Matters Entered in.—Names of Members Answering on Call.

The House Journal records the names of Members answering on a call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2833**.

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

When the roll is called in Committee of the Whole on the failure of a quorum, the names of the absentees are entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2966**.

(19) Matters Entered in.—Petitions and Bills.

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

In briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal, the full list of petitioners is not given, and Members indorse on the back, or on slips attached, the name of the first petitioner only or the locality from which received. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered on the Journal and Record. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The Journal should record the name of the first signer of a petition, the number of other signers, and the general place of their residences. Volume **IV**, section **2857**.

Memorials of State legislatures were for a time spread on the Journal in full, but the practice has ceased. Volume **IV**, sections **2855**, **2856**.

Bills and resolutions presented in the House for reference under the rule are entered in the Journal and Record by title only. Volume **IV**, section **2853**.

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

Although a Member in introducing a bill may read it in full to the House, yet it would not therefore appear in full in either the Journal or Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6967**.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reports, for entry on the Journal, the date of presentation of bills to the President. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

(20) Matters Entered in.—Reports in General.

The record of reports filed with the Clerk is entered in the Journal and printed in the Record. Volume **IV**, section **3116**.

The House may by vote agree to the report of a committee, in which case it appears in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **4675**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(20) Matters Entered in.—Reports in General.—Continued.**

The report of a committee which investigated the charge that the Speaker had mutilated the Journal was, by order of the House, printed in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2836**.

A report on certain charges against the Speaker appears in the Journal in full without special order. Volume **IV**, section **4660**.

The report of a select committees on the conduct of the Speaker was voted on by the House, although it contained no order or resolution, and was spread on the Journal without direction of the House. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

The report of an investigating committee exonerating the Clerk was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **I**, section **295**.

Instance wherein a report was ordered printed in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2664**.

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

(21) Matters Entered in.—Conference Reports.

Since 1846 conference reports have generally been signed and appear in the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6481–6487**.

In the early practice it was not essential that conference reports should be either signed or printed in the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6472–6480**.

The Journal does not record in full a conference report presented merely for printing in the Record under the rule. Volume **IV**, section **2860**.

(22) Matters Entered in.—Reports of Speaker as to Duty Performed.

The Speaker having been directed to communicate with relatives of George Washington concerning the removal of his remains, copies of the correspondence were entered in the Journal without special order. Volume **V**, section **7075**.

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

(23) Matters Entered in.—Messages.

The House decided that the Journal should record not only the delivery of a message but also the withdrawal of the messenger. Volume **IV**, section **2859**.

Reference to the custom of the House of recording messages of the President in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7176**.

Accompanying documents, although referred to in a message from the President, are not read or entered on the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

Messages from the Senate and President giving notice of bills passed or approved are entered in the Journal and published in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6593**.

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

Veto messages of the President are required by the Constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

The House to which a bill is returned with the objections of the President enters the objections on the Journal and proceeds to reconsider it. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

The "House" to which a bill is to be returned by the President is a House in session with authority to receive the return and enter the President's objections on its Journal and no return can be received when the House is not in session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

The Senate having communicated the report of a breach of the Senate's privilege by a Member of the House, the House Journal records the fact but not the report. Volume **II**, section **1622**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(24) Matters Entered in.—Questions of Order and Decisions Thereon.**

The Clerk is required to note all questions of order and the decisions thereon, and print the record thereof as an appendix to the Journal. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The Journal records the rulings but not the remarks of the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **2840**.

It was the early (but is not the present) practice that a decision on a point of order should not be recorded in the Journal unless an appeal had been taken. Volume **IV**, section **2847**.

In later years, although not in the very earliest practice, the Journal has recorded the reasons for the decisions of the Speakers. Volume **IV**, section **2841**.

The Journal does not record the response of the Speaker to a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **IV**, section **2842**.

The Speaker having ruled a resolution out of order, and an appeal having been taken from the decision, it was held that the resolution should appear in the Journal in full. Volume **IV**, section **2843**.

The demand of a Member for an alleged constitutional right was held to be sufficiently journalized as point of order. Volume **IV**, section **2852**.

(25) Matters Entered in.—Calls to Order.

When the Speaker calls a Member to order for irrelevancy in debate, and the House votes that the Member may proceed, the Journal should contain a record of the transaction. Volume **IV**, section **2839**.

The Journal does not always give in full disorderly words spoken in debate and ordered to be taken down. Volume **II**, section **1251**.

The Journal may record the simple fact that a Member makes an explanation, but it does not record the act of the Speaker in calling him to order for irrelevancy. Volume **IV**, section **2837**.

It was held in the Senate that when a Senator, called to order for words spoken in debate, appealed to the Senate, the Journal should record the words. Volume **IV**, section **2838**.

(26) Matters Entered in.—Censure of a Member.

The Speaker having, by order of the House, censured a Member, the words of censure were spread on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1249**, Volume **VI**, section **236**.

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

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

(27) Matters Entered in.—Answer of a Person Arraigned at the Bar.

The Journal recorded the substance of the oral answer of an officer of the House arraigned at the bar for neglect of duty. Volume **I**, section **291**.

The Clerk being arraigned and addressing the House in his defense, the Journal merely records the fact. Volume **I**, section **287**.

Being arraigned for contempt, George F. Seward presented a written statement signed by himself and counsel, but not attested, and this answer appears in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

In the Wolcott case the respondent when arraigned presented two answers, each in writing, sworn and subscribed, one of which appears in the Journal while the other does not. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

A witness arraigned for contempt, having in his answer questioned the power of the House, was permitted to file an amended answer, which was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

In the earlier practice the response of witness arraigned at the bar of the House was never recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

The written and sworn answer of a witness arraigned for neglecting a summons did not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, sections **1674**, **1675**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(27) Matters Entered in.—Answer of a Person Arraigned at the Bar—Continued.**

Instance wherein the answer of a person arraigned for contempt was in writing but not sworn to and not recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1687**.

A person arraigned for contempt submitted a statement in writing which did not appear in full in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

The answers at the arraignment in the Woolley case were in writing and one was sworn to, but neither appears in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

When arraigned the witness Kilbourn submitted a written, unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1609**.

In the Irwin case the respondent, on being arraigned, made an oral unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

(28) Matters Entered in.—Oaths and Examination of Witnesses at the Bar.

The oath administered to a witness at the bar of the House is not recorded in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

According to the parliamentary law questions asked a witness are recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answer of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committees. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In the Irwin case the Journal does not record the responses of the witness to questions put by the Speaker. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

In the Stewart case the questions and answers at the examination were recorded in the Journal, the answers being oral and not under oath. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In a trial at the bar of the House both questions to witnesses and their answers were reduced to writing and appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions and answers were recorded in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

(29) Matters Entered in.—Speaker's Certificate as to a Contumacious Witness.

The Speaker, without order of the House and under the law, certifies the case of a contumacious witness to the district attorney, but the Journal may contain no record of his act. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

The Journal did not record the Speaker's act in certifying the Wolcott case to the district attorney. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

(30) Matters Entered in.—In General.

Proceedings of the House rendered null through discovery of errors are not properly entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

The Journal records proceedings subsequently vacated. Volume **VI**, section **635**.

The Journal and the Record record proceedings vacated under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **636**.

Proceedings expunged from the Record by order of the House are not journalized. Volume **VI**, section **582**.

A request for unanimous consent that the Journal show proceedings which did not take place was denied by the House. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

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

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

JOURNAL—Continued.**(30) Matters Entered in.—In General—Continued.**

Signatures to a motion to discharge committees are not made public until the requisite number have signed and the motion appears in the Journal and Record. Volume **VII**, section **1008**.

(31) Reading of.—General Requirements.

The reading of the Journal is dispensed with only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **2747–2750**.

Duties of the Speaker regarding the opening of the session and the reading of the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1310**.

The only Journal which may be read to the House is one that has been examined and corrected by the Speaker under the rule. Volume **IV**, section **2734**.

The reading of the Journal must be in full whenever demanded by a Member. Volume **IV**, sections **2739, 2740, 2741**. Volume **VI**, sections **627, 628**.

While the Journal must be read in full on the demand of any Member such demand comes too late after the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **626**.

The Speaker declined to entertain a motion to approve the Journal without reading in full. Volume **VI**, section **628**.

The granting by the House of unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the Journal implies unanimous consent of its approval. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

The reading of the Journal may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **625**. The Journal may neither be read nor approved until a quorum has appeared. Volume **IV**, section **2732**.

If a question as to a quorum is raised before the reading of the Journal a quorum should be ascertained to be present before the reading should begin. Volume **IV**, section **2733**. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

The Journal having been read and approved it is too late to make the point of order that a quorum was not present when it was done. Volume **IV**, section **2927**.

The question as to whether or not the Journal of the preceding day should be read until the Journals of days prior to that day have been approved. Volume **IV**, sections **2771–2773**.

The Journal of the last day of a session that has adjourned without day is not read on the first day of the succeeding session. Volume **IV**, section **2742**.

On the last legislative day of a session the Journal is sometimes read and approved as far as completed, but the practice is very unusual. Volume **IV**, section **2745**.

The presentation of a conference report is always in order, except when the Journal is being read, when the roll is being called, or when the House is dividing. Volume **V**, section **6443**.

During the interim preceding the election of speaker and adoption of rules the Journal of the proceedings is read and approved daily. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

(32) Reading of.—Business Before and During.

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

No business is in order until the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

The transaction of business is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

The transaction of business, however highly privileged, is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **630**.

An arraignment of impeachment may interrupt the reading of the Journal or business proceeding under a unanimous consent agreement. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(32) Reading of.—Business Before and During—Continued.**

The reading of the Journal may be interrupted by a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

Administration of the oath before the reading of the Journal and while a point of no quorum was pending. Volume **VI**, section **21**.

The point of no quorum may be made while the Journal is being read. Volume **VI**, section **624**. Ordinarily no business may be transacted before the reading and approval of the Journal, although for a brief period another rule prevailed as to certain highly privileged matters. Volume **IV**, sections **2752–2756**.

Before the reading of the Journal a simple motion to adjourn is in order, but a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, being the transaction of business, is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **2757**.

Members have been sworn in before the reading of the Journal. Volume **I**, section **172**.

The reading of the Journal being interrupted by disorder was resumed as soon as the House had taken action to restore order. Volume **IV**, section **2759**.

A breach of privilege which occurred during the reading of the Journal was at once disposed of, after which the reading of the Journal was concluded. Volume **II**, section **1630**.

(33) Amendment of.—Speaker's Preliminary Revisal.

The Speaker's right to examine and correct the Journal after it is made up by the Clerk has always been affirmed. Volume **IV**, sections **2735–2737**.

Discussion of the scope of the Speaker's power to correct the Journal before it is read. Volume **IV**, section **2734**.

The preliminary right of the Speaker to correct the Journal should be exercised before it is read to the House. Volume **IV**, section **2738**.

The duty of preliminary approval of the Journal, the reference of bills to committees and calendars, and similar matters of clerical routine are largely delegated by the Speaker to the Clerk at the Speaker's table. Volume **VI**, section **626**.

(34) Amendment of.—Not Usual After Approval.

After the Journal has been approved amendments should not be ordered. Volume **IV**, section **2781**.

The correction of the Journal of a day preceding the last legislative day is usually made only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **2794–2797**.

While the regular time for amending the Journal expires with its approval, yet this rule has sometimes been waived for the correction of a yea-and-nay vote. Volume **IV**, sections **2767–2769**.

The House having approved the Journal of the preceding day, a resolution to correct an alleged error in a vote of that day, which had been discussed before the vote of approval, was held not to be of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2620**.

Although the Journal had been approved, the Speaker admitted as privileged a motion to correct a manifest error which would deprive a Member of certain rights as to the pending question. Volume **IV**, section **2788**.

(35) Amendment of.—The Motion, Its Precedence, etc.

A motion to amend the Journal takes precedence of the motion to approve it. Volume **IV**, section **2760**.

The motion to amend the Journal takes precedence of the motion to approve it, but the motion to amend is not admitted after the previous question has been demanded on the motion to approve. Volume **IV**, section **633**.

A motion to amend the Journal may not be admitted after the previous question is demanded on a motion to approve. Volume **IV**, section **2770**. Volume **VIII**, section **2684**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(35) Amendment of.—The Motion, Its Precedence, etc.**—Continued.

It has been held that the administration of the oath to a Member takes precedence of a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **I**, section **171**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question may be applied to a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

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

An expression of opinion as to a decision of the Chair is not in order as an amendment to the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2848**.

(36) Amendment of.—Matter Not to be Placed in, by Indirection.

It is not in order to place on the Journal indirectly what the House has refused to place there directly. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

While a proposed correction of the Journal may be recorded in the Journal, yet it is not in order to insert in full in this indirect way what has been denied insertion in the first instance. Volume **IV**, section **2782**.

The House having declined to permit protests to be entered on the Journal, the Speakers have declined to entertain motions to amend the Journal which would have effected the purpose indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In 1843 the House finally decided that a protest which had been refused admission to the Journal might not appear there indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

In the earlier practice protests which the House refused to allow in the Journal appeared there indirectly as part of the rejected motion. Volume **IV**, sections **2801–2803**.

(37) Amendment of.—To Correct a Vote.

The House amends the Journal where a vote is recorded erroneously, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2761–2765**.

An error in a vote may be corrected in the Journal of the succeeding day, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2829–2831**.

A vote having been erroneously announced in such a way as to change the true result, subsequent proceedings in connection therewith fall, and the Journal is amended accordingly. Volume **V**, sections **6086–6088**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

The correction in the Journal, before its approval, of the erroneous record of a Member's vote is made as a matter of right and not by vote of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2766**.

Where a Member votes and the Journal fails to include his name among the yeas and nays he may demand a correction as a matter of right before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

Where a vote actually given fails to be recorded it is the right of the Member to have the proper correction made before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6061–6063**.

When the Clerk in calling the roll fails to note a Member's vote, the Member may, at any time, before the approval of the Journal, demand as a matter of right that it be recorded. Volume **VIII**, section **3143**.

A Member having stated on his responsibility that another Member recorded as voting on a preceding day was not then present, the Speaker ordered the correction of the Journal before its approval. Volume **V**, section **6099**.

Instance wherein the House declined to permit a change in the Journal record of persons noted as present and not voting on the statement of certain ones, not numerous enough to change the result, that they had been improperly noted. Volume **III**, section **2620**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(39) Amendment of.—In General.**

The parliamentary method of raising a committee to investigate an alleged error in the Journal has not been utilized. Volume **IV**, section **2809**.

It has been held that the Journal of the last day of a session may not be amended on the first day of the succeeding session; but this principle has not been followed uniformly. Volume **IV**, sections **2743, 2744**.

Proceedings in correcting an error where the Speaker had signed the enrolled copy of a bill which had not passed. Volume **IV**, section **3459**.

After the Journal had been printed it was held to be too late to amend it. Volume **VI**, section **632**.

In amending the Journal the House may decide as to what are proceedings, even to the extent of omitting things actually done or of recording things not done. Volume **VI**, section **634**.

It having been erroneously announced that a quorum had voted when the roll later disclosed the absence of a quorum on the vote, the Speaker declared subsequent proceedings in connection therewith vacated, and the Journal was amended accordingly. Volume **VIII**, section **3161**.

While correction of the Record to conform with actual facts is by right, such correction of the Journal is by motion or unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **631**.

(39) Approval of.

It is the uniform practice of the House to approve its Journal for each legislative day. Volume **IV**, section **2731**.

Journals of more than one session remaining unapproved, they are taken up for approval in chronological order, although the opposite ruling has once been made. Volume **IV**, sections **2771-2773**.

In 1839 the difficulties at organization prevented the daily approval of the Journal, until finally on one day the Journals of several days were approved. Volume **I**, section **92**.

An adjournment taking place after the election of a Speaker, but before the Members had taken the oath, the Journal was read on the next day but was not approved until the oath had been administered. Volume **I**, section **171**.

In ordinary practice the Journal is approved by the House without the formal putting of the motion to vote. Volume **IV**, section **2774**.

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**.

The amendment of the Record is not in order pending the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6989**.

The Journal may not be approved until a quorum has appeared. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

(40) Protests Not Entered in, as of Right.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2798**.

The demand of a Member that a protest against certain parliamentary practices of the House be placed on the Journal does not present a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, sections **2799, 2800**.

The Clerk, presiding at the organization, has declined to entertain a protest, although it related to the organization. Volume **I**, section **80**.

Summary of precedents relating to the placing of protests on the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2597**.

Practice of House and Senate as to admitting protests to the Journal (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In 1868 a protest was entered in the Journal by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2807**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(40) Protests Not Entered in, as of Right**—Continued.

In 1826 the House authorized the Representatives from the State of Georgia to enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2806**.

The written protest of a Member against his proposed expulsion does not go into the Journal except by order of the House. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

An instance wherein a Member, against whom a resolution of censure was pending, was allowed to insert in the Journal his demand for a constitutional trial. Volume **II**, section **1255**.

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1591**.

The House ordered spread on its Journal a paper in which Samuel Houston protested against the right of the House to punish him for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

(41) Entries for Occasions of Ceremony.

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

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

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

The oration of John Quincy Adams on the occasion of the death of Lafayette appears in full in the appendix of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7219**.

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

(42) Entries for Electoral Count and Administration of the Oath to the President.

The proceedings of the joint meeting to count the electoral vote are journalized in the same form as the proceedings of the House alone. Volume **IV**, section **2876**.

At the conclusion of the electoral count the President of the Senate merely announces the state of the vote, which, with the list of the votes, is entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

The report by tellers is made and signed in duplicate, and is entered upon the Journal of each of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

The House declined to amend its Journal so as to include the letter of a Presidential elector explaining his inability to give his vote. Volume **IV**, section **2875**.

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

The entry in the Journal recording the administration of the oath of office to President Millard Fillmore. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

(43) As to Impeachments.—Entries in House Journal.

Form of Journal entry describing the attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

The House having heard judgment in the Pickering impeachment, the managers made no report, and no record appears on the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2338**.

The articles of impeachment in the Blount case appear in the House Journal on the day of their adoption and in the Senate Journal on the day of their presentation. Volume **III**, section **2302**.

The articles of impeachment in the Chase case appear in the House Journal in full at the time of their adoption. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The article in the Peck impeachment appears in the House Journal on the day of its adoption. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The forms of summons and subpoena in the Pickering case were communicated to the House and entered on its Journal. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

The Senate communicated to the House its form of summons in the Blount impeachment and it was entered in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(43) As to Impeachments.—Entries in House Journal—Continued.**

The Senate communicated to the House its rules for the trial of William Blount, and they appear in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

(44) As to Impeachments.—Of the Senate Sitting for the Trial.

Impeachment trials in the Senate have from the first been recorded in a separate Journal. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

The journal of the Pickering trial was kept separate from the regular Senate journal. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

The Secretary of the Senate records proceedings in impeachments as he records legislative proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2090**.

The Chief Justice held, in the Senate sitting for the trial of President Johnson, that the Journal should be read before other proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

The article of impeachment in the Peck case was read by the chairman of the managers and appears in full on the journal of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The oath taken by the returning officer in an impeachment case is spread on the records. Volume **III**, section **2128**.

Form of oath taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms and entered on the Record on the making of the return of service of summons on Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

The person impeached being called to appear and answer, a record is made as to appearance or nonappearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

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

The Senate rule in the Blount case required that respondent's answer should be spread on the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

The answer of the respondent in the Chase trial does not appear in the journal of the court. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The journal of an impeachment trial records the names of witnesses but not their testimony, except when it is subject of objection. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

The proceedings in the Senate consultation chamber during the Johnson trial appear in the Journal and Globe, but the debates are not given (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The proceedings of secret sessions of the Senate in the Johnson trial appear in the Journal, but the debates were not recorded. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

Form of acquittal entered in the Journal of the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

The proceedings of the Senate, sitting in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, were recorded in a separate journal. Volume **VI**, section **503**.

The writ of summons issued for the appearance of Judge Archbald to answer articles of impeachment does not appear in the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **479**.

(45) Of a Select or Standing Committee.

The journal of a committee shows those present at each meeting. Volume **IV**, section **4575**.

A committee controls its journal and sometimes grants leave to Members to incorporate in it signed statements of their views. Volume **IV**, section **4579**.

It is not the right of a Member to enter on the journal of a committee his reasons for objecting to certain procedure. Volume **IV**, section **4576**.

The House may direct a committee to submit its journal to the House, but the proper method seems to be by a motion to recommit the pending report with instructions to incorporate in it the desired record. Volume **IV**, sections **4680**, **4681**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(45) Of a Select or Standing Committee**—Continued.

The House sometimes orders the journal of a committee to be printed with the report. Volume **IV**, sections **4682–4686**.

A committee not being able to decide the question of issuing certain subpoenas authorized a member of the committee to exhibit its journal so that the House might act. Volume **III**, section **1802**.

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

At the first meeting of a select committee the resolution of the House creating it and defining its duties is spread on its journal. Volume **IV**, section **4406**.

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to disclose by deposition the proceedings of the committee. Volume **III**, section **2604**.

JOURNAL CLERK.

The office of Journal clerk and its requirements (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2644**.

JOY.

The Missouri election case of O'Neill v. Joy in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

JUDGES. See “Elections of Representatives” and “Impeachment.”**JUDGING ELECTIONS. See “Elections of Representatives.”****JUDICIAL EXPENSES.**

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of legislative, executive, judicial, and sundry civil expenses of the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4032**.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE.

- (1) **Creation and history of.**
- (2) **Jurisdiction of.—The courts and the law.**
- (3) **Jurisdiction of.—Crimes, criminals, etc.**
- (4) **Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, trusts, securities, etc.**
- (5) **Jurisdiction of.—Amendments to the Constitution.**
- (6) **Jurisdiction of.—As to impeachments. See also “Impeachment.”**
- (7) **Jurisdiction of.—Claims.**
- (8) **Jurisdiction of.—General subjects.**

(1) Creation and History of.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Judiciary, section 4 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

Recent history of the Committees on the Judiciary, section 4 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1746**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—The Courts and the Law.

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

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to local courts in the District of Columbia and Alaska, and the Territories. Volume **IV**, section **4068**.

The Committee on the Judiciary often reports as to questions of law on subjects naturally within the jurisdiction of other committees. Volume **IV**, section **4063**.

The Committee on the Judiciary reports legislative propositions relating to the service of the Department of Justice, and even of other Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4067**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—The Courts and the Law**—Continued.

Appointment of Federal judges and other court officials and legislation pertaining to their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1750**.

Subjects relating to the jurisdiction of the courts are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1760**.

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts. Volume **VII**, section **1767**.

Legislation construing acts of Congress is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1762**.

Provisions for establishment of code of law for the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1761**.

(3) Jurisdiction of.—Crimes, Criminals, etc.

The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4069**.

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

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting. Volume **IV**, section **4071**. Volume **VII**, section **1753**.

Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1755**.

Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1757**.

The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1747**.

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 study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes is a subject under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1756**.

Enforcement and administration of national prohibition laws is a subject under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1773**.

(4) Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, Trusts, Securities, etc.

The general subject of Federal control of corporations has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4059**.

Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4060**. Volume **VII**, section **1764**.

Bills of incorporation are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4057**. Volume **VII**, section **1763**.

Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1754**.

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1748**.

Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1782**.

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

A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1776**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(4) Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, Trusts, Securities, etc.**—Continued.

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1749**.

Bills authorizing associations of producers of agricultural products and limiting the effect of the Clayton Antitrust Act with reference to agricultural associations have been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1765**.

(5) Jurisdiction of.—Amendments to the Constitution.

The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but no exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4056**. Volume **VII**, section **1779**.

A bill proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to polygamy was by the House committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **V**, section **5476**.

A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1780**.

(6) Jurisdiction of.—As to Impeachments. See also “Impeachment.”

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4062**.

The work of drawing up the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the investigation was made by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2400**.

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

The impeachment proceedings were set in motion through a resolution introduced by delivery to the Clerk and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **513**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was introduced by delivery to the Clerk and was referred to the Committee on Rules, on request of which committee it was re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

A memorial addressed to the Speaker and setting forth charges against a civil officer was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which recommended an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1787**.

Form of resolution providing for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and authorizing a subcommittee to exercise powers delegated to the committee. Volume **VI**, section **530**.

A Member having risen in his place and impeached Judge Wilfley and offered a resolution providing for an investigation, the House referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

The Judiciary Committee authorized to make an investigation committed the matter to a subcommittee, the report of which was made a part of the committee report to the House. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

(7) Jurisdiction of.—Claims.

The Judiciary Committee has reported propositions of general legislation to regulate the adjudication of claims of various kinds against the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4078**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Volume **VII**, section **1752**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(7) Jurisdiction of.—Claims**—Continued.

Claims of States against the United States and the adjustment of accounts between the States and the United States have been considered by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4080**.

General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII**, section **1777**.

The Judiciary Committee has reported general legislation as to claims of laborers, Territorial and district claims, war claims, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4079**.

The jurisdiction of general legislation relating to international claims has been exercised frequently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4081**.

A private bill providing for a rehearing and a readjudication in the Court of Claims belongs to the jurisdiction of a claims committee, and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4268**.

(8) Jurisdiction of.—General Subjects.

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

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

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

The forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership of land have been considered by the Public Lands Committee, although the Judiciary Committee has also participated in the jurisdiction of certain land questions. Volume **IV**, section **4201**.

A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1783**.

The subjects of holidays and celebrations have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4073**.

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

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

Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4061**.

Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1784**.

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

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

Bills relating to pensioners' oaths and fraudulent claims that have reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4074**.

Bills providing for the protection of the President and relating to the office and its duties have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4077**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress, the attendance of Members, and their appointments to incompatible offices. Volume **IV**, section **4077**. Volume **VII**, section **1770**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(8) Jurisdiction of.—General Subjects**—Continued.

- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4072**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers. Volume **VII**, section **1769**.
- The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1785**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over the subject of international copyright, although the clearest title seems to be with the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV**, section **4075**.
- The subject of a court of patent appeals has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4075**.
- Bills for the removal of political disabilities have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4058**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV**, section **4076**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the rights and privileges of women. Volume **IV**, section **4066**.
- Legislation relating to the organization of a branch of the Government, and to the government of a territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1772**.
- A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1786**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions. Volume **VII**, section **1771**.
- Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1758**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary exercises the jurisdiction over propositions relating to Government contracts. Volume **VII**, section **1788**.
- Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **2022**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary considers legislation relating to settlement of questions of law in dispute between executive officers of the Government. Volume **VII**, section **1778**.
- The issue raised by the questioning of a Member for words spoken in debate was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI**, section **553**.
- Propositions relative to the constitutionality of bills pending in the House, and questions as to the constitutionality of recommendations submitted by the President, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1759**.
- Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.

JUDGMENT. See “**Impeachment.**”

JULIAN.

The Indiana election case of Reid v. Julian, in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **881**, **882**.

JURISDICTION. See “**Committees.**”

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

Testimony taken before justices of the peace was admitted, although the sitting Delegate had protested that they were not legally authorized and had declined to attend. Volume **II**, section **852**.

JUSTICE OF PEACE—Continued.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of peace in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4290**.

JUSTICES.

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

JUVENILE COURTS.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of peace in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4290**.

Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VIII**, section **1755**.

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KOONTZ.

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

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

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KNOX.

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(2) The Committee on.—Jurisdiction of.

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

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

Propositions relating to wages and hours of labor, even when a constitutional amendment has been proposed, have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4247**.

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

The Committee on Labor has exercised general jurisdiction of proposition to make investigations as to the conditions of laboring people, labor troubles, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4245**.

Bills relating to convict labor and the entry of goods made by convicts into interstate commerce have been reported by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4248**. Volume **VII**, section **1980**.

Propositions to regulate or prevent the importation of foreign laborers under contract have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4249**.

Matters relating to labor employed in the various branches of the Government service have been considered by the Committee on Labor. Volume **IV**, section **4250**. Volume **VII**, section **1978**.

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

Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4229**.

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization exercises a general, but not exclusive, jurisdiction over the subject of immigration, and has reported bills relating to contract labor. Volume **IV**, section **4310**.

A proposition for the establishment of a children’s bureau was held by the House to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Labor rather than the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1982**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4072**.

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

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

(3) Contracts for.

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

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

LABORERS.

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

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

Legislation prescribing regulations and pay for laborers unloading vessels in the Customs Service has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1735**.

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

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAFAYETTE.

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

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

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

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

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

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

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

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

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

LAKES.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce’s former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

LAMAR.

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

LAND.

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

(1) In General.

The dedication of public land to be forever used as a public park was held to be such an appropriation of public property as would require consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4837–4838**.

A bill authorizing the erection of a memorial on land belonging to the Government requires consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2405**.

A bill extending the time of a railroad land grant is required under the rule to be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4839**.

The grant to a railroad of easement on public lands or in streets belonging to the United States is a subject requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4840–4842**.

Indian lands have not been considered “property” of the Government within the meaning of the rule requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4844, 4845**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The rule gives the Committee on Public Lands jurisdiction of subjects relating to the lands of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4194**.

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over the public lands of Alaska, including grants to public service corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4196**.

The forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership of land have been considered by the Public Lands Committee, although the Judiciary Committee has also participated in the jurisdiction of certain land questions. Volume **IV**, section **4201**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Jurisdiction of Committees as to.—Private Land Claims.

The rule gives to the Committee on Private Land Claims jurisdiction as “to private claims to land.” Volume **IV**, section **4273**.

The Committee on Private Land Claims has exercised jurisdiction over general as well as special bills relating to the adjudication and settlement of private claims to land. Volume **IV**, section **4275**.

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

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

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**.

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

The Committee on Indian Affairs has a broad jurisdiction of subjects relating to the care, education, and management of the Indians, including the care and allotment of their lands. Volume **IV**, section **4205**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. Volume **VII**, section **2032**.

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

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

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

A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1783**.

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

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

LANDIS.

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

LANDSCAPE.

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

LANE.

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

The Senate election case of Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright, from Indiana, in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **545**, **546**.

The Senate election case of Stanton v. Lane, of Kansas, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **491**.

LANGLEY.

The investigation of charges against John W. Langley, of Kentucky, and Frederick N. Zihlman, of Maryland. Volume **VI**, section **402**.

LANGSTON.

The Virginia election case of Langston v. Venable in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1032**, **1033**.

LANGUAGE.

Indecent language against the proceedings of the House or reflections on its prior determinations are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

For unparliamentary language and an assault two Senators were declared in contempt and later were censured. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

LANHAM, FRITZ G., of Texas, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1274**, **1511**, **1611**, **1647**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2526**, **2528**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3105**.

LANMAN, JAMES.

Question in the Senate as to credentials of. Volume **I**, section **611**.

LAPHAM.

The Senate election case of Lapham and Miller in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The Committee on Agriculture has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction of legislation relating to imitation dairy products, manufacture of lard, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4156**.

While the Committee on Agriculture has jurisdiction of revenue legislation affecting oleomargarine, the Ways and Means Committee has retained jurisdiction as to revenue bills affecting tobacco, lard, cheese, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4022**.

LARRAZOLA.

The New Mexico case of Larrazola v. Andrews, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

LASSITER.

The Virginia election case of Wilson v. Lassiter in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1127**.

LAST THREE DAYS.

Unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote, a report from the Committee on Rules shall not be called up on the same day on which presented except on the last three days of the session. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.

LAST SIX DAYS.

After the day succeeding that on which it is made, a motion to reconsider may be called up by any Member, but on the last six days of a session such motion must be disposed of when made. Volume **V**, section **5605**.

A conference report and the accompanying statement are required to be printed in the Congressional Record before being considered, except during the last six days of a session. Volume **V**, section **6516**.

During the last six days of a session motions to instruct or discharge are privileged if conferees fail to report within 36 hours after appointment. Volume **VIII**, section **3225**.

Where date of adjournment has been tentatively agreed upon but not formally designated, legislation in order during the last six days of the session has been authorized by consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3398**.

The last six days of a session, in which motions to suspend the rules may be entertained under the rule, cannot be determined, other than at the last session of a Congress, until a resolution fixing the date of adjournment has been agreed to in both Houses, and the fact that such resolution has been passed by one House is not to be construed as admitting the motion until the resolution has been adopted by the other House. Volume **VIII**, section **3397**.

LATIMER.

The Delaware election case of Latimer v. Patton in the Third Congress. Volume **I**, section **758**.

The South Carolina election case of Moorman v. Latimer in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

LAW.

- (1) **As to organization of the House.**
- (2) **Committees created by.**
- (3) **Related to House's power to make rules.**
- (4) **As affecting House procedure generally.**
- (5) **The bill as a project of.**
- (6) **Jurisdiction of committees over bills relating to.**
- (7) **As establishing qualifications of Members.**
- (8) **For punishment of contumacious witnesses.**
- (9) **As to convening and adjourning of Congress.**

LAW—Continued.

- (10) **As to administering oaths.**
 - (11) **Creating commissions.**
 - (12) **Governing the electoral count.**
 - (13) **Parliamentary.—Object of.**
 - (14) **Parliamentary.—A guide, not rule, of the House.**
 - (15) **Parliamentary.—Relations to rules of the House.**
 - (16) **Parliamentary.—Motions and procedure under.**
 - (17) **Parliamentary.—As to contempts.**
 - (18) **Parliamentary.—As to election cases.**
 - (19) **Parliamentary.—References to, in impeachment cases.**
 - (20) **Parliamentary.—Provisions of, relating to impeachments.**
 - (21) **In general.**
- (1) **As to Organization of the House.**
- Argument that the law of 1789 as to organization of House and Senate by administration of the oath to Members-elect is directory merely. Volume **I**, section **118**.
- A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provision of law, may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **243**.
- It has been decided that notwithstanding the requirements of the act of 1789, the House may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **242**.
- The House has held, notwithstanding the law of 1789, that it may adopt rules before electing a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **245**.
- In 1867 the law of 1789 was considered as binding the house to elect a Clerk before proceeding to business. Volume **I**, section **241**.
- The law of 1863 makes it the duty of the Clerk of the preceding House to make a roll of the Representative-elect whose credentials show them regularly elected. Volume **I**, section **14**.
- The duty of making up the roll of Members-elect in event the Clerk cannot act, devolves on the Sergeant-at-Arms and next on the Doorkeeper. Volume **I**, section **15**.
- In one or two cases it has been held that the Clerk may not entertain a motion to correct the roll which he makes up under the law. Volume **I**, sections **22–24**.
- In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law, entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.
- The question as to whether or not a law of Congress creating Delegates is binding on the House in succeeding Congresses. Volume **I**, section **473**.
- A proposition to regulate the organization of the House by law. Volume **I**, section **82**.
- Effect of a provision of law as related to the constitutional right of the House to choose its own officers. Volume **IV**, section **3819**.
- (2) **Committees Created by.**
- A law providing that a committee of the House be “chosen,” the Speaker never appointed without special sanction of the House. Volume **IV**, sections **4465, 4466**.
- The statutes provide for a temporary Committee on Accounts, to be appointed by the Speaker to serve through the recess following the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4335**.
- The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4419**.
- The Joint Committee on Printing, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.
- The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally, and conferring on it several duties. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.
- The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV**, section **4338**.

LAW—Continued.**(3) Related to House's Power to Make Rules.**

A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3579**.

Under the present practice reports from the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act which are also reported by a House committee and sent to the Private Calendar do not remain on that Calendar during a succeeding Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3299–3302**.

The question as to whether or not the House, in its procedure, is bound by a law passed by a former Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3298**.

The validity of a law passed by a preceding Congress which proposes to govern the House as to its rules or its organization is doubtful. Volume **V**, sections **6765, 6766**.

Congress may not by law interfere with the constitutional right of a future House to make its own rules. Volume **I**, section **82**.

A law passed by a prior Congress may not authorize legislation—like the specifying of contracts—on a general appropriation bill as against a rule of the existing House forbidding such legislation. Volume **IV**, section **3579**.

A law passed by the then existing Congress was recognized by the House as of binding force in matters of procedure. Volume **V**, sections **6767, 6768**.

When enrolled bills are printed on parchment in accordance with the provisions of joint rules confirmed by statute. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**.

(4) As Affecting House Procedure Generally.

The Speaker held it his duty to proceed in accordance with the mandatory provision of a law in the enactment of which the then existing House had concurred. Volume **II**, section **1341**.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House Members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

It was found inexpedient to define the offense of contempt of the House by law and provide a punishment. Volume **II**, section **1598**.

An opinion of the Attorney-General that neither House may by resolution give a construction to an existing law which would be of binding effect on an executive officer. Volume **II**, section **1580**.

Discussion of the effect of a State law as a limitation on the right of the House to investigate. Volume **III**, section **1696**.

(5) The Bill as a Project of.

The statutes prescribe the form of enacting and resolving clauses of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

If a bill, before the disposal of a motion to reconsider the vote on its passage, should be enrolled, signed, and approved by the President its validity as a law probably could not be questioned (footnote). Volume **V**, section **5704**.

The effect of the repeal of a repealing act is regulated by statute. Volume **IV**, section **3389**.

A statute requires that bills signed by the President shall be received by the Secretary of State from the President. Volume **IV**, section **3485**.

A bill passed notwithstanding the objections of the President is sent by the Presiding Officer in the House which last acts on it to the Secretary of State for preservation. Volume **IV**, section **3524**.

The title of an act is not law and is not considered in construing its provisions. Volume **VII**, section **1254**.

(6) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Bills Relating to.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to “judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law.” Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

LAW—Continued.**(6) Jurisdiction of Committees Over Bills Relating to**—Continued.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills prohibiting the desecration of the national flag and dealing with refusal of public officers to execute acts of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4055**.

The Committee on the Judiciary considers legislation relating to settlement of questions of law in dispute between executive officers of the Government. Volume **VII**, section **1778**.

The Committee on the Judiciary often reports as to questions of law on subjects naturally within the jurisdiction of other committees. Volume **IV**, section **4063**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Revision of the Laws jurisdiction of subjects relating to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4293**.

Examples of jurisdiction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws over bills embodying codifications. Volume **IV**, section **4294**.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws has reported bills incidental to its jurisdiction over revision and codification of laws. Volume **VII**, section **2016**.

In exceptional cases the Committee on Revision of the Laws has exercised jurisdiction over bills embodying changes of law rather than revisions or codifications. Volume **IV**, section **4295**.

Bills for framing a municipal code and amending the criminal laws and corporation laws in the District have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **4287**.

Bills amending the corporation laws in the District are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **2007**.

(7) As Establishing Qualifications of Members.

Discussion of the oath of July 2, 1862, as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I**, section **478**.

Discussion of the laws of Congress against polygamy as creating a statutory disqualification. Volume **I**, section **478**.

In 1868, a question of loyalty arising, the House in effect held that there might be established by law qualifications other than those required by the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **449**.

In 1900, in a sustained report, the majority of the committee held that a Member of Congress was an officer subject to statutory disqualifications as much. Volume **I**, section **478**.

Summary and discussion of laws regulating the conduct of Representatives and Senators. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

There is no necessary connection between the conviction of a Senator under section 1782, Revised Statutes, and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

A question arising in 1807 as to the right of a State to prescribe qualifications for Representatives the House, while including manifestly to the view that the States did not have the right, avoided an explicit declaration. Volume **I**, section **414**.

In 1856 the House decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I**, section **415**.

In 1884 the House reaffirmed its position that a State may not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Member. Volume **I**, section **417**.

In 1856 the Senate decided that a State might not add to the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator. Volume **I**, section **416**.

(8) For Punishment of Contumacious Witnesses.

Reference to the circumstances attending the enactment of the law for punishing contumacious witnesses. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

In cases of contempt which it is not authorized to redress, the remedy of the House is resort to judicial proceedings under the criminal law. Volume **VI**, section **534**.

LAW—Continued.**(8) For Punishment of Contumacious Witnesses—Continued.**

The Speaker, without order of the House and under the law, certifies the case of a contumacious witness to the district attorney, but the Journal may contain no record of his act. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

Although the House imprisoned Wolcott for contempt, the Speaker also certified the case to the district attorney in pursuance of law. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

An instance wherein the Speaker announced that he had certified to the district attorney the case of a contumacious witness. Volume **III**, section **1686**.

A witness imprisoned by the House for contempt was indicted under the law, whereupon the House ordered his delivery to the officers of the court. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

A witness in custody for refusing to testify may invoke the action of the courts only on a clear showing of arbitrary and improvident use of the power amounting to a denial of due process of law. Volume **VI**, section **349**.

While confined in jail for contempt the witness Kilbourn was released by habeas corpus proceedings, the court intimating that the punishment of law superseded the right of the House to punish. Volume **II**, section **1610**.

In 1894 the power of punishing for contempt was fully discussed in the district court of appeals. Volume **II**, section **1613**.

(9) As to Convening and Adjourning of Congress.

Instances of laws fixing the time of annual meeting of Congress. Volume **I**, section **5**.

In the later Congresses it has been established, both by declaration and practice, that a special session, whether convened by law or proclamation, ends with the constitutional day for annual meeting. Volume **V**, sections **6690–6693**.

The Executive has successfully opposed as unconstitutional an effort of the two Houses to fix by law the time of adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6688**.

The title of the Journal indicates whether or not the Congress was convened by law. Volume **IV**, section **2729**.

(10) As to Administering Oaths.

The authority to administer oaths should be given by law rather than by rule of either House. Volume **III**, sections **1823**, **1824**.

The Senate decided in the Blount impeachment that the oath might be administered by the Secretary and President without authority of law. Volume **III**, section **2303**.

(11) Creating Commissions.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, have assumed to extend the powers of a joint committee beyond the adjournment of Congress, but later action seems to recognize a law as the proper instrumentality for such purpose. Volume **IV**, sections **4437–4444**.

There is some question as to the status of a report made from a commission constituted by law. Volume **IV**, sections **4698–4701**.

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rules for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.

Regulations established by a joint committee under prerogative conferred by law are not subject to modification by either House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

Membership on joint committees created by statute is not an office in the contemplation of the constitutional provision prohibiting Members of Congress from holding simultaneously other offices under the United States. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

Functions delegated to a joint committee by statute may not be usurped by the House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

A House of Congress may not make reference to a joint committee when such reference is not contemplated by the act creating the committee. Volume **VII**, section **2163**.

LAW—Continued.**(11) Creating Commissions—Continued.**

A joint committee created by statute is not susceptible to control by one House and its duties may not be enlarged or diminished by either House acting independently. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

A member of a joint commission created by law may resign without leave of the House; but announcement of such resignation is properly transmitted to the Speaker. Volume **VII**, section **2168**.

The resignation of a member from a joint select committee created by law is made either to the House or to the committee and, while the House has no power either to accept or to refuse to accept such resignation, it may fill the vacancy so occasioned. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

While the House is without power to remove members of joint committees created by law, or to accept or reject resignations from such offices, such resignations are properly addressed to the joint committee or to the House having authority to fill these vacancies. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

(12) Governing the Electoral Count.

In 1877, for the first time, the electoral count was made in accordance with an act passed by the two Houses and signed by the President. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

A commission consisting of Members of the House and Senate and certain members of the Judiciary was provided by law to settle disputed questions relating to the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

In 1877, in accordance with a provision of law, the House elected by viva voce vote five Members of the electoral commission. Volume **IV**, section **4464**.

During the electoral count of 1877, when the proceedings were prescribed by law, the Speaker ruled that a motion interfering with the promptness of those proceedings was dilatory. Volume **III**, section **1955**.

The question of taking recesses arose under the law providing for a continuous legislative day during the electoral count of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1954**.

Construction of the law providing for putting the main question without debate during the electoral count. Volume **III**, section **1956**.

In 1893 a question was raised as to the constitutional force of the electoral act of 1887. Volume **III**, section **1960**.

In 1901 the concurrent resolution providing for the electoral count was changed in form to meet the requirements of the electoral law. Volume **III**, section **1962**.

At the electoral count of 1865 the Vice-President, in deference to a provision of law, withheld from the joint meeting the returns from the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

(13) Parliamentary.—Object of.

The object of a parliamentary body is action, not stoppage of action, and the methods of procedure may not be used to stop legislation. Volume **V**, section **5713**.

(14) Parliamentary.—A Guide, Not Rule, of the House.

Reference to the parliamentary law as a guide, not as a rule. Volume **III**, section **2660**.

Reference to the force which should be given to the law of Parliament by the House of Representatives. Volume **I**, section **757**.

The House very early found the law of Parliament inapplicable in the case of a resignation. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

The House has long since discarded the use of the parliamentary motion to proceed to the orders of the day. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

Instance wherein the House has abandoned a usage of Parliament as unapplicable to existing conditions. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

Reference to the procedure of Parliament. Volume **V**, section **6120**.

The Watrous report of 1856 led to a debate as to the propriety of ex parte investigations and to a citation of English and American precedents. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

LAW—Continued.**(15) Parliamentary.—Relations to Rules of the House.**

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **V**, section **6757**.

Reference to the rules and practices of the House as persuasive authority on general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, founded on Jefferson's Manual and modified by the practice of American legislative assemblies, especially of the House of Representatives. Volume **V**, sections **6761–6763**.

Before rules are adopted the House is governed by general parliamentary law, but the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in modifying the usual constructions of the law. Volume **V**, section **6758–6760**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law, the provisions of the House's accustomed rules are not necessarily followed. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

Before the adoption of rules, and consequently before there is a rule prescribing an order of business, a Member may offer for immediate consideration a special order. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

The old rule of Parliament that none but those friendly to a bill should be of the committee, and the practice of party representation on the standing committees of the House (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4477**.

(16) Parliamentary.—Motions and Procedure Under.

Under the common parliamentary law amendments need not be germane. Volume **V**, section **5825**.

Before the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

Prior to the adoption of rules the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, but the Speaker has followed as closely as practicable the customs and practices of the House under former rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under the general parliamentary law, it was held that the right to demand tellers did not exist. Volume **V**, section **6002**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that a Member in debate on an election case might not have read, as a matter of right, the record of testimony. Volume **V**, section **5259**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was proceeding under general parliamentary law, the Speaker held that Members might not remain near the Clerk's desk during a vote. Volume **VI**, section **191**.

The motion to lay on the table is admitted under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5390**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of the Chair may be made under general parliamentary law before the adoption of rule. Volume **V**, section **5440**.

Under the general parliamentary law the motion to lay on the table is used merely to put aside a matter which may be called for at any time. Volume **V**, section **5389**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to recommit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it had been ordered on a resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2755**.

Under general parliamentary law, before the adoption of rules, the motion to rescind is used. Volume **V**, section **5324**.

Under the custom of the House, which differs somewhat from the general parliamentary law, the motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn is not debatable. Volume **V**, sections **5379**, **5380**.

As to the extent of debate under the general parliamentary law on a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5379**, **5380**.

LAW—Continued.**(16) Parliamentary.—Motions and Procedure Under—Continued.**

When the House is proceeding under general parliamentary law the Speaker is constrained to recognize any Member presenting a privileged motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

History of the process by which the House changed the previous question of Parliament into an instrument for closing debate and bringing a vote on the pending matter. Volume **V**, section **5445**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House proceeds under general parliamentary law, the motion for the previous question is admissible. Volume **V**, section **5450**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question has been admitted, although in the earlier practice it was conceived to differ somewhat from the previous question of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5451–5455**.

Prior to adoption of rules, the motion for the previous question is admissible under general parliamentary law, but if ordered without prior debate the 40 minutes' debate prescribed by the rules of the previous Congress is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

Before the adoption of rules the previous question of general parliamentary law does not permit 40 minutes of debate on questions on which there has been no debate. Volume **V**, section **5509**.

Before the adoption of rules, while the House was acting under general parliamentary law, it was held that the motion to commit was in order pending the motion for the previous question or after it has been ordered on a resolution. Volume **V**, section **5604**.

Under general parliamentary law the Member who yields the floor yields it entirely. Volume **V**, sections **5038–5040**.

(17) Parliamentary.—As to contempts.

Argument that the parliamentary law as to contempt does not apply to the House. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

Reference to English precedents as to power to punish for contempts. Volume **II**, section **1627**. Jefferson's summary of the privileges of members of Parliament. Volume **III**, section **2668**.

(18) Parliamentary.—As to Election Cases.

Discussion as to the applicability of English decisions to American election cases. Volume **II**, section **988**.

Discussion of the English and American rules of evidence as applied to the declarations of the voter. Volume **II**, section **885**.

Discussion of English and American election law as related to bribery. Volume **II**, section **946**.

Discussion as to validity of English rule that to justify rejection of votes bribery must be practiced by the candidate or agent. Volume **II**, section **907**.

The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate when a vacancy is caused by disqualifications is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

(19) Parliamentary.—References to, in Impeachment Cases.

The law of Parliament was referred to in 1797 in discussing the power of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2315**.

American and English precedents were reviewed carefully by the minority of the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2406**.

Argument that the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors" is a "term of art," of fixed meaning in English parliamentary law, and transplanted to the Constitution in unchangeable significance. Volume **III**, section **2009**.

Discussion of English and American precedents as bearing on the meaning of the phrase "high crimes and misdemeanors." Volume **III**, section **2020**.

Discussion of the nature of the impeaching power with reference to American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2405**.

LAW—Continued.**(19) Parliamentary.—References to, in Impeachment Cases—Continued.**

- The House after a review of English precedents determined to impeach Secretary Belknap, although he had resigned. Volume **III**, section **2445**.
- References to American and English precedents in determining order of deciding the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. Volume **III**, section **2457**.
- In the Peck case the House, with a view to English precedents, discussed the nature of the inquiry preliminary to impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2366**.
- English precedents reviewed in the Chase case on the question of ordering an investigation on the strength of common rumor. Volume **III**, section **2342**.
- The subject of attendance with the managers was discussed during the Peck trial, with citation of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2377**.
- After considering English precedents the House chose the managers of the Blount impeachment by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2300**.
- In the first impeachment the House followed English precedents to the extent of requiring the sequestration of the respondent from his seat in the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2295**.
- In the Blount impeachment, following the precedent of the Hasting trial, the House did not send the articles to the Senate with the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2295**.
- The managers opposed President Johnson's request for thirty days to prepare for trial, citing American and English precedents in argument. Volume **III**, section **2430**.
- Review of English precedents as to the distinction between the pleadings and the trial of an impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2425**.
- The extent of dilatory pleadings in the Belknap trial was commented on as an innovation on American and English precedents. Volume **III**, section **2123**.
- The claim of the managers to the closing of all arguments arising in course of an impeachment trial has been denied after examination of American and English precedents. Volume **III**, sections **2136–2139**.
- Citation of English precedents as to evidence during the Johnson trial. Volume **III**, section **2238**.
- After discussion of English precedents the Senate ruled decisively in the Peck trial that the strict rules of evidence in force in the courts should be applied. Volume **III**, section **2218**.
- In conformity with English precedents the Senate pronounced judgment article by article in the Pickering case. Volume **III**, section **2339**.

(20) Parliamentary.—Provisions of, Relating to Impeachments.

- The Commons are considered in English practice as having, in impeachment cases, the function of a grand jury. Volume **III**, section **2004**.
- Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation, and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.
- The Commons attend generally in impeachment trials, but not when the Lords consider the answer or proofs and determine judgment. Volume **III**, section **2027**.
- The presence of the Commons is considered necessary at the answer and the judgment in impeachment cases. Volume **III**, section **2027**.
- The Commons attend impeachment trials in committee of the whole, or otherwise, at discretion, and appoint managers to conduct proof. Volume **III**, section **2027**.
- Provisions of parliamentary law as to trial by impeachment of a commoner for a capital offense. Volume **III**, section **2056**.
- The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2056**.
- Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges and may not impeach or join in the accusation. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

LAW—Continued.**(20) Parliamentary.—Provisions of, Relating to Impeachments—Continued.**

In the English usage the articles of impeachment are substituted for an indictment and distinguished from it by less particularity of specification. Volume **III**, section **2117**.

Under the parliamentary law the answer of the respondent to impeachment need not observe great strictness of form. Volume **III**, section **2121**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments the pleadings may include a replication, rejoinder, etc. Volume **III**, section **2122**.

The respondent in an impeachment case may not, under the English law, plead in his answer a pardon as bar to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2121**.

In English impeachments the respondent has counsel in accusation for misdemeanor, but not in capital cases. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law, if the party impeached at the bar of the Lords does not appear, proclamations are issued giving him a day to appear. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

Under the English practice a copy of the articles of impeachment is furnished to the respondent and a day is fixed for his answer. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments the respondent, if a Lord, answers the summons in his place, if a Commoner, at the bar. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

According to the parliamentary law the respondent, on accusation for misdemeanor, may answer the articles of impeachment by person, or by writing, or by attorney. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

A respondent in a case of impeachment for misdemeanor answers the articles before the Lords in such a state of liberty or restraint as he was in when the Commons complained of him. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The accusation being of misdemeanor only the respondent, under the English usage, does not answer the summons in custody, but the Lords may commit him until he finds sureties for his future appearance. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

Under the parliamentary law the respondent answers the summons in custody if the case be capital and the accusation be special, but not if it be general. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The trial of impeachments before the Lords is governed by the legal rules of evidence. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

In impeachment trials before the House of Lords it is the practice to swear and examine the witnesses in open house. Volume **III**, section **2161**.

Under the parliamentary law witnesses in an impeachment trial may be examined by a committee. Volume **III**, section **2161**.

The judgment of the Lords in impeachments is given in accordance with the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

Method of taking the vote in judgment in English impeachment trials. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

The English precedents indicate that jury trial has not been permitted in impeachment cases. Volume **III**, section **2004**.

Under the parliamentary law an impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament. Volume **III**, section **2005**.

(21) In General.

Instances wherein changes in the House wing of the Capitol were authorized by law. Volume **V**, section **7280**.

Statutes relating to printing the laws for the use of House and Senate. Volume **V**, section **7328**.

Discussion as to whether President Johnson was justified in attempting to test the constitutionality of the tenure of office law. Volume **III**, section **2411**.

A person convicted in an impeachment trial is still liable, under the Constitution, to the punishment of the courts of law. Volume **III**, section **2055**.

LAW LIBRARY.

The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, superintendent of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress, and his assistant in the law library have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**.

LAWRENCE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Louisiana election case of Lawrence v. Sypher in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, sections **623–626**.

The Missouri election case of Lawrence v. Milligan, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE P., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, sections **5769, 5776**.

Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **5917**.

Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3637**. Volume **VII**, sections **1287, 1289, 1343, 1631, 1670, 1671, 1673, 1674**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3596, 3625–3627, 3628, 3641, 3661–3663, 3804**.

Authorization of appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3753**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4771**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3775, 3778, 3804, 3806, 3808**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5929**. Volume **VIII**, section **2578**.

Enacting clause, motion to strike out. Volume **V**, section **5336**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5255**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3831, 3859, 3867, 3893**.

Limitations on appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3998, 4008**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6882, 6920**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, sections **2345, 2596**.

Recognition. Volume **VI**, section **296**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2729**.

Tellers. Volume **VIII**, section **2818**.

LAWRENCE, P. K.

The investigation into the conduct of Judge P. K. Lawrence in 1839. Volume **III**, section **2494**.

LAWSON.

The Florida election case of Lawson v. Owen, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

LAY ASIDE.

A motion to lay aside private business is in order on Friday and may be agreed to by majority vote. Volume **IV**, sections **3270–3272**.

The motion to lay aside a bill in Committee of the Whole is not debatable. Volume **VIII**, section **2366**.

A motion to lay aside a bill to be reported to the House with favorable recommendation is in order in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2363**.

At the conclusion of the debate on a bill called up from the Private Calendar, a motion is in order to lay it aside with favorable or adverse recommendation. Volume **VII**, section **847**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO.

(1) **Nature and use of.—In the House.**

(2) **Nature and use of.—In committees.**

(3) **Nature and use of.—In relation to Committee of the Whole.**

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.

- (4) **Nature and use of.—As to general business.**
 - (5) **Nature and use of.—Business in which Senate is interested.**
 - (6) **As to debate on and precedence of.**
 - (7) **Repetition of.**
 - (8) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—As to general matters.**
 - (9) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—As to matters of privilege.**
 - (10) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Propositions affecting the title to a seat.**
 - (11) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Connected matters involved.**
 - (12) **Effect of, when decided in the affirmative.—Connected matters not involved.**
 - (13) **Relation of, to other motions.—In general.**
 - (14) **Relation of, to other motions.—Motion to reconsider.**
 - (15) **Relation to appeals.**
 - (16) **As to division of question on vote on.**
 - (17) **In general.**
- (1) **Nature and Use of.—In the House.**
 Explanation of the usage by which the motion to lay on the table, as used in the House, has become the means of a final adverse disposition of a matter. Volume **V**, section **5389**.
 A motion to take from the table a matter laid there may be admitted by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6288**.
 The motion to lay on the table is admitted under general parliamentary law. Volume **V**, section **5390**.
 Under the general parliamentary law the motion to lay on the table is used merely to put aside a matter which may be called for at any time. Volume **V**, section **5389**.
 An amendment may not attach to the motion to lay on the table when used in the House. Volume **V**, section **5754**.
 An instance in which it was held that the motion to table might be applied to a proposition to lay on the table when that proposition was incidental to other provisions relating to the subject proposed to be tabled. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.
 A veto message having been read, only three motions are in order: to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, or to refer, which motions take precedence in the order named. Volume **VII**, section **1099**.
 The constitutional mandate that the House “shall proceed to reconsider” a vetoed bill is complied with by laying it on the table, referring it to a committee, postponing consideration to a day certain, or immediately voting on reconsideration. Volume **VII**, section **1105**.
- (2) **Nature and Use of.—In Committees.**
 In standing or select committees of the House the motions to lay on the table and to take from the table are admitted. Volume **IV**, section **4568**.
 The motion to lay on the table is used in committees. Volume **III**, section **1737**.
- (3) **Nature and Use of.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole.**
 The motion to lay on the table is not in order in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4719**, **4720**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2330**, **2556a**, **3455**.
 In Committee of the Whole a motion to report a bill with the recommendation that it lie on the table has precedence of motions recommending postponement or recommittal. Volume **IV**, section **4777**.
 Before general debate has been closed in Committee of the Whole it is not in order to move to report the bill with the recommendation that it be laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **4778**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(3) Nature and Use of.—In Relation to Committee of the Whole**—Continued.

There is a question as to whether or not the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that a bill do lie on the table may be accepted in the House as a pending motion. Volume **IV**, section **4897**.

(4) Nature and Use of.—As to General Business.

Although a proposition may be privileged for consideration under the rules, yet a motion to lay it on the table is in order, such action being one form of consideration. Volume **V**, section **5397**.

A bill returned with the objections of the President may be laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **3549**.

It has ordinarily been considered a mark of disapprobation to lay a message of the President on the table. Volume **V**, sections **6643, 6644**.

For a series of years the House adopted orders that all petitions on a certain subject should be at once laid on the table without being read or debated. Volume **IV**, sections **3344–3346**.

It has been held in the Senate that a motion to lay on the table may apply to two papers pending before the body. Volume **V**, section **5442**.

(5) Nature and Use of.—Business in Which Senate Is Interested.

Under the later practice the motion by a conference report on the table has not been entertained, it being considered more courteous to the other body to take such action as would be communicated by message. Volume **V**, sections **6538–6544**.

Instance wherein the House, after disagreeing to a conference report already agreed to by the Senate, laid on the table a House bill with Senate amendments. Volume **V**, section **6588**.

Senate bills are sometimes laid on the table in the House. Volume **IV**, section **3418, 3419**. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

The House may dispose of a Senate proposition adversely by laying it on the table. Volume **V**, section **5638**.

A motion to lay on the table a House bill returned with Senate amendments is in order. Volume **V**, sections **6201–6203**.

(6) As to Debate on and Precedence of.

The motion to lay on the table is not debatable. Volume **VI**, section **415**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2465, 2649**.

The motions to adjourn, lay on the table, and for the previous question are not debatable, and have precedence in the order named. Volume **V**, section **5301**.

Discussion of the relative privilege of the motions to adjourn, to lay on the table and for the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2651**.

The motion to lay on the table has precedence over the motion for the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **2658, 2660**.

Whether “a question is under debate” or not, a motion to lay on the table has precedence of a motion to refer. Volume **V**, section **5303**.

Under both the earliest and latest practice the motion to lay on the table is not in order after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5415–5422**.

The previous question being demanded on a resolution, and the yeas and nays ordered on that demand, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was held not in order. Volume **V**, sections **5408, 5409**.

Under the latest rulings a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **V**, sections **5391–5395**.

A committee report that a resolution lie on the table does not preclude debate until the Member in charge of the report makes the motion. Volume **V**, section **5396**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(6) As to Debate on and Precedence of**—Continued.

While the motion to lay on the table is not debatable, the chairman of a committee reporting a proposition to the House with the recommendation that it be laid on the table is entitled to recognition for debate before moving to lay on the table. Volume **VI**, section **412**.

A motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VIII**, section **2649**.

While members of the committee are entitled to priority of recognition of debate, a motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the Member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **413**.

A motion to lay a proposition on the table is in order before the member entitled to prior recognition for debate has begun his remarks. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

The motion to discharge a committee is not debatable, and the proposition to lay on the table a motion to discharge a committee from the consideration of a resolution of inquiry is in order and takes precedence even though the proponent of that motion demands the floor. Volume **VI**, section **415**.

The previous question being demanded on a resolution, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was held to be in order and to take precedence. Volume **VIII**, section **2651**.

(7) Repetition of.

The motion to lay on the table may be repeated after intervening business. Volume **V**, sections **5398–5400**.

The motion to lay a bill on the table having been decided in the negative, it was not admitted again on the same day, after a call of the House, no actual proceedings on the bill having intervened. Volume **V**, section **5401**.

The House having declined to lay a matter on the table a question or order, an appeal, and a ye and nay vote thereon intervened, but this was not sufficient to justify a repetition of the motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5402**.

The ordering of the previous question on a resolution does not carry the business to such new stage as to justify the repetition of a motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5709**.

(8) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—As to General Matters.

Effect in the House of an affirmative decision on a motion to lay on the table. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In theory, at least, in the early practice, a subject laid on the table was not regarded as disposed of adversely. Volume **II**, section **1326**.

It was held under the former practice that a proposition on the table might be printed. Volume **V**, section **5427**.

A resolution laid on the table by the House may be presented again in similar, but not identical, form. Volume **IV**, section **3385**.

A bill laid on the table is not technically rejected. Volume **V**, section **5437**.

Affirmative action on the motion to lay on the table, while not a technical rejection, is in effect an adverse disposition equivalent to rejection. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.

(9) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—As to Matters of Privilege.

A proposition involving a question of privilege being laid on the table may be taken up at any time by a vote of the House. Volume **V**, section **5438**.

A vetoed bill, being privileged, may be taken from the table. Volume **V**, section **5439**.

A vetoed bill when laid on the table is still highly privileged, and thus justifies a motion to take it from the table and action thereon by majority vote (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

Although a report as to an impeachment be laid on the table, the right to move again an impeachment in the same case is not precluded. Volume **III**, section **2049**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(10) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Propositions Affecting the Title to a Seat.**

A question relating to a Member's right to his seat being laid on the table, the Member continues in his functions. Volume **I**, section **461**.

The report of an elections committee being laid on the table, the sitting Member retains the seat. Volume **I**, section **618**.

A resolution declaring a Delegate (already seated on prima facie showing) entitled to his seat being laid on the table, his status was not thereby affected. Volume **I**, section **656**.

A resolution declaring a Delegate entitled to his seat being laid on the table, the Delegate continued to exercise his functions. Volume **I**, section **467**.

(11) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Connected Matters Involved.

A bill being laid on the table, pending motions connected therewith go to the table also. Volume **V**, sections **5426**, **5427**.

A proposed amendment to a pending bill being laid on the table, the bill goes there also. Volume **V**, section **5423**.

It is in order to lay on the table Senate amendments to a House bill, and the bill in such a case goes to the table with the amendments. Volume **V**, section **5424**.

A motion to lay a particular section of a bill on the table being entertained, it was held that the effect of an affirmative decision on it would be to take the whole bill to the table. Volume **IV**, section **5429**.

The vote of the House tabling a motion to strike from the record words taken down in debate was held to carry to the table the entire proposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2465**.

(12) Effect of, When Decided in the Affirmative.—Connected Matters Not Involved.

A proposed amendment to the Journal being laid on the table, the Journal does not accompany the amendment to the table. Volume **V**, sections **5435**, **5436**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of a question or order does not, when decided in the affirmative, carry to the table the original matter as to which the question of order has arisen. Volume **V**, section **5434**.

A resolution may be laid on the table without carrying with it a connected resolution already agreed to or a preamble not yet acted on. Volume **V**, section **5428**.

A preamble may be laid on the table without affecting the status of accompanying resolutions already agreed to by the House. Volume **V**, section **5430**.

A motion to receive a petition being laid on the table, the petition itself does not go to the table. Volume **V**, sections **5431**–**5433**.

The Senate has a rule that an amendment may be laid on the table without carrying the pending measure with it. Volume **V**, section **5425**.

Laying on the table a resolution providing for adverse disposition of a matter does not carry to the table the original matter proposed to be disposed of. Volume **VIII**, section **2660**.

The laying on the table of a resolution of impeachment does not preclude the offering of a similar resolution if not in identical language. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

A motion to lay on the table a resolution providing for final disposition of impeachment proceedings does not, if agreed to, carry such proceedings to the table with the resolution. Volume **VI**, section **538**.

A motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment to a pending motion was rejected does not carry to the table the motion to which the amendment was offered. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

Affirmative action on a motion to lay on the table a resolution instructing conferees was held not to carry to the table with the resolution the bill in disagreement. Volume **VIII**, section **2658**.

Laying on the table the motion to postpone consideration of Senate amendments was held not to carry to the table pending motions for their disposition. Volume **VIII**, section **2657**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(13) Relation of, to Other Motions.—In General.**

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion for the previous question. Volume **V**, sections **5410–5411**.

Under the later practice the motion to lay on the table may not be applied to a motion to suspend the rules. Volume **V**, section **5405**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to a motion relating to the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **5403, 5404**.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to discharge a committee. Volume **V**, section **5407**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to commit, authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **V**, sections **5412–5414**.

The motion to lay on the table was held not to be applicable to the motion to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2655**.

The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the motion to recommit authorized after the previous question is ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2653**.

An instance wherein a motion to refer was laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **5433**.

A bill being reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the enacting words be stricken out, a motion to lay on the table is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5337**.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to postpone to a day certain. Volume **VIII**, section **2654**.

The previous question being ordered on a bill to final passage a motion to lay the bill on the table was not entertained. Volume **VIII**, section **2655**.

The question of consideration may be raised after a motion to lay on the table has been made. Volume **V**, section **4943**.

(14) Relation to Other Motions.—Motion to Reconsider.

It is in order to lay on the table a motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2652**.

An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, sections **5628, 5695, 6288**. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

The motion to reconsider may be applied to a negative vote on the motion to lay on the table. Volume **V**, section **5629**.

A motion to reconsider a vote laying a motion to reconsider on the table is not in order. Volume **V**, section **5638**.

The motion to reconsider may not be applied to the vote whereby the House has laid another motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5632, 5633**.

Origin of the practice of preventing reconsideration by laying the motion to reconsider on the table. Volume **V**, sections **5634–5639**.

The House having laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote by which a proposition had been laid on the table, the proposition may be taken up only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5640**.

The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table are admitted while the previous question is operating. Volume **V**, sections **5657–5662**.

On votes incident to a call of the House the motion to reconsider may be entertained and laid on the table, although a quorum may not be present. Volume **V**, sections **5607, 5608**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum it was held that the yeas and nays might not be demanded on a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **6037**.

The motion to reconsider and the motion to lay that motion on the table are admitted while the previous questions is operating. Volume **VIII**, section **2784**.

The motion to lay on the table is applicable to the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2659**.

LAY ON THE TABLE, MOTION TO—Continued.**(15) Relative to Appeals.**

After careful consideration, it was held in order to reconsider the vote laying an appeal on the table. Volume **V**, section **5630**.

The motion to lay on the table an appeal from a decision of the Chair may be made under general parliamentary law before the adoption of rules. Volume **V**, section **5440**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum the Chair rules out of order a motion to reconsider the vote whereby an appeal had been laid on the table. Volume **IV**, section **3037**. Volume **V**, section **5631**.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion to lay an appeal on the table was held to be such a “decision” by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the appeal. Volume **V**, section **5354**.

The House has laid on the table a question submitted by the Speaker as to whether or not a question of privilege was involved in a pending proposition. Volume **II**, section **1277**.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair is debatable both in the House and in the Committee of the Whole, but debate may be closed in the House by a motion to lay on the table and in the Committee of the Whole by a motion to close debate or to rise and report. Volume **VIII**, section **3453**.

(16) As to Division of Question on Vote on.

A division of the question may not be demanded on a motion to lay a series of resolutions on the table. Volume **V**, section **6138**.

A motion to lay a resolution and pending amendment on the table may not be divided. Volume **V**, sections **6139**, **6140**.

(17) In General.

Pending a motion to lay on the table, it is not in order to call for the reading of a paper offered as argument. Volume **V**, section **5441**.

A refusal to lay a motion on the table was held to be such a decision by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the motion. Volume **V**, sections **5351**, **5352**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice admitted a motion to lay a pending proposition on the table. Volume **III**, section **2103**.

A motion to lay on the table, which submitted in effect a proposition previously rejected, was held to be dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **2816**.

LEA.

The Tennessee election case of Arnold v. Lea in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **778**.

LEADERS.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. Volume **VIII**, section **3614**.

A discussion of the duties and methods of selection of the party whips. Volume **VIII**, section **3615**.

Under the recent practice the selection of floor leaders is announced in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3611**.

It is customary to notify the majority and minority leaders as well as the Speaker of proposed requests for deviations from the authorized order of business. Volume **VI**, section **708**.

The standing committees and the floor leaders are ordinarily authorized by resolution to order necessary official printing, including printing for party conferences. Volume **VIII**, section **3660**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

LEADERS—Continued.

The floor leader is ex-officio chairman of the steering committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3621**.

The leader serves as Chairman of the steering committee which meets on call. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

LEADING QUESTIONS. See “Impeachment.”**LEASE.**

Bills providing for the appraisal, sale, lease, and conveyance of public lands and for the disposition of such lands when abandoned are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Public Lands. Volume **VII**, section **1930**.

The acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or other facilities for post office purposes are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1916**.

The reservation, alienation, transfer, leasing, or allotment of Indian lands are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1936**.

The investigation of water resources, the creation of a Federal power Commission, the leasing of power sites, and the supervision and development of water power are subjects which have been committed to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1808**.

LEAVE.

Early practice of introducing bills on leave and the gradual evolution of the present system. Volume **IV**, section **3365**.

No committee, except the Committee on Rules, may without leave sit during the sitting of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4546**.

Leave having been given to file a report while the House is not in session a point of order that the bill so reported is not privileged is properly raised when the motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

Leave to file a report or to file minority views while the House is not in session is granted by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

A committee of investigation was granted leave to file report with the Clerk of the House after adjournment of the Congress in which it was appointed. Volume **VI**, section **381**.

If objection is made a Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **VIII**, section **2598**.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Application for leave of absence is properly presented by filing with the clerk the printed form to be secured at the desk rather than by oral request from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **199**.

It is not in order to request leave of absence for colleagues from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **200**.

The House has by resolution directed the enforcement of the statute providing for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of Members and Delegates absenting themselves without leave. Volume **VI**, section **30**.

The House has by resolution revoked all leaves of absence and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct from the salary of Members compensation for days absent without leave. Volume **VI**, section **198**.

By usage of the House requests for leaves of absence and reports of the Committee on Enrolled Bills may be presented pending the announcement of the vote that the House adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **3151**.

Instance wherein leave of absence was granted by motion made and carried. Volume **II**, section **1142**.

Requests for leaves of absence are sometimes opposed and even refused. Volume **II**, sections **1143–1145**.

Under a former rule a request for a leave of absence has been entertained as a privileged question. Volume **II**, sections **1146, 1147**.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—Continued.

The Journal announces the return of a Member to whom leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted. Volume **IV**, section **2867**.

A resolution revoking leaves of absence, being a proceeding to compel the attendance of absent Members, does not require a quorum for its adoption. Volume **IV**, sections **3003, 3004**.

A resolution revoking leaves of absence, directing absentees to attend, and dispensing with proceedings under an existing call, was held to have precedence of a simple motion to dispense with the call. Volume **IV**, section **3006**.

While less than a quorum may excuse a Member from attendance at the time, they may not grant a leave of absence. Volume **IV**, section **3002**.

The Clerk desiring to be away, the House gave him leave of absence. Volume **I**, sections **246, 247**. Bills relating to leaves of absence of officers and clerks of the Government have been considered by the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4319**.

A proposition to arrest Members absent without leave is in order during proceedings to secure a quorum. Volume **VI**, section **685**.

Form of resolution for the arrest of Members absent without leave. Volume **VI**, section **686**.

General pairs may be arranged for Members desiring to be recorded as absent without leave, and it is customary for the pair clerks to arrange such pairs without specific authorization from Members. Volume **VIII**, section **3085**.

LEAVE TO PRINT IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. See “Congressional Record.”**LEAVITT, SCOTT, of Montana, Chairman**

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Debate. Volume **II**, section **959**.

Enacting clause, strike out. Volume **VIII**, section **2630**.

Lay on the table, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2330**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2493**.

LEE, ELECTION CASES OF.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Rainey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **641**.

The South Carolina election case of Lee v. Richardson in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **982, 983**.

LEE, CHARLES.

Advise of Attorney-General Lee as to mode of instituting and continuing impeachment proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

Opinion of Attorney-General Charles Lee as to impeachment of a Territorial judge holding office during good behavior. Volume **III**, section **2486**.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY.

Mr. Richard Henry Lee received the thanks of the House for his oration on the occasion of the death of George Washington. Volume **V**, section **7181**.

LEGAL TENDER.

The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued. Volume **VII**, section **1792**.

LEGARE.

The South Carolina election case of Prioleau v. Legare in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

The South Carolina election cases of Dantzler v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **122**.

The South Carolina election cases of Richardson v. Lewer, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

LEGARE—Continued.

The South Carolina election case of *Prioleau v. Legare* in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **130**.

LEGATIONS.

The general affairs of the Consular Service and the acquisition of land and buildings for legations in foreign capitals are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1879**.

The President, at will, may raise a legation to an embassy or reduce an embassy to a legation, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, and where the President has made such change and followed it with an appointment which has been approved by the Senate, an appropriation for the salary of the appointee is in order unless the rate of pay is in contravention of law. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

LEGISLATION ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS. See "Appropriations."**LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.**

A question has arisen as to whether or not the House, in the face of the provision of law, may proceed to business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **243**.

A Speaker having been elected, the House has proceeded to legislative and other business before the election of a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **244**.

The mere asking of leave to introduce a bill was considered general legislative business in the Senate. Volume **I**, section **123**.

Discussion in Senate of propriety of transacting legislative business at a called session, the House not being in session. Volume **I**, section **88**.

LEGISLATIVE DAY.

(1) **In general.**

(2) **Sunday as.**

(1) In General.

In the contemplation of the rules and special orders of the House a day is the legislative day and not a calendar day, and the two are not always the same. Volume **IV**, section **3192**.

The legislative day continues until terminated by an adjournment, irrespective of the passage of calendar days. Volume **V**, sections **6738**, **6739**.

A legislative day has not begun until the preceding legislative day has been terminated by adjournment. Volume **III**, section **3356**.

A recess does not terminate a legislative day and a legislative day may not be terminated during recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3356**.

There must be an adjournment before the legislative day will terminate, and an adjournment does not take place by reason of the arrival of the time for the regular daily meeting of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6738**, **6739**.

Where a special order requires a recess at a certain hour of a certain day the recess is not taken if the encroachment of a prior legislative day prevents the existence of the said certain day as a legislative day. Volume **IV**, section **3192**.

A session of the House extending by failure to adjourn through the succeeding calendar day, a special order for the legislative day expected to be held on that calendar day falls as the session is of the legislative day. Volume **IV**, section **3192**.

Instance wherein the House held two legislative days within the limits of one calendar day (foot-note). Volume **V**, section **6724**.

When through an erroneous announcement of the vote the House is declared adjourned and in fact disperses, when actually it had voted not to adjourn, the session when it next meets is nevertheless a new legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6734**.

In a single instance at the close of a session the Journal was dated on the calendar rather than the legislative day in order to conform to the Senate records. Volume **IV**, section **2746**.

LEGISLATIVE DAY—Continued.**(1) In General**—Continued.

During the prolonged proceedings of the electoral count of 1877 the House and Senate caused each calendar day to be journalized as a legislative day. Volume **III**, section **1927**.

At the election of a President of the United States by the House in 1801 no adjournment was taken during the ballotings, which lasted with postponements for several days. Volume **III**, section **1983**.

The time occupied by a joint meeting of the two Houses is not counted in the time of the House's legislative session. Volume **IV**, section **3069**.

The phrase "within 10 days" in the constitutional provision fixing the time within which bills shall be returned by the President, refers not to legislative days but to calendar days. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

(2) Sunday as.

Sunday may be a legislative day. Volume **V**, section **7246**.

By vote of the House Sunday has been made a legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6732**.

Sunday has been made a legislative day for eulogies of deceased Members. Volume **V**, sections **7168, 7169**.

Sunday has been made a legislative day by concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **6731**.

Sunday is not taken into account in making the constitutional adjournment of "not more than three days." Volume **V**, sections **6673, 6674**.

In computing the days of a session Sunday has not always been treated as a dies non. Volume **V**, section **6733**.

An adjournment does not necessarily take place at 12 p. m. Saturday, the House having power to continue in session on Sunday if it be so pleased. Volume **V**, sections **6728, 6729**.

Instance of an early protest against prolonging a session into the hours of Sunday. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

Whether the House shall continue the legislative day into Sunday is not a question for the decision of the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **6695**.

The propriety of continuing a session into Sunday does not constitute a question of order for the Speaker, who may not adjourn the House against its will. Volume **V**, section **6728**.

The House has declined to affirm that it may not transact business on Sunday. Volume **V**, section **6730**.

LEGISLATURE OF A STATE.**(1) General relations to the House.****(2) Resolutions and memorials of.****(1) General Relations to the House.**

The electors choosing Members of the House must have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. Volume **I**, section **297**.

Credentials issued by a governor raising a doubt as to election, the Clerk and the House declined to allow to them prima facie effect, although positive credentials authorized by the State legislature accompanied. Volume **I**, section **522**.

A Member, rising in his place, impeached Judge Swayne both on his own responsibility and on the strength of a legislative memorial. Volume **III**, section **2469**.

As to what constitutes a sine die adjournment of a legislative body. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

(2) Resolutions and Memorials of.

Joint resolutions of State legislatures, intended as communications to Congress, are treated as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

LEGISLATURE OF A STATE—Continued.**(2) Resolutions and Memorials of**—Continued.

Resolutions of State legislatures and of primary assemblies of the people are received as memorials. Volume **IV**, sections **3326, 3327**.

While it is the practice to print memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1024**.

LEHLBACH, FREDERICK R., of New Jersey, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2855, 3185**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2946, 2995, 3003, 3049, 3053**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1143, 1470, 1621, 1650, 1672, 1699, 2159**.

Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3488**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2539, 2552, 2580**.

Holman rule. Volume **VII**, sections **1499, 1516**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, sections **2347, 2604**.

LEHMAN.

The Pennsylvania case of *Butler v. Lehman* in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **847**.

LE MOYNE.

The Illinois election case of *Le Moyne v. Farwell*, in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **908–910**.

LENROOT, IRVINE L., of Wisconsin, Presiding Officer.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Bills. Volume **VII**, section **1089**.

LENTZ.

The Ohio election case of *Lentz v. Tompkins*, in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1125**.

LEPROSY.

Subjects relating to health, spread of leprosy and other contagious diseases, international congress of hygiene, etc., have been considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4111**.

LESTER, RUFUS E., of Georgia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5884**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1547**.

Appeals. Volume **V**, section **6947**.

Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4036**. Volume **VII**, section **1484**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3581, 3599, 3623**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3807**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5244**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3581, 3813, 3866, 23888, 3890**.

LETCHER.

The Kentucky election case of *Letcher v. Moore*, in the Twenty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **53**.

LETCHER, JOHN, of Virginia, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **6834**.

LETCHER, ROBERT P., of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4768**.

LETTERS.

- (1) **Communications in general.**
- (2) **From Members of the other House.**
- (3) **Constituting invasions of privilege.**

(1) Communications in General.

The Speaker has considered it his duty to present the proper communication of a citizen addressed through him to the House on a public matter. Volume **IV**, section **3319**.

The Speaker often presents, in regular order or by unanimous consent, communications or memorials addressed to the House. Volume **V**, sections **6657-6660**.

The House disregards anonymous communications. Volume **V**, section **6661**.

A report of an investigating committee in the form of a letter to the Speaker relating to contempt of a witness was presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1697**.

A communication from a Member relating to a controversy over a subject before the House was laid before the House by the Speaker by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6655**.

One of the first messages from the Senate was transmitted by letter from the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

A Member having been subjected to censure, the Speaker, after deliberation, laid before the House a letter of explanation and apology from the Member. Volume **VI**, section **236**.

A Member having resigned during vacation, transmitted to the Clerk a letter of notification which was laid before the House when Congress reconvened. Volume **VI**, section **227**.

A Member may resign his seat by a letter transmitted to the House alone. Volume **VI**, section **226**.

An exceptional instance wherein a Member having notified the House by letter of his resignation to take effect at a future date was permitted to withdraw the communication. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

Report of a committee holding in contempt of the House a Member who had permitted the dissemination of letters in his name reflecting the honor and integrity of Members of the House. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

In discussing a question of personal privilege based upon newspaper charges personal letters refuting such charges were admitted as relevant. Volume **III**, section **2479**.

(2) From Members of the Other House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of explanation from a Senator who was aggrieved by a reference to him personally in a House report. Volume **V**, section **6654**.

A letter from a Member of the House disclaiming any intention of invading the privileges of the Senate in assaulting a Senator was, after some discussion, read to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1623**.

A letter from a Senator read to the House was described but not printed in full in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6654**.

(3) Constituting Invasions of Privilege.

It is an invasion of privilege for a Member in debate to read a letter from a person not a Member calling in question the acts of another Member. Volume **III**, section **2686**.

The House has declared that a communication from a person not a Member criticizing words spoken in debate by a Member should be received. Volume **III**, section **2683**.

An officer of the Army having written a letter which was read in the House falsely impugning the honor of a Member, the House condemned the action as a gross violation of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2686**.

Assertions in a circular letter that a Member has broken faith with his constituents involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **562**.

A Member in a letter asking to be excused from committee service gave reasons derogatory to another Member, whereupon it was held that the Journal should record only the fact that the request was made in writing. Volume **IV**, section **2873**.

LETTERS—Continued.**(3) Constituting Invasions of Privilege**—Continued.

Statements which, if published in a newspaper, would give rise to a privilege do not present a question of privilege when read from a private letter. Volume **VI**, section **591**.

The reading on the floor of a newspaper interview and a letter written by another Member, the authenticity of which was not denied, was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **590**.

An “absurd and purposeless” anonymous letter proposing a corrupt bargain to a Member of the House was held by a committee of the House to create no breach of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2702**.

LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Section 24 of Rule XI. Volume **VI**, section **4240**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the levees of the Mississippi River.” Volume **IV**, section **4240**.

Subjects relating to the Mississippi River Commission are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Volume **IV**, section **4241**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has exercised jurisdiction over proposed legislation pertaining to drainage districts and levees, but may not report a bill relating to control of clerks of the War Department in the administration of such legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1844**.

Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1810**.

LEVER.

The South Carolina election case of Dantzler v. Lever in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1134**.

The South Carolina election case of Jacobs v. Lever in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

The South Carolina election cases of Dantzler v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **122**.

The South Carolina election cases of Richardson v. Lever, Prioleau v. Legare, and Myers v. Patterson, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **128**.

LEVY.

The Florida election case of David Levy, in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **422**, **423**.

LEWIS.

The Virginia election case of Moore v. Lewis, in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **765**.

LIABILITY.

All appropriations of public moneys or property, and propositions to release any liability to the United States or refer any claim to the Court of Claims are considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4792**.

LIBELS.

Charge that a Member has used his immunity as Representative to circulate libels was held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **606**.

LIBRARIAN.

The House library is under the control and direction of the Librarian of Congress, and the House librarian and his assistants are removable only for cause and with the approval of the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **7269**.

Directions to the Clerk of the House to classify books and documents in the House library and dispose of any surplus in conjunction with the chairman of the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and the Librarian of Congress was held to be a subject not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2301**.

The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Superintendent of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in the law library have the privilege of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

LIBRARY.

General provisions of the statutes relating to the Congressional Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**. The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction "touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures." Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

Bills relating to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Library of Congress have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4340**.

Bills authorizing the construction, and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself, have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4339**.

The House library is under the control and direction of the Librarian of Congress and the House librarian and his assistants are removable only for cause and with the approval of the Committee on Rules. Volume **V**, section **7269**.

The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV**, section **4338**. The statutes provide that so much of the files of the House as are not required for immediate use shall be kept in the custody of the Librarian of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7256**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON.

(1) **Creation and history.**

(2) **Jurisdiction of.**

(3) **Executive functions of.**

(1) Creation and History.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on the Library. Section 56 of Rule **XI**. Volume **IV**, sections **4337**, **4338**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on the Library, section 41 of Rule **XI**. Volume **VII**, section **2081**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction "touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures." Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

Bills relating to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Library of Congress have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4340**.

Bills relating to the observance of anniversaries and the commemoration of historical events have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2087**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

- Bills authorizing the construction and providing for the care of the Library building and the management of the Library itself have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4339**. Volume **VII**, section **2091**.
- Bills providing for location and construction of memorials belong to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2085**.
- Bills authorizing the erection of monuments on battlefields have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4341**.
- Subjects relating to monuments and statues in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4342**.
- Bills relating to historic documents, relics, and buildings have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2086**.
- The purchase of paintings and portraits has been within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4343**.
- Bills relating to statutes, paintings, and other works of art have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2082**.
- The arrangement of the Hall of the House and Statuary Hall, and the acceptance of works of art to be placed therein are subjects within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2083**.
- Instances of a general jurisdiction of the Committee on the Library as to ornamentation of the capital city. Volume **IV**, section **4344**.
- The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, accepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporation of similar institutions are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4346**.
- Bills relating to the removal of the remains of distinguished men have been within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4345**.
- The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1812**.
- Authorization for designs of Library and Museum buildings within the District of Columbia and the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1971**.
- A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.
- The establishment of commissions dealing with subjects under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library has been reported by the House branch of that committee. Volume **VII**, section **2088**.
- The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2084**.
- Subjects relating to memorials in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2085**.

(3) Executive Functions of.

- The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally and conferring on its several duties. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.
- The powers of the Joint Committee on the Library reside with the Senate portion in the recess after the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

LIBRARY, JOINT COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(3) Executive Functions of**—Continued.

The Senate has specially empowered its Committees on Printing, Enrolled Bills, and Library to act in conjunction with similar House committees. Volume **IV**, section **4416**.

The acceptance of works of art for the Capitol and control of the Botanic Garden are vested in the Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

No work of art not the property of the Government shall be exhibited in the Capitol and no room shall be used for private studios without permission of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The control of the Botanic Garden is vested by law in the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2090**.

LICENSING.

The general subjects of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering, and licensing of vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4134**.

Bills to license customhouse brokers come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1727**.

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The rule gives to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce jurisdiction of subjects relating to "Commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses," but not including appropriations therefor. Volume **IV**, section **4096**.

Bills relating to the Life-Saving Service and refuge stations in the Arctic have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4107**.

Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The rule gives to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, jurisdiction of subjects relating to "commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses," but not including appropriations therefor. Volume **IV**, section **4096**.

Bills establishing light-houses and fog signals and authorizing light-ships are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4104**.

An appropriation for a new light-house not authorized by existing law was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3728**.

An appropriation for a new vessel for use as a light-house tender is not admissible as in continuation of a public work or object. Volume **IV**, sections **3725**, **3726**.

LIGHT-SHIPS.

Bills establishing light-houses and fog signals and authorizing light-ships are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4104**.

LIGHTING.

The electrician and laborers connected with the lighting, heating, and ventilating of the House are under direction of the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

LIGHTS.

Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.

LIMIT OF COST. See "Appropriations."**LIMITATIONS ON GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS. See "Appropriations."****LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, PRESIDENT.**

Ceremonies in memory of President Abraham Lincoln. Volume **V**, section **7178**.

LINCOLN, LEVI, of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Adjournment. Volume **V**, section **5387**.

LINDSAY.

The Missouri election case of Lindsay v. Scott in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **854**.

LINTHICUM, CHARLES J., of Maryland, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1140**.

LIQUORS.

References to the practice governing management of the House restaurant especially as to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Volume **V**, section **7244**.

No intoxicating liquors may be sold within the Capitol. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic jurisdiction of subjects relating "to alcoholic liquor traffic." Volume **IV**, section **4305**.

Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4061**.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors have occasionally been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1874**.

LITTELL.

The Pennsylvania election case of Littell v. Robbins, jr., in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **820**.

LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES E., of Maine, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendments germane. Volume **V**, section **6929**.
Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5859**.
Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4774**.
Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3766**.
General debate. Volume **V**, section **5211**.
Points of order. Volume **V**, section **6929**.
Post-office appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **3618**.

LIVE STOCK.

The regulation of exportation of live stock, meat, and other agricultural products has been to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4113**.

Bills for the stimulation of production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products and the authorization of appropriations for international conferences on poultry and poultry products have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1867**.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

The control of stockyards and packing plants and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce in livestock, dairy, and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1869**.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported as to the regulation of importation and inspection of livestock and dairy products, and the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1862**.

Bills for the stimulation of production, sale, and distribution of livestock and livestock products and the authorization of appropriations for international conferences on poultry and poultry products have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1867**.

LIVERNASH.

The California election case of Kahn v. Livernash in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **731**.

LOAN.

The Missouri election cases of Bruce v. Loan, Birch v. King, and Price v. McClurg in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **377**.

Bills providing for loans to farmers under emergency conditions have been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1866**.

LOBBY.

The Speaker preserves order on the floor and in the galleries and lobby. Volume **II**, section **1343**. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may cause the galleries or lobby to be cleared in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct therein. Volume **IV**, section **4704**.

A Member in the lobby, cloakroom, or gallery is not entitled to vote even though he hear his name called. Volume **VIII**, section **3144**.

Instance wherein the Speaker directed the removal of a placard posted in the lobby of the House. Volume **VI**, section **262**.

In counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum or whether a sufficient number have voted to order yeas and nays, the Chair counts all Members visible, including those in lobbies and cloakrooms. Volume **VIII**, section **3120**.

Definition by a committee of the House of the term "lobby." Volume **VI**, section **397**.

The lobby investigation in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

A committee of investigation expressed the opinion that the appearance as lobbyists of former Senators and former Members of the House should be discouraged. Volume **VI**, section **372**.

LOCKHART.

The North Carolina election case of Martin v. Lockhart in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1089**, **1090**.

LOCKS.

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1834**.

The subjects of construction, maintenance, and operation of locks and dry docks are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VIII**, section **2286**.

LODGE, HENRY CABOT, of Massachusetts, President pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

President pro tempore, election of. Volume **VI**, section **23**.

Voting, pairs. Volume **VIII**, section **3095**.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, of Ohio, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

- Adjournment resolution. Volume **VIII**, sections **3373, 3374**.
- Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2898, 2906, 3504**.
- Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1615**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2936, 2943, 2958, 2998**.
- Amendment, Senate. Volume **VII**, section **1480**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2383, 2384, 3187, 3195**.
- Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2902**.
- Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1146, 1249, 1257, 1269, 1429, 1449, 1469, 1575, 1589, 1657, 1665, 2143, 2148, 2158**. Volume **VIII**, section **2703**.
- Bills. Volume **VI**, section **737**.
- Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, sections **887, 901, 906, 913, 968, 971**.
- Call of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3158**.
- Ceremonies. Volume **VIII**, sections **3532, 3536**.
- Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, sections **2319, 2366, 2375, 2385, 2386, 2413, 2435**.
- Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, sections **1840, 2012, 2013, 2102a, 2107, 2113, 2130, 2132**.
- Committees, reports of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2221, 2225, 2231, 2241, 2247, 2249, 2259, 2308, 2311**.
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- Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, sections **3462, 3468, 3471, 3485, 3497, 3501**.
- Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, sections **978, 979, 994**. Volume **VIII**, section **2218**.
- Debate. Volume **VII**, sections **785, 956**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2473, 2480, 2506, 2518, 2519, 2527, 2529, 2539, 2574, 2648**.
- Dilatory motions. Volume **VIII**, section **2814**.
- Discharge the committee, motion to. Volume **VI**, section **405**.
- District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **877**.
- Holman rule. Volume **VII**, sections **1496, 1510, 1542, 1565, 1567, 1719**.
- Member elect, credentials of. Volume **VI**, section **89**.
- Member, registration of. Volume **VI**, sections **228, 229**.
- Motions. Volume **VIII**, section **2612**.
- Oath. Volume **VI**, sections **8, 14, 15, 17**.
- Official reporters. Volume **VIII**, section **3450**.
- Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **750**.
- Point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.
- Printing. Volume **VII**, section **2097**.
- Private bill. Volume **VII**, section **871**.
- Privileged. Volume **VI**, sections **406, 575, 577, 587**. Volume **VII**, sections **2182, 2213, 2280, 2281, 2297, 2298, 2305, 3366**.
- Privileges of the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3638**.
- Question of consideration. Volume **VII**, section **952**. Volume **VIII**, section **2446**.
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- Recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3362**.
- Recognition. Volume **VIII**, section **2371**.

LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS, of Ohio, Speaker—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, sections **2695a, 2718, 2720–2722, 2741, 2753**.

Reference. Volume, **VI**, sections **727, 730**. Volume **VII**, sections **1048, 2162**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2391, 2411**.

Senate bill. Volume **VI**, section **735**.

Seven-day rule. Volume **VIII**, section **3368**.

Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **262**. Volume **VIII**, section **3662**.

Speaker orders. Volume **VII**, sections **775, 777, 794, 796, 801, 807**.

Suspension of rules. **Volume VIII**, sections **3402, 3411, 3412, 3420**.

Unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, sections **709, 710**.

Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2434**.

Voting. Volume **VI**, section **200**. Volume **VII**, section **1014**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2219, 2423, 3072, 3099, 3103, 3109, 3114, 3117, 3172, 3506**.

LORDS.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachment the Commons, as grand inquest of the nation, and as accusers, become suitors for penal justice at the bar of the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

Under the parliamentary law the Lords are the judges, and may not impeach or join in the accusation. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

The Lords may not, under the parliamentary law, proceed by impeachment against a commoner, except on complaint of the Commons. Volume **III**, section **2056**.

The Commons, in impeaching, usually pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the accused, and direct a member to impeach him by oral accusation before the Lords. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

In impeaching, the spokesman of the Commons asks that the delinquent be sequestered from his seat or committed, or that the Peers take order for his appearance. Volume **III**, section **2026**.

Under the parliamentary law, if the party impeached at the bar of the Lords do not appear, proclamations are issued giving him a day to appear. Volume **III**, section **2116**.

Under the parliamentary law of impeachments, the respondent, if a Lord, answers the summons in his place; if a commoner, at the bar. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The accusation being of misdemeanor only, the respondent, under the English usage, does not answer the summons in custody, but the Lords may commit him until he finds sureties for his future appearance. Volume **III**, section **2120**.

The judgment of the Lords in impeachments is given in accordance with the law of the land. Volume **III**, section **2155**.

The Commons attend generally in impeachment trials, but not when the Lords consider the answer or proofs, or determine judgment. Volume **III**, section **2027**.

LORIMER.

The Illinois election case of *Durborrow v. Lorimer* in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **740**.

The Senate case of William Lorimer, of Illinois, in the Sixty-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **104**.

The Senate case of William Lorimer, of Illinois, in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **107**.

LORING.

The Massachusetts election case of *Boynton v. Loring* in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **949–951**.

LOSS.

Bills for the redemption of lost bonds, checks, and coupons are reported by the Committee on Claims. Volume **IV**, section **4266**.

LOSS—Continued.

A bill providing relief for loss of property resulting from flood due to failure of an irrigation dam erected under authorization of legislation reported by the Committee on Public Lands was transferred from that committee to the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII**, section **2000**.

Bills relating to claims of Postmasters for unavoidable losses are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1999**.

LOSS OF A BILL.

(1) **Procuring duplicate copies in case of.**

(2) **Through inability of two Houses to agree.**

(1) Procuring Duplicate Copies in Case of.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained as a matter of privilege, although the earlier practice had been otherwise. Volume **IV**, sections **3470–3472**.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House after enrollment and signature by the Speaker, a Senate resolution authorized the preparation and delivery of a duplicate copy, which was signed by the Speaker without further action by the House. Volume **VII**, section **1072**.

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed to the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII**, section **1093**.

A House bill with Senate amendments having been lost, the House agreed to an order for re-engrossment of the bill, and directed the Clerk to request from the Senate a copy of its amendment thereto. Volume **VII**, section **1074**.

The House may not consider a Senate bill unless in possession of the engrossed copy, but may at once direct that the Clerk request a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3425**.

A House bill with Senate amendment being lost by a House committee, the House ordered a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill and requested of the Senate a copy of the amendment. Volume **IV**, sections **3473, 3474**.

(2) Through Inability of Two Houses to Agree.

The inability of the two Houses to agree on even the slightest amendment to a bill causes the loss of the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6233–6240**.

In many instances bills have been lost by the adherence of both Houses, sometimes in earlier days, when no effort at adjustment by conference had been made. Volume **V**, sections **6233–6240**.

Bills on which one House had adhered have been lost by the expiration of the Congress, even while the roll was being called on a motion to recede that might have passed the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6230–6232**.

Instances of the loss of bills by the adherence of both Houses to attitudes of disagreement over amendments. Volume **V**, section **6313**.

A conference report being made up but not acted on at the expiration of a Congress, the bill is lost. Volume **V**, section **6309**.

LOT.

The House declined to determine the choice of a Speaker by lot. Volume **I**, section **221**.

The Constitution requires election of Representatives by the people and State authorities may not determine a tie by lot. Volume **I**, section **775**.

LOUD, EUGENE F., of California, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations for salaries. Volume **IV**, section **3685**.

Authorization for appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3590, 3691**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3826**.

LOUDERBACK, HAROLD.

The impeachment and trial of Harold Louderback, Judge of the Northern District of California.

Volume **VI**, sections **513-524**.

LOUISIANA.

(1) **Questions as to the electoral vote of.**

(2) **House election cases from.**

(3) **Senate election cases from.**

(1) Questions as to the Electoral Vote of.

At the electoral count of 1865 the Vice-President, in deference to a provision of law, withheld from the joint meeting the returns from the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. Volume **III**, section **1948**.

In the electoral count of 1869 objection was made that there had been no valid election in Louisiana, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1964**.

In 1873 the electoral vote of Louisiana was rejected, objections having been made because of conflicting certificates and on other grounds. Volume **III**, section **1968**.

It was held not to be competent to go behind the official certificates and papers to prove the alleged disqualifications of certain Louisiana members of the electoral college of 1877. Volume **III**, section **1972**.

In dealing with objections to the electoral vote of Louisiana in 1877 the Electoral Commission followed the rule laid down in the case of Florida. Volume **III**, section **1972**.

(2) House Election Cases From.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—Flanders and Hahn. Volume **I**, section **379**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—A. P. Field. Volume **I**, section **376**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro. Volume **I**, section **381**.

Fortieth Congress.—Jones v. Mann, and Hunt v. Menard. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

Forty-first Congress.—Hunt v. Sheldon, Sypher v. St. Martin, Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie, Newsham v. Ryan, and Darrall v. Bailey. Volume **I**, sections **328-336**.

Forty-third Congress.—Shanks v. Neff. Volume **I**, section **609**.

Forty-third Congress.—Sheridan v. Pinchback, and Lawrence v. Sypher. Volume **I**, sections **623-626**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Breux v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **919**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Spencer v. Morey. Volume **II**, sections **913, 914**.

Forty-fifth Congress.—Acklen v. Darrall. Volume **II**, section **924**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen. Volume **I**, section **751**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Smith v. Robertson. Volume **I**, section **750**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Beattie v. Price. Volume **I**, section **341**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Benoit v. Boatner. Volume **I**, sections **337-340**.

Fifty-fourth Congress.—Coleman v. Buck. Volume **II**, section **1082**.

Fifty-fifth Congress.—Gazin and Romain v. Meyer. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

Sixtieth Congress.—Warmoth v. Estopinal. Volume **VI**, section **119**.

Sixty-first Congress.—Warmoth v. Estopinal. Volume **VI**, section **127**.

(3) Senate Election Cases From.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—Cutler and Smith. Volume **I**, section **385**.

Forty-second Congress.—Ray and McMillen. Volume **I**, sections **345, 346**.

LOUISIANA—Continued.**(3) Senate Election Cases From—Continued.**

- Forty-third Congress.—Pinchback, McMillan, Marr, and Eustis. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.
 Forty-fourth Congress.—Pinchback, McMillan, Marr, and Eustis. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Pinchback, McMillan, Marr, and Eustis, Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning, Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.
 Forty-sixth Congress.—Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning. Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITIONS.

- The rule gives to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions jurisdiction of “all matters (except those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and to proposed expositions.” Volume **IV**, section **4353**.

LOWE.

- The California election case of F. F. Lowe in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **314**.
 The Alabama election case of Lowe v. Wheeler in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **961–964**.

LOWELL.

- The Maine election case of Joshua A. Lowell in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **806**.

LOWRY.

- The Indiana election case of Lowry v. White in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **424, 425**.

LOYALL.

- The Virginia election case of Loyall v. Newton in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **780**.

LUCAS.

- The Senate election case of Lucas v. Faulkner, from West Virginia, in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **632**.

LUCE, ROBERT, of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1245, 1471, 1620, 1691**.
 Bills. Volume **VII**, section **866**.
 Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2452, 2520**.
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LUDLOW.

- The Indiana election case of Updike v. Ludlow, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **55**.

LUMBER RAFTS.

- Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and Hydrographic Office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4105**.

LUNA.

- The election case of Manzanares v. Luna, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **984**.

LUNN, GEORGE R., of New York, Speaker Pro Tempore.

- Decisions on questions of order relating to—
 Roll call. Volume **VIII**, section **3153**.

LYNCH.

The Mississippi election case of Lynch v. Chalmers in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **959, 960**.

The California election case of Lynch v. Vandever in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1012**.

LYON.

The attack of Matthew Lyon on Roger Griswold in 1798. Volume **II**, sections **1642, 1643**.

The Vermont election case of Lyon v. Smith in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **761**.

The election case of Lyon v. Bates, from Arkansas Territory, in the Seventeenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **749**.

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The attack of Matthew Lyon on Roger Griswold in 1798. Volume **II**, sections **1642, 1643**.

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The Pennsylvania election case of Hudson v. McAleer in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **722**.

McARTHUR, CLIFTON N., of Oregon, Chairman.

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Members of Congress, subsistence of. Volume **VI**, section **205**.

McCARTHY.

The Senate election case of Lane and McCarthy v. Fitch and Bright, from Indiana, in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **545, 546**.

McCLELLAN.

The election case of Cheseborough v. McClellan, from New York, in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **743**.

McCLOSKEY.

The Texas election case of Wurzbach v. McCloskey, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **181**.

McCLOUD.

The Virginia election case of Wing v. McCloud in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **368**.

McCLURG.

The Missouri election case of Price v. McClurg in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **377**.

McCONNELL.

The Senate election case of Shoup and McConnell, from Idaho, in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **573**.

McCORMACK, JOHN W., of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1300, 1438**.
Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2569**.
Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **3441**.

McCOY.

The Virginia election case of Porterfield v. McCoy in the Fourteenth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **770, 771**.

McCRANIE.

The Louisiana election case of Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328-336**.

McCREARY.

The Pennsylvania election case of Hawkins v. McCreary in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **111**.

McCREARY, JAMES B., of Kentucky, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3723**.
Conference reports. Volume **V**, section **6448**.
Dilatory motions. Volume **V**, section **5745**.

McCREERY, ELECTION CASE OF.

The election case of William McCreery, of Maryland in the Tenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **414**.

McDONALD.

The Virginia election case of McDonald v. Jones in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **436**.
The Senate election case of Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice, from Arkansas, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **389**.

McDUFFIE.

The Alabama election case of McDuffie v. Davidson in the Fiftieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1007, 1008**.
The Alabama election case of McDuffie v. Turpin in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1030, 1031**.
The Alabama election case of McDuffie v. Turpin in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **1043**.

McDUFFIE, GEORGE, of South Carolina, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Enrolled bills. Volume **IV**, section **4646**.

MACE.

The mace is the symbol of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is borne by that officer while enforcing order on the floor. Volume **II**, section **1346**.
The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms having attempted, without the mace, to enforce an order of the Speaker on a Member, a question of privilege arose therefrom. Volume **II**, section **1347**.

MACE—Continued.

When the House attends in the Senate the Sergeant-at-Arms does not bear the mace. Volume **V**, section **7045**.

Extreme disorder arising on the floor, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce order with the mace. Volume **VI**, section **258**.

Instance wherein the Sergeant-at-Arms carried the mace to the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2530**.

McFARLAND.

The North Carolina election case of McFarland v. Purviance in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **320**.

The North Carolina election case of McFarland v. Culpeper in the Tenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **321**.

McGANN.

The Illinois election case of Belknap v. McGann in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **744**.

McGAVIN.

The Illinois election case of Kunz v. McGavin, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **118**.

McGINNIS.

The West Virginia election case of McGinnis v. Alderson in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1036**.

McGRORTY.

The Utah election case of McGrorty v. Hooper in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **467**.

McGUIRE.

The election case of Cross v. McGuire, from the Territory of Oklahoma, in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **732**.

McHENRY.

The Kentucky election case of McHenry v. Yeaman in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **378**.

McKEE.

The Kentucky election case of McKee v. Young in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **451**.

McKENNEY.

The Virginia election case of Thorp v. McKenney in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1072**.

McKENZIE.

The Virginia election case of Lewis McKenzie in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **372**.

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Kitchen in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **374**.

The Virginia election case of Whittlesey v. McKenzie in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **462**.

The Virginia election case of McKenzie v. Braxton in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **639**, **640**.

MACKEY.

The South Carolina election case of Buttz v. Mackey in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **920**.

The South Carolina election case of Mackey v. O'Connor in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, sections **735**, **736**.

McKINLEY.

The Ohio election case of Wallace v. McKinley in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **986-989**.

McKISSICK.

The South Carolina election case of McKissick v. Wallace in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, section **651**.

McLANE.

The Pennsylvania election case of Farr v. McLane in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **75**.

McLAURIN.

The South Carolina election case of Wilson v. McLaurin in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1075**.

McLEAN.

The election case of James H. McLean, from Missouri, in the Forty-seventh Congress, Volume **I**, section **553**.

The Missouri election case of McLean v. Broadhead in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **996**.

The Pennsylvania election case of McLean v. Bowman in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **98**.

McMILLAN, THOMAS S., of South Carolina, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1473, 1599, 1711**.

McMILLEN, ELECTION CASE OF.

The Senate election case of Ray and McMillen, of Louisiana, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **345, 346**.

The Senate election case of Pinchback, McMillen, Marr, and Eustis, from Louisiana, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **347-353**.

McMILLIN, BENTON, of Tennessee, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adjourn. Volume **V**, section **5378**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5878**.

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3006**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4828**.

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **7018**.

House as in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4931**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **V**, section **5789**.

MACON, NATHANIEL, of North Carolina, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appeals. Volume **V**, section **6157**.

Ballot. Volume **III**, section **2031**.

Call to order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5199**.

Debate. Volume **V**, section **5103**.

Previous question. Volume **V**, section **5415**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **5966**.

Voting. Volume **V**, section **5932**.

McPHERSON, EDWARD, Clerk.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Clerk's roll. Volume **I**, sections **23, 31**.

Credentials. Volume **I**, sections **32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 614**.

Election of a Speaker. Volume **I**, sections **79, 212, 213**.

McPHERSON, EDWARD, Clerk—Continued.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—Continued.

Organization. Volume **I**, sections **78, 80, 86**.

Roll of Members-elect. Volume **I**, section **84**.

McREYNOLDS, S. D., of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **651**.

MADDEN, MARTIN B., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **2836**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, section **1430**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2921, 2922, 3020, 3038, 3439**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1344, 1379, 1428, 1543**.

Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **964**.

Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2322**.

Debate. Volume **VII**, section **960**. Volume **VIII**, section **2474**.

Quorum. Volume **VI**, section **649**.

Reading. Volume **VIII**, section **2343**.

Roll call. Volume **VIII**, section **3146**.

Special order. Volume **VII**, section **784**.

Voting. Volume **VIII**, section **3098**.

MADDOX.

The Georgia election case of Felton v. Maddox in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1084, 1085**.

MAGINNIS.

The election case of Botkin v. Maginnis, from Montana Territory, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **994**.

The Senate election case of Sanders, Power, Clark, and Maginnis, from Montana, in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **358**.

MAILS.

Conditions under which the franking privilege is exercised by the Member. Volume **II**, section **1163**. Volume **VI**, section **217**.

The Postmaster superintends the post office in the Capitol and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of mail. Volume **I**, section **270**.

The Postmaster superintends the post office in the Capitol and House Office Building and is responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of mail. Volume **VI**, section **34**.

The Postmaster having died it was held that contracts for carrying the mails must be made by the Clerk and not by the Assistant Postmaster. Volume **V**, section **7235**.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads extends to the railway mail service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4192**.

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads exercises jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the carrying of mails both foreign and domestic, including Rural Free Delivery and the Air Mail Service, and over the Postal Savings System. Volume **VII**, section **1915**.

An appropriation for a specific method of transmitting mail, in the absence of an prior legislation providing therefor, was held to be subject to a point of order although general transmission of the mail is authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1474**.

Directions to the Postmaster of the House specifying the number of mail deliveries was held to destroy the privilege of a resolution reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **VIII**, section **2299**.

MAILS—Continued.

A bill relating to the method of packing dutiable tobacco for parcel-post shipment was held not to be a revenue bill within the meaning of the rule giving such bills privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2280**.

Exclusion from the mails of dangerous, fraudulent, gambling, or otherwise objectionable commodities, devices, or paraphernalia is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1918**.

Provisions for assessment and remission of punishments and penalties in connection with crimes and offenses against the mail service have been reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Volume **VII**, section **1920**.

MAINE.

House election cases from:

Twenty-first Congress.—Washburn v. Ripley. Volume **I**, section **779**.

Twenty-seventh Congress.—Joshua A. Lowell. Volume **I**, section **806**.

Thirty-fourth Congress.—Milliken v. Fuller. Volume **I**, section **828**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Anderson v. Reed. Volume **II**, section **971**.

MAJOR.

The Missouri election case of Salts v. Major in the Sixty-sixth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **151**.

MAJORITY.

- (1) **Voice of, decides on a vote.**
- (2) **In election by the House.—By ballot.**
- (3) **In election by the House.—Choice of Speaker.**
- (4) **In election by the House.—Choice of managers of on impeachment.**
- (5) **Exclusion by majority vote for disqualification.**
- (6) **Senate assumes jurisdiction by, in an impeachment.**
- (7) **Constitutes the quorum.**
- (8) **Representation on committees.**
- (9) **Representation in managers of conferences.**
- (10) **Representation in tellers to count a ballot.**
- (11) **In relation to the motion to reconsider.**
- (12) **In relation to suspension of the rules.**
- (13) **In relation to constitutional amendments.**
- (14) **Steering committee, floor leader, etc.**

(1) Voice of, Decides on a Vote.

The voice of a majority decides on a vote, but if the House be equally divided the motion fails. Volume **V**, section **5926**.

Where a vote was taken by States a question standing 5 to 3 with 3 States divided, was held to be carried. Volume **V**, section **5980**.

(2) In Election by the House.—By Ballot.

The rule provides that on an election by ballot a majority shall be required to elect, and if necessary ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained. Volume **V**, section **6003**. Volume **VIII**, section **3106**.

Discussion of complications arising as to the choice by majority when ballots each bearing several names are cast (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6003**.

A majority vote is required for the election of officers of both Houses of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **23**.

The election of an officer of the Senate is privileged and unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, balloting continues until a majority is obtained. Volume **VI**, section **281**.

(3) In Election by the House.—Choice of Speaker.

In 1879 it was held that a Speaker might be elected by a majority of those present, a quorum voting, a majority of all the Members not being required. Volume **I**, section **216**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(3) In Election by the House.—Choice of Speaker—Continued.**

In 1809 the House held that a Speaker should be elected by a majority of all present. Volume **I**, section **215**.

The House, by special rule, chose a Speaker by a plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by a majority vote. Volume **I**, sections **221, 222**.

The House, by special rule, chose a Speaker by plurality of votes, but confirmed the choice by a majority vote on a resolution declarative of the result. Volume **I**, section **222**.

The House declined to permit any announcement but its own declaration in a case wherein a Speaker was chosen by plurality of votes. Volume **I**, section **222**.

(4) In Election by the House.—Choice of Managers of an Impeachment.

The House overruled the Speaker and decided that a manager of an impeachment should be elected by a majority and not by a plurality. Volume **III**, section **2345**.

In choosing managers by ballot the House guarded against complications in case more than the required Member should have a majority. Volume **III**, section **2300**.

The managers of the Peck impeachment were chosen by ballot, a majority vote being required for election. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

(5) Exclusion by Majority Vote for Disqualification.

As to whether or not a disqualified Member who has taken the oath may be excluded by majority vote. Volume **I**, section **420**.

May a returned Member, already sworn but found disqualified, be excluded by majority vote? Volume **II**, section **946**.

A Senator was unseated for disqualification after he had been seated on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **429**.

Contention that a Senator may be excluded for disqualification by majority vote, even though he may have been sworn in. Volume **I**, section **481**.

Discussion as to the right of the Senate to exclude by majority vote for lack of qualifications other than those enumerated in the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **481**.

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**.

Discussion as to whether or not the expulsion of a Delegate should be effected by a majority or a two-thirds vote. Volume **I**, section **469**.

(6) Senate Assumes Jurisdiction by, in an Impeachment.

The Senate by majority vote assumed jurisdiction to try the Belknap impeachment, although protest was made that a two-thirds vote was required. Volume **III**, section **2059**.

(7) Constitutes the Quorum.

A majority of the House constitutes a quorum to do business. Volume **IV**, sections **2884, 2980**.

A majority of a committee is the quorum. Volume **IV**, section **4540**.

As to what constitutes a majority of election officers competent to hold a valid election. Volume **II**, section **954**.

(8) Representation on Committees.

As to proper ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV**, section **4467**.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

The ratios of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4477**.

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2186**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(8) Representation on Committees—Continued.**

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.

The majority have at times placed restrictions upon the selection of minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2188**.

It is the usage to carry out the principle of majority and minority representation in appointing subcommittees. Volume **IV**, section **4551**.

Instances in which the majority declined to recognize minority recommendations for committee assignments. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

Election of the majority members of a committee constitutes the committee which may then organize and proceed to business before minority members have been elected. Volume **VIII**, section **2176**.

In the allotment of committee assignments the party in control is termed the majority and all the other parties constitute the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

The Speaker appointed the committee to draw articles impeaching President Johnson from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

(9) Representation in Managers of Conferences.

The majority of the managers of a conference should represent the attitude of the majority of the House on the disagreements in issue. Volume **V**, section **6336**. Volume **VIII**, section **3223**.

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6345–6351**.

Instance wherein the Senate managers of a conference were appointed entirely from the majority party, members of the minority having declined to serve. Volume **V**, section **6337**.

(10) Representation in Tellers to Count a Ballot.

Two members of the minority party having successively declined to act as tellers, the Speaker directed the Member who had been appointed teller for the majority party to count the vote. Volume **V**, section **5989**.

(11) In Relation to the Motion to Reconsider.

The motion to reconsider may be made "by any member of the majority." Volume **V**, section **5605**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are ordered may be reconsidered by a majority, but if the House votes to reconsider, the yeas and nays may again be ordered by one-fifth. Volume **V**, sections **5689–5691**.

Apparently a majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under the requirement that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5618**.

A majority vote is sufficient to reconsider a vote taken under the requirements that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **VIII**, section **2795**.

Reconsideration of a bill returned with the President's objections may be postponed to a day certain by a majority vote. Volume **VII**, section **1112**.

(12) In Relation to Suspension of the Rules.

The House has on occasion, by resolution, provided for suspension of the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3399**.

An instance of the exercise of the function of the Committee on Rules in affording the House a method of suspending the rules by majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3393**.

MAJORITY—Continued.**(13) In Relation to Constitutional Amendments.**

Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3504**.

(14) Steering Committee, Floor Leader, etc.

A majority steering committee was created in the Seventy-third Congress consisting of 15 elective Members elected by geographical groups sitting separately and voting by zones. Volume **VIII**, section **3622**.

The majority steering committee in the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses consisted of five members. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

The majority steering committee in the Seventieth Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3626**.

The steering committee was nominated by the majority committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. Volume **VIII**, section **3614**.

A discussion of the duties and methods of selection of the party whips. Volume **VIII**, section **3615**.

MALBY, GEORGE R., of New York, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **754**.

MALLORY.

The Vermont election case of Mallory *v.* Merrill in the Sixteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.

MANAGERS.

(1) **Of conference.** See “**Conference.**”

(2) **Of impeachment.** See “**Impeachment.**”

(3) **Of National Home for Soldiers.**

(1) Of Conference. See “**Conference.**”**(2) Of Impeachment.** See “**Impeachment.**”**(3) Of National Home for Soldiers.**

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

Resignation of members of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Volume **V**, section **7337**.

There is no constitutional objection to the election of a Member to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers’ Home, although in the opinion of the Attorney General such election appears contrary to public policy. Volume **VI**, section **63**.

The question as to whether a Member may be appointed to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers’ Home and become local manager of one of the Homes, is a matter for the decision of Congress itself. Volume **VI**, section **63**.

MANDAMUS.

Returns counted on mandamus of a State court and unassailed were counted without regard to the jurisdiction of the court to order the canvass. Volume **II**, section **952**.

MANDATES.

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**.

MANDATORY LAW. See “**Elections.**”

MANN, JAMES R., of Illinois, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **7266**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VII**, sections **1224, 1413, 1416, 1436**. Volume **VIII**, sections **2929, 2932, 3061**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5904**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1137, 1144, 1155, 1197, 1223, 1251, 1253, 1355, 1391, 1399, 1405, 1445, 1446, 1463, 1581, 1586, 1596, 1613, 1622, 1630, 1632, 1643, 1646, 1648, 1693, 1709**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **3611, 3633, 3694**.

Congressional Record. Volume **VIII**, section **3490**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3771, 3777, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3864**.

Limitations on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3986**.

Points of order. Volume **V**, sections **6885, 6931**.

Reconsider, motion to. Volume **VIII**, sections **2324, 2566, 2575, 2588, 2800, 3448**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **V**, section **5796**.

MANN, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Louisiana election cases of Bonanzo, Field, Mann, Wells, and Taliaferro, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **381**.

The Louisiana election case of Jones v. Mann in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

MANNING.

The Mississippi election case of Buchanan v. Manning in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Manning in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **44**.

The Senate election case relating to Kellogg, Spofford, and Manning, of Louisiana, in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **354–357**.

MANUAL, JEFFERSON'S.

Jefferson's Manual and Hinds' Precedents are cited by the Supreme Court as authorities in parliamentary procedure. Volume **VI**, section **343**.

In the Senate it was held that while Jefferson's Manual was not to be regarded as a direct authority, it was to be considered as exercising an influence in Senate procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **3382**.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases where they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3330**.

MANUFACTURES, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Manufactures. Section 20, of Rule XI, Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Manufactures jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the manufacturing industries." Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

Illustrations of exercise of jurisdiction by the Committee on Manufactures. Volume **IV**, section **4222**.

Reference to early jurisdiction of the Committee on Manufactures as to tariff bills. Volume **IV**, section **4221**.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Bills relating to the purchase of books and manuscripts for the Library of Congress have been reported by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4340**.

MANZANARES.

The election case of *Manzanares vs. Luna*, from the Territory of New Mexico, in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **984**.

MAPES, CARL E., of Michigan, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. Volume **VIII**, sections **2834, 2880, 2900**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2923, 2966, 2967, 3011, 3064**.

Amendment, substitute. Volume **VIII**, section **2884**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2155**.

Question of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2357**.

Recess. Volume **VIII**, section **3362**.

Recommit, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **2746**.

Reference. Volume **VIII**, section **2375**.

MAPS.

The insertion of maps and diagrams in the Congressional Record is within the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**.

General provision of the statutes relating to printing of memorial addresses, drawings, maps, etc., and editing of documents. Volume **V**, section **7317**.

MARCH 4.

When March 4 falls on Sunday the inauguration of the President of the United States occurs at noon, March 5. Volume **III**, section **1966**.

MARINE.

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**.

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4138**.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines has been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, although jurisdiction over that subject is now exercised by the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1969**.

MARINE CORPS.

A paragraph fixing temporarily the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps and making appropriation for its support was held not to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1463**.

A paragraph establishing authorized strength of Marine Corps was held to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1462**.

Proposed legislation affecting the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1911**.

Bills relating to naval aviation and marine aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1907**.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

Bills authorizing the construction of marine hospitals and the acquisition of sites therefor are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4110**.

Legislation authorizing hospital facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation. Volume **VII**, section **2079**.

MARINE HOSPITALS—Continued.

Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1816**.

MARINES.

The right of soldiers, sailors, and marines to exercise the privilege of suffrage is not abridged by Federal law. Volume **I**, section **300**.

Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1857**.

MARR.

The Senate election case of Pinchback, McMiller, Marr, and Eustis, from Louisiana, in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. Volume **I**, sections **347–353**.

MARRIAGE.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV**, section **4076**.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court an American-born woman married to a foreigner prior to the passage of the Cable Act and continuing residence in the United States does not lose citizenship or right to vote by such marriage. Volume **VI**, section **166**.

A woman who had forfeited her citizenship through marriage to a foreign subject and who later resumed it through naturalization less than seven years prior to her election was held to fulfill the constitutional requirements as to citizenship to a seat in the House. Volume **VI**, section **184**.

MARSHAL.

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- The Virginia election case of Massey v. Wise in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, section **993**.
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- Legislation providing for the protection of maternity and infancy belongs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1827**.

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- The investigation of the conduct and censure of Orsamus B. Matteson. Volume **II**, section **1275**.
- The House declined to expel O.B. Matteson for an offense committed before the term of the Congress. Volume **II**, section **1285**.

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- The investigation of charges against Stanley Matthews, a Senator from Ohio. Volume **III**, section **1837**.

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- The Missouri election case of Maurer v. Bartholdt in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **131**.

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- The Utah election case of Maxwell v. Cannon in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, sections **468–470**.

“MAY.”

- An authorization which under its terms may be ignored by the executive upon whom conferred does not interfere with official discretion and is not legislation, but a proposition to substitute “shall” for “may” in a statute conferring executive discretion is a change of law and is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1441**.

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- The Senate case of Peddy v. Mayfield in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **165**.

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- The Virginian election case of Garrison v. Mayo in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **537**.

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- As to authority of a mayor to administer oaths in taking testimony under the law of 1851. Volume **II**, section **857**.

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The rule gives to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures jurisdiction of the subject of “coinage, weights, and measures.” Volume **IV**, section **4090**.

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4091**.

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The animal industry, inspection of live stock and meat products, and diseases of animals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **IV**, section **4154**.

The regulation of exportation of live stock, meat, and other agricultural products has been to a certain extent within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4113**.

MEDALS, ETC.

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**.

The award of decorations, medals and other military insignia, and penalties for the unlawful wearing thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1900**.

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**.

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- (1) **Term and vacancies during.**
- (2) **Declination of.**
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- (4) **Incompatible offices.**
- (5) **Laws placing restrictions on the conduct of.**
- (6) **Constitutional provisions as to appointment of, to certain offices.**
- (7) **General duties, etc.**
- (8) **Legislative functions of.—Introduction of petitions and bills.**
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- (11) **Legislative functions of.—Reading of papers.—Engrossed bills and the Journal.**
- (12) **Legislative functions of.—Reading of papers.—In course of debate.**
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(16) **Salary, mileage, and stationery allowance.**

(17) **Clerks of.**

(18) **Documents, seeds, etc.**

(19) **Rooms.**

(1) Term and Vacancies During.

The House is composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. Volume **I**, section **297**.

The House decided in 1869 that a person might not, by virtue of one election, sit as a Member of the House in two Congresses. Volume **I**, section **388**.

A Member-elect having resigned, the House decided that the person elected as his successor was entitled to the seat. Volume **II**, section **1230**.

A Member elected to fill a vacancy serves no longer time than the remainder of the term of the Member whose place he takes. Volume **I**, section **3**.

Discussion as to the length of term of a Member elected to fill a vacancy caused by the House having declared a seat vacant. Volume **II**, section **1206**.

The executive of a State issues writs of election to fill vacancies in its representation in the House. Volume **I**, section **515**.

Examination of the term “vacancy” as used in the Federal Constitution to empower a State executive to issue writs for an election. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion of power of a State executive to call an election to fill a vacancy, although the State law did not provide for the contingency. Volume **I**, section **518**.

Discussion as to the functions of a governor in calling an election to fill a vacancy in the Congressional representation. Volume **I**, section **312**.

A Federal law empowers the States and Territories to provide by law the times of elections to fill vacancies in the House. Volume **I**, section **516**.

The House having declared a seat vacant, directs the executive of the State to be informed. Volume **I**, section **502**. Volume **II**, sections **1203–1205**.

It was long the practice to notify the executive of the State when a vacancy was caused by the death of a Member during a session. Volume **II**, sections **1198–1202**.

The death of the person elected creates a vacancy, although no certificate may have been awarded. Volume **I**, section **323**.

One who had been declared elected to a seat in the House having failed to appear, the House directed the State executive to be notified of its action. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

(2) Declination of.

As to what acts constitute a declination of the office of Member of the House. Volume **I**, section **500**.

An instance wherein one who had been declared elected to a seat in the House declined to accept it. Volume **II**, section **1234**.

Instance wherein a Senator-elect notified the Senate that he had formally declined to accept an appointment to be a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1235**.

(3) Withdrawal of.

The withdrawal of Members caused by the secession of States. Volume **II**, section **1218**.

Senators having withdrawn from the Senate the Secretary was directed to omit their names from the roll. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

The withdrawal of a Senator to join the foes of the Government was held to create a vacancy which a legislature could recognize, although the Senate had not expelled him. Volume **I**, section **383**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(4) Incompatible Offices.**

- After a careful consideration of the status of a Member-elect the House decided that such a one was not affected by the constitutional requirement that an officer of the United States shall not be a Member. Volume **I**, section **499**.
- A Member-elect may defer until the meeting of the Congress his choice between the seat and an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- A Member-elect was held to have disqualified himself by continuing to hold an incompatible office after the meeting of the Congress. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- A contestant employed after the election as assistant to a United States district attorney was held qualified to be seated, especially as his employment ceased before Congress met. Volume **I**, section **46**.
- A collector of the Federal direct tax, whose office expired after his election but before he took his seat as a Member of the House, was held entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **497**.
- A Member-elect who continued in the office of postmaster after his election, but resigned before taking his seat, was held entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **498**.
- The acceptance after election of a State office, which was resigned before the meeting of Congress, was held not to destroy whatever rights a contestant might have. Volume **I**, section **779**.
- The House has manifestly leaned to the idea that a contestant holding an incompatible office need not make his election until the House has declared him entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **505**.
- Opinion of the Judiciary Committee that when a member-elect retains an incompatible office and does not qualify a vacancy exists in his seat. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- A Member-elect who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of his successor should begin. Volume **I**, section **500**.
- A Senator-elect who had, before qualifying, exercised the authority of an army officer de facto was held not to have vacated his seat. Volume **I**, section **491**.
- Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.
- The examination of 1916 as to incompatibility of commissions in the Army with Membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **60**.
- Instance wherein a Senator-elect continued to act as governor of a State after the assembling of the Congress to which he had been elected. Volume **I**, section **503**.
- While the Constitution does not prohibit a Member from holding any State office, the duties of a Member of the House and of the governor of a State are absolutely inconsistent and may not be simultaneously discharged by the same person. Volume **VI**, section **65**.
- A Member having been inaugurated governor of his State was declared to have vacated his seat in the House coincident with his taking the oath as governor. Volume **VI**, section **65**.
- Form of resolution declaring vacant the seat of a Member-elect who has accepted an incompatible office. Volume **I**, section **492**.
- Resolution to investigate compatibility of office of Representative with other offices held by Member, is privileged. Volume **VI**, section **62**.
- It is for the House and not the Speaker to decide whether or not an office is incompatible with membership in the House. Volume **VI**, section **253**.
- A member of either House is eligible to appointment to any office not forbidden him by law, the duties of which are not incompatible with those of a Member. Volume **VI**, section **63**.
- Acceptance of an office the duties of which are incompatible with those of a Member of the House of Representatives automatically vacates the seat in the House. Volume **VI**, section **65**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(5) Laws Placing Restrictions on the Conduct of.**

The Congress may by law impose certain restrictions on the conduct of Senators and Representatives without conflicting with the fundamental idea of the Constitution. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Summary and discussion of laws regulating the conduct of Representatives and Senators. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Provisions of the statute relative to solicitation of contributions for political purposes do not apply to such solicitations by one Member of Congress from another. Volume **VI**, section **401**.

A decision by a court that the statute prohibiting a Senator from receiving compensation for procuring an office for another does not apply to a Senator-elect. Volume **III**, section **1839**.

There is no necessary connection between the conviction of a Senator under section 1782, Revised Statutes, and the right of the Senate to punish one of its Members. Volume **II**, section **1282**.

Penalties are provided for attempts to bribe Members, and a Member may not be interested in a public contract. Volume **II**, section **1164**.

A Member who was interested in a contract forbidden to him by law was relieved by legislation. Volume **II**, section **1165**.

Definition of the terms "agreements" or "contracts" within the meaning of the statute prohibiting Members from entering into certain contracts. Volume **VI**, section **225**.

Application of the statute prohibiting Members of Congress from serving in causes to which the United States is party. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

Opinion of the Attorney-General as to construction of the statute forbidding Members from being interested in contracts. Volume **II**, section **1166**. Volume **VI**, section **225**.

A Member having been indicted by a grand jury, a committee of the House assumed that until final disposition of his case he would take no part in any business of the House or its committees. Volume **VI**, section **403**.

A Member convicted by the courts refrained from participation in the proceedings of the House pending action on his appeal. Volume **VI**, section **238**.

(6) Constitutional Provisions as to Appointment of, to Certain Offices.

Discussion of eligibility of Members of the Senate to civil offices created during their terms of office. Volume **VI**, section **64**.

In 1922 the Senate questioned the constitutional right of a Member to sit upon a commission created during the period of his Membership. Volume **VI**, section **64**.

In 1815 the House questioned the constitutional right of a Member to accept an appointment as commissioner, the office being created under the terms of a treaty during the period of his membership. Volume **I**, section **506**.

No Member may, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term. Volume **I**, section **485**.

No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed an elector. Volume **III**, sections **1911**, **1912**.

(7) General Duties, etc.

The House declined to permit Samuel Houston, on trial at its bar for contempt, to challenge the right of a Member to sit in the trial. Volume **II**, section **1617**.

The House has discussed but not settled the question as to its power to compel a Member to accompany it without the Hall on an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II**, section **1139**.

Origin of the title "Father of the House" as applied to the Member of longest continuous service. Volume **II**, section **1140**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(7) General Duties, etc.**—Continued.

The title “Father of the House” as applied to the member of longest continuous service. Volume **VI**, section **234**.

A discussion of the unwritten rule of seniority of service. Volume **VI**, section **233**.

An instance wherein a Member of the House was intrusted with a message to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

The use of the Government telegraph lines at the Capitol is regulated by statute. Volume **V**, section **7344**.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

A Senator having changed his name, the Senate instructed its Secretary to use the new name. Volume **II**, section **1141**.

(8) Legislative Functions of.—Introduction of Petitions and Bills.

A Member may present a petition from the people of a State other than his own. Volume **IV**, sections **3315**, **3316**.

A Member may himself be a petitioner. Volume **IV**, section **3329**.

Any petition or memorial of an obscene or insulting nature may be returned by the Speaker to the Member presenting it for reference. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The reference of a private bill is indorsed on it by the Member introducing it, while the reference of a public bill is made by the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The reference of private bills to committees is indicated by the Member. Volume **VII**, section **1027**. Members introducing private bills indorse upon them the name of the committee to which referred under the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1032**.

A Member may have a bill, resolution, or memorial recorded as introduced “by request.” Volume **IV**, section **3366**.

A Member who has by unanimous consent presented a bill may withdraw it while the House is dividing on an appeal from a decision relating to a proposed amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3387**.

A communication from a Member relating to a controversy over a subject before the House was laid before the House by the Speaker by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6655**.

Two or more Members may not jointly introduce a bill, petition, or resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1029**.

(9) Legislative Functions of.—Objections by.

The Member should rise in objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **II**, sections **1137**, **1138**.

The Journal does not record the name of a Member objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2865**.

The Speaker as a Member of the House may object to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

(10) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—The Right to Demand, Before Voting.

Under the parliamentary law every Member has the right to have a paper once read before he is called to vote on it. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

The right of a Member to demand the reading of a paper on which he is called to vote is recognized in the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

Illustration of the difficulty of conceding to a Member the right to have read any paper concerning which he is to vote. Volume **V**, section **5266**.

It has generally, but not uniformly, been held that the right of a Member to have read the paper on which he is called to vote is not changed by the fact that the procedure is by suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5273–5277**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(10) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—The Right to Demand, Before voting—**
Continued.

The right of the Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, sections **5278–5284**.

Under the later decisions it is held that the right of a Member to have read a paper on which the House is to vote may not be abrogated by a suspension of the rules. Volume **VIII**, section **3400**.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, require the reading of a book or paper on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

A paper not before the House for action, but related to the pending matter, may be read by order of the House if there is objection to the request of a Member. Volume **V**, section **5260**.

The reading of papers other than the one on which the vote is taken are subject to the will of the House and any Member may object. Volume **VIII**, section **2605**.

(11) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—Engrossed Bills and the Journal.

A special order does not deprive the Member of his right to demand the reading of the engrossed bill. Volume **IV**, section **3401**.

The reading in full of the engrossed copy of a bill should be demanded before it has been read a third time by title. Volume **IV**, sections **3403, 3404**.

A Member may demand the reading in full of the actual engrossed copy of a bill, and such demand suspends action until the engrossed copy is before the House. Volume **VII**, section **1062**.

The third reading of a Senate bill is by title only, and a Member may not demand as a matter of right that it be read the third time in full. Volume **VII**, section **1061**.

On the demand of any Member the reading of the Journal must be in full. Volume **IV**, section **2741**.

(12) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—In Course of Debate.

If there is an evident abuse of the patience of the House, and objection is made, the Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **V**, section **5258**.

If objection is made a Member must have leave of the House to read a paper in his place, even though it be his own written speech. Volume **VIII**, section **2598**.

When a Member objects to the reading of a paper other than one on which the House is to give a final vote the question as to the reading is determined by vote without debate. Volume **V**, section **5257**.

A Member in debate usually reads or has read by the Clerk such papers as he pleases, but this privilege is subject to the authority of the House if another Member objects. Volume **V**, sections **5285–5288**. Volume **VIII**, section **2602**.

The reading of papers in debate is subject to the authority of the House, but a motion that a member having the floor be permitted to read such papers as a part of his remarks is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **2604**.

If objection is made, a Member may not read excerpts from the Congressional Record save by leave of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

A Member may not have a report read at the Clerk's desk in his own time, if objection be made, without leave of the House, and even has been debarred from reading it himself in his place. Volume **V**, section **5293**.

A Member proposing to read in his own time a paper on which a vote was not to be taken, objection was made, and the Speaker submitted the question to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2597**.

Instances wherein the request of a Member to have read a paper not before the House for action has encountered objection and been referred to the House. Volume **V**, sections **5289–5291**. Volume **VIII**, section **2603**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(12) Legislative Functions of.—Reading of Papers.—In Course of Debate—Continued.**

The anonymity of a letter proposed to be read by a Member in debate is not taken into consideration in determining its admissibility. Volume **VIII**, sections **2598**.

(13) Legislative Functions of.—Statements by.—Matters of Personal Privilege.

A Member making a statement in a matter of personal privilege should confine his remarks to the matter which concerns himself personally. Volume **V**, section **5078**.

While a Member rising to a question of personal privilege may be allowed some latitude in developing the case, yet the rule requiring the Member to confine himself to the subject holds in this as in other cases. Volume **V**, sections **5075, 5076**.

In presenting a case of personal privilege arising out of charges made against him the Member must confine himself to his charges. Volume **V**, section **5077**.

A Member may read as a matter of right a paper which has been held to constitute a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2599**.

A Member speaking to a question of personal privilege was held out of order in reading a letter germane to the question but reflecting on his calumniator. Volume **VIII**, section **2601**.

An instance in which the Committee of the Whole declined to permit the reading of a letter written by one not a member of the House charging a Member with having made “false statements”. Volume **VIII**, section **2596**.

Personal explanations are allowed only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **5064**.

Unanimous consent having been given for a personal explanation, the Member may not be interrupted by a single objection. Volume **V**, section **5065**.

A Member in making a personal explanation has the largest latitude, but must confine himself to the point on which he has been criticized and may not yield time for debate to another. Volume **V**, section **5074**.

In 1861 the House, overruling the Speaker, established the new rule that a Member making a personal explanation should confine his remarks to that which was personal to himself. Volume **V**, sections **5071–5073**.

In the earlier practice of the House a Member having the floor for a personal explanation was allowed the largest latitude in debate. Volume **V**, sections **5067–5070**.

A Member having the floor to make a personal explanation may not be interrupted while he keeps within parliamentary bounds. Volume **V**, section **5066**.

(14) Legislative Functions of.—Declarations in the Journal.

The House once allowed a Member to insert in the Journal a declaration of his reasons for a vote. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

The declaration of a Delegate on a public question being presented for insertion in the Journal and read was recorded in the Journal, whereupon the House declined to expunge it. Volume **IV**, section **2808**.

The request of a Member to be excused from voting, or his refusal to vote, may be recorded in the Journal, but his reasons therefor or even the fact that he offered reasons may not be recorded. Volume **IV**, sections **2821–2824**.

(15) Legislative Functions of.—Protests in the Journal.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2798**.

In 1826 the House authorized the Representatives from the State of Georgia to enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2806**.

In 1868 a protest was entered in the Journal by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2807**.

In 1843 the House finally decided that a protest which had been refused admission to the Journal might not appear there indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

In the earlier practice protests which the House refused to allow in the Journal appeared there indirectly as part of the rejected motion. Volume **IV**, sections **2801–2803**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(16) Salary, Mileage, and Stationery Allowance.**

The Compensation of Speaker and members. Volume **VI**, section **201**.

Payment of salaries of Members at any other rate than that fixed by law is not authorized. Volume **VI**, section **203**.

Rate and method of payment of compensation and mileage of Speaker and members. Volume **II**, sections **1148**.

Only one check monthly may be issued to Members in payment of salary, such check to correspond with the legal rate of pay due for the current month. Volume **VI**, section **203**.

The statutes provide for Members a mileage of 20 cents a mile going to and coming from each regular session of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1158**.

The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV**, section **4336**.

The law relating to mileage of Members applies only to the regular sessions of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1159**.

Citation of statutes relating to the pay and mileage of Members. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

An appropriation for mileage of Members at a regular session is authorized by law, although mileage may have been appropriated for a preceding special session. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certify to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **II**, section **1156**.

Certificates of salary and mileage of Members may be signed for the Speaker by a designated employee. Volume **II**, section **1157**.

Sergeant-at-Arms disburses the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates. Volume **I**, section **257**.

The pay of a Member may be deducted on account of absence. Volume **II**, section **1153**.

The statutes provide for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of a Member or Delegate who is absent from his seat without a sufficient excuse. Volume **II**, section **1150**.

The House has decided that the law relating to deductions from the pay of Members applies only to those who have taken the oath. Volume **II**, section **1154**.

The statutes provide that a Member or Delegate withdrawing from his seat before the adjournment of a Congress shall suffer deductions from his compensation. Volume **II**, section **1149**.

The House has by resolution revoked all leaves of absence and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct from the salary of members compensation for days absent without leave. Volume **VI**, section **198**.

The House has by resolution directed the enforcement of the statute providing for deductions by the Sergeant-at-Arms from the pay of Members and Delegates absenting themselves without leave. Volume **VI**, section **30**.

Instance wherein appropriations were made for salaries of members withheld during absence in military service. Volume **VI**, section **61**.

Passage by the House of resolution authorizing payments of salaries of members accepting commissions in the Army. Volume **VI**, section **61**.

Conclusions of law as to the time of beginning of compensation of a Member elected to fill a vacancy. Volume **I**, section **500**.

A Member who held a commission in the Army and had not taken the oath or his seat in the House having resigned, a question arose as to when the compensation of his successor should begin. Volume **I**, section **500**.

The question as to the pay of a Member elected after the beginning of the term of the Congress to fill a vacancy caused by a declination or resignation, of effect on the day the term of the Congress began. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(16) Salary, Mileage, and Stationary Allowance**—Continued.

The question relating to the compensation of Ernest M. Pollard in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1155**.

The provision of the act of July 16, 1914, relating to payment of salary of Members of Congress for period elapsing between election and death of predecessor, is permanent law. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

Since 1914 Members elected to fill vacancies occasioned by death of predecessor are paid salary from date of election only. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

A certificate issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives within the meaning of section 47 and 48 of the Revised Status and as such is conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Treasury. Volume **VI**, section **202**.

Each Member is allowed \$125 annually for stationery, and the Clerk maintains a stationery room for supplying articles. Volume **II**, sections **1161, 1162**.

The Clerk keeps account of disbursement of the contingent fund and the stationery accounts of Members. Volume **I**, section **251**.

Statutes authorized the sale of stationery for official use and the binding of official documents for Members by the Public Printer at cost. Volume **VI**, section **214**.

The disposition of stationery allowance to Members through the stationery room. Volume **VI**, section **213**.

Purchase through the stationery room of articles other than stationery and necessary office supplies is restricted by law. Volume **VI**, section **213**.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

Propositions relating to the convenience of Members of the House, as the installation of elevators, were held to belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts, and privileged for report at any time in connection with disbursements from the contingent fund. Volume **VIII**, section **2301**.

It is the custom to grant to the widow or other dependent of deceased Member one year's salary. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

The payment of a year's salary to widows of deceased Members is a gratuity, and in event of the death of the beneficiary prior to payment there is no authority to make payment to any one else. Volume **VI**, section **204**.

A Member may submit back to the United States any portion of his salary, and amounts so remitted are covered into the general funds of the Treasury and are not subject to recovery. Volume **VI**, section **203**.

Clerk hire is paid from date of filing of credentials and not from date of election. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

Compensation of clerks may be paid on the third of each month. Volume **VI**, section **211**.

(17) Clerks of.

The old and new systems of providing clerks for Members. Volume **II**, section **1151**. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

The old law as to clerk hire for Members and construction thereof. Volume **II**, section **1152**.

A Member unseating another is not entitled to clerk hire prior to taking of oath and designation of clerks. Volume **VI**, section **212**.

The statute prohibiting payment of two or more salaries exceeding \$2,000 per annum in the aggregate applies to clerks to members. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Payment of clerk hire from lump sum appropriations to persons carried on the rolls in another capacity is additional compensation and prohibited by law. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

One person may be designated as clerk to two Members if the aggregate compensation is within the limitation prescribed by law. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Bills providing clerks for Members and Senators were reported by the Committee on Accounts. Volume **IV**, section **4334**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(17) Clerks of—Continued.**

The statute providing for clerks for Members does not require the designation of two clerks, but merely limits the number to not more than two. Volume **VI**, section **210**.

Death or resignation of a Member terminates the employment of clerks designated by him. Volume **VI**, section **208**.

Clerks designated by Members are placed upon the roll of employees of the House, and are subject to removal by the Member, with or without cause. Volume **VI**, section **206**.

Employees designated for appointment shall be competent, and are subject to removal by the committee for cause, or by the members appointing them, at will. Volume **VIII**, section **3627**.

(18) Documents, Seeds, etc.

The statutes define the term “public document” and provide for the division of documents among Members and the distribution thereof. Volume **V**, section **7316**.

Public documents are distributed to Members in trust for the benefit of the people. Volume **V**, section **7330**.

Each Member is entitled to one bound copy of each public document to which he may be entitled. Volume **V**, section **7323**.

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**.

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**.

Under provision of law, documents not withdrawn by a retiring member prior to the convening of the next Congress are forfeited to his successor. Volume **VIII**, section **3668**.

Instance where the law providing for distribution of documents to Members was suspended by joint resolution to permit outgoing Members to distribute publications which by reason of the calling of an extra session would otherwise have been allotted to their successors. Volume **VIII**, section **3668**.

References to statutes regulating the distribution of seeds by Members through the Agricultural Department. Volume **V**, section **7344**.

(19) Rooms.

Applications for rooms are on file in the custodian’s office and are open to the inspection of Members at any time. Volume **VIII**, section **3652**.

A room assigned to a Member shall be held by him during his membership in the House or until relinquished. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

Rooms assigned at the close of a Congress become vacant on March 4 at 12 noon and Members to whom they are assigned are entitled to possession at that time. Volume **VIII**, section **3655**.

A Member may have only one request for a room pending at the same time, but may withdraw a request at will. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

A Member may file a written request for any room when vacated and if no other request has been filed when such vacancy occurs shall receive the assignment. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

A sitting Member filing on a new room shall vacate the room which he is relinquishing promptly on March 4. Volume **VIII**, section **3649**.

Where two or more Members file requests for the same room, preference shall be given to the Member of the longest continuous service in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3648**.

MEMBERS—Continued.**(19) Rooms**—Continued.

If two or more Members of equal service in the House apply for the same room, the Member first filing shall have priority. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

Suites in the new building were assigned according to seniority in continuous service and Members were required to file for assignment on a designated day in person or by proxy. Volume **III**, section **3650**.

Members may exchange rooms with each other, but such exchange is valid only so long as both Members remain in the House. Volume **III**, section **3652**.

Assignment of a new room to a Member on his request, or his appointment as chairman of a committee having a committee room, shall operate as a relinquishment of any room previously assigned to him. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

Ex-chairmen who remain Members of the House are not required to move until the new chairman is confirmed. Volume **III**, section **3655**.

A Member shall restrict the use of his room to office purposes only. Volume **III**, section **3648**.

MEMBERS' GALLERY.

The Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for persons admitted on the cards of Members. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

Members may not introduce occupants of the galleries during a session of the House. Volume **VI**, section **197**.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

General provision of the statutes relating to printing of memorial addresses, drawings, maps, etc., and editing of documents. Volume **V**, section **7317**.

MEMORIAL CEREMONIES. See "Death."**MEMORIALS.**

- (1) **Form of.**
- (2) **Right of petition.**
- (3) **Who may be memorialists.**
- (4) **Presentation of.**
- (5) **Refusal of receive.**
- (6) **Reference of.**
- (7) **Journal entries of.**
- (8) **In inquiries relating to qualifications.**
- (9) **In general.**

(1) Form of.

Joint resolutions of State legislatures intended as communications to Congress are treated as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

Resolutions of State legislatures and of primary assemblies of the people are received as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3327**.

Papers general or descriptive in form may not be presented to the House as memorials. Volume **IV**, section **3325**.

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**.

An early requirement of the House was that a claimant should present a petition signed by himself as the foundation for his claim. Volume **IV**, section **3324**.

The rule relating to the signing of petitions was formerly enforced strictly by the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3323**.

A question has arisen in the Senate as to whether or not a telegraphic dispatch might be received as a memorial. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(1) Form of—Continued.**

The Senate tabled a motion to receive a telegram relating to credentials of a claimant to a seat. Volume **I**, section **347**.

Form of memorial praying for an investigation into the conduct of Judge Peck. Volume **III**, section **2364**.

Form of memorial in which Judge Peck asked leave to state his case to the House. Volume **III**, section **2366**.

The memorials submitting the charges against Judge Watrous, in 1856, were accompanied by a large amount of documentary evidence. Volume **III**, section **2496**.

(2) Right of Petition.

References to discussions of the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3343**.

(3) Who May Be Memorialists.

A Member may himself be a petitioner. Volume **IV**, section **3329**.

Petitions from Indians within the limits of the United States have been received. Volume **IV**, section **3341**.

While slavery existed the House declared that slaves did not possess the right of petition. Volume **IV**, section **3342**.

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**.

Reference to Senate rule that no alien may offer a petition directly to the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **3328**.

(4) Presentation of.

Petitions, memorials, and bills are introduced by the Member delivering them to the Clerk. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

A Member may present a petition from the people of a State other than his own. Volume **IV**, sections **3315, 3316**.

A Member having presented a memorial for reference under a rule and a ruling and appeal having been made as to that reference, it was held that the memorial might not be withdrawn. Volume **IV**, section **3363**.

An attempt to censure a Member for presenting a petition alleged to be treasonable failed after long debate. Volume **II**, section **1255**.

Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House may be presented by the Speaker as well as by a Member. Volume **IV**, section **3312**.

The Speaker presents petitions from the country at large in the method prescribed by the rule. Volume **IV**, section **3318**.

Instance wherein the Speaker presented a petition in which were preferred charges against a Federal judge. Volume **III**, section **2030**.

The Speaker often presents, in regular order or by unanimous consent, communications or memorials addressed to the House. Volume **V**, sections **6657–6660**.

Discussion of the duty of a Presiding Officer in relation to the presentation of communications. Volume **IV**, section **3320**.

The presentation of memorials addressed to the Speaker is within the discretion of the Chair. Volume **VII**, section **1025**.

(5) Refusal to Receive.

The question on reception being put, the House has frequently declined to receive petitions which did not meet its approval. Volume **IV**, sections **3351–3356**.

When petitions were presented in open House it was held that the question of reception was at once pending. Volume **IV**, section **3350**.

Any petition or memorial of an obscene or insulting nature may be returned by the Speaker to the Member presenting it for reference. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(5) Refusal to Receive**—Continued.

For a series of years the House adopted orders that all petitions on a certain subject should be at once laid on the table without being read or debated. Volume **IV**, sections **3344-3346**.

For a time a rule was in force providing that no petition on a certain subject should "be received by the House or entertained in any way whatever." Volume **IV**, sections **3347, 3348**.

If a portion of a petition be excluded by a rule the entire paper must be excluded if the context be such as to be incapable of division. Volume **IV**, section **3357**.

An instance wherein a memorial was returned to the memorialists. Volume **IV**, section **3349**.

The proper method of rejecting a petition is by refusal to refer rather than by use of the question of consideration. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

Incidental discussion of the right of the House to decline to receive a petition. Volume **V**, section **4964**.

(6) Reference of.

A portion of a petition may be referred to one committee and the remainder to another, Volume **IV**, sections **3359, 3360**.

A portion of a petition being in contravention of a rule was laid on the table, while the remainder was referred. Volume **II**, section **3358**.

(7) Journal Entries of.

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered on the Journal and Record. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The Journal should record the name of the first signer of a petition, the number of other signers, and the general place of their residences. Volume **IV**, section **2857**.

Memorials of State legislatures were for a time spread on the Journal in full, but the practice has ceased. Volume **IV**, sections **2855, 2856**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

While it is the practice to print memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII**, sections **1024**.

State memorials and petitions may be printed in full in the Record of the House proceedings only by leave of the House as extension of remarks. Volume **VII**, section **1024**.

(8) In Inquiries Relating to Qualifications.

A suggestion that questions relating solely to qualifications of Members should be brought in by memorial rather than by proceedings in contest. Volume **I**, section **435**.

Instance of an inquiry as to a Member-elect's qualifications instituted by petition. Volume **I**, section **420**.

Instance of the impeachment of the election and qualifications of a Delegate through proceedings instituted by memorial. Volume **I**, section **526**.

(9) In General.

In the earlier practice the House endeavored to pass, either favorably or unfavorably, on all petitions presented. Volume **IV**, sections **3361, 3362**.

A paper in the nature of a memorial condemning the decision of the House in an election case was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2591**.

During the trial of President Johnson the Senate voted to receive resolutions of a State constitutional convention on the subject of the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2113**.

Instance of the presentation in the Senate of a petition for the expulsion of a Senator. Volume **II**, section **1241**.

MEMORIALS—Continued.**(9) In General—Continued.**

Blanks for briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal may be obtained from the Clerk at the Desk. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

In briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal, the full list of petitioners is not given, and Members indorse on the back, or on slips attached, the name of the first petitioner only or the locality from which received. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

MENARD.

The Louisiana election of Jones v. Mann and Hunt v. Menard in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326**, **327**.

MERCHANT.

The Louisiana election case of Merchant and Herbert v. Acklen in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, section **751**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON.**(1) Creation and history of.****(2) Jurisdiction of.****(1) Creation and History of.**

The creation and history of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Section 9 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, Section **4129**.

(2) The Jurisdiction of.

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 general subjects of shipbuilding, admission of foreign-built ships, registering, and licensing of vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4134**.

The naming and measuring of vessels are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4132**.

Measures dealing with the personnel of the merchant marine and with marine schools belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1857**.

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4138**.

Construction of the Panama Canal and government of the Canal Zone, subjects formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1807**.

Subjects relating to the creation and activities of the United States Shipping Board including the adjustment and payment of claims arising under its administration and the regulation of vessels under its jurisdiction are reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1849**.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce’s former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lakes, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

The transportation of passengers on shipping is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VIII**, section **1852**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

- Collisions, coasting districts, marine schools, etc., are subjects of doubtful jurisdiction between the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4146**.
- The subjects of tonnage taxes and fines and penalties on vessels are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4131**.
- The subject of tonnage taxes on vessels has been considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1856**.
- The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has jurisdiction of the subject of pilotage. Volume **IV**, section **4136**.
- The regulation of small vessels propelled by naphtha, etc., and the transportation of inflammable substances on passenger vessels are generally but not exclusively reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4142**.
- The licensing, registering, etc., of pleasure yachts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4143**.
- The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reports bills dealing with motor boats. Volume **VII**, section **1855**.
- Protection from fire on vessels is a subject which, under the later practice, has been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.
- The inspection of steam vessels, as to hulls and boilers, is generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4133**.
- The inspection of steamboats, the regulation of officering and manning vessels, and the classification and salaries of clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1854**.
- Lights and signals on vessels are subjects that have been considered both by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.
- The subject of rules to prevent collisions at sea and international arrangements therefor have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4135**.
- Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.
- Bills authorizing the establishment of Coast Guard stations and regulating pay of enlisted men in the Coast Guard Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now handled by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1815**.
- Bills relating to the titles, conduct, and licensing of officers of vessels under the more recent practice have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4139**.
- Conditions relating to the health of seamen are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4141**.
- Bills relating to quarantine and the duties of the Marine Hospital Service and otherwise providing for the Public Health Service, formerly reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1816**.
- The shipping wages, treatment, and protection of seamen are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4140**.
- Bills relative to adjustment of claims occasioned by activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, formerly considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1817**.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of**—Continued.

Recent history of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Section 9 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1848**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries temporarily was made the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1848**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported on bills relating to international and interstate agreements on subjects within its jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **1858**.

Bills pertaining to the regulation of common carriers by water have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1859**.

The fact that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries had reported a bill relating to radio communication was held not to prevent it from reporting a further bill on that subject and calling it up for consideration in preference to the bill first reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has general jurisdiction over radio matters. Volume **VIII**, section **2311**.

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**.

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**.

Bills relating to Alaskan fisheries belong to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries rather than to the Committee on the Territories. Volume **VII**, section **1850**.

Jurisdiction over bills relating to the protection of seals and other fur-bearing animals of Alaska, formerly exercised by the Committee on Ways and Means, has now been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1851**.

The privileges of foreign vessels in American ports, bills of lading, contracts in export trade, and wrecks in international waters have been reported generally by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4144**.

MERRILL.

The Vermont election case of Mallory v. Merrill in the Sixteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **774**.

MESERVEY.

The election cases of Hugh N. Smith and William S. Meservey, claiming seats as Delegates from New Mexico, in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **405**, **406**.

MESSAGES.

- (1) **Sending and receiving.**
- (2) **By whom taken.**
- (3) **Confidential.**
- (4) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to organization.**
- (5) **Between the House and Senate.—As to joint committees.**
- (6) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to bills.**
- (7) **Between the House and Senate.—Relating to conferences.**
- (8) **Between the House and Senate.—As to a breach of privilege.**
- (9) **Between the House and Senate.—Transmitting testimony affecting Members.**
- (10) **Between the House and Senate.—Requesting attendance of Members.**
- (11) **Between the House and Senate.—In Impeachments. See “Impeachment.”**
- (12) **Between the House and Senate.—Form of.**
- (13) **Between the House and Senate.—Errors in.**
- (14) **Between the House and Senate.—In general.**

MESSAGES—Continued.

- (15) **From the President.**—The provision of the Constitution and practice thereunder
 - (16) **From the President.**—The annual message and the distribution thereof.
 - (17) **From the President.**—Reference of, by Speaker or House.
 - (18) **From the President.**—Reference to a select committee.
 - (19) **From the President.**—Reading of.
 - (20) **From the President.**—Laying on the table.
 - (21) **From the President.**—Accompanying documents.
 - (22) **From the President.**—Complaining of assault on his Secretary.
 - (23) **From the President.**—As related to impeachments.
 - (24) **From the President.**—In relation to the approval of bills.
 - (25) **From the President.**—In relation to vetoed bills.
 - (26) **From the President.**—In general.
 - (27) **Printing of, in the Journal and Record.**
 - (28) **Consideration of during informal rising of Committee of the Whole.**
 - (29) **To the Executive from Congress.**
- (1) **Sending and Receiving.**
- Messengers are saluted by the Speaker for the House. Volume **V**, section **6590**.
- General provisions of the parliamentary law relating to messages between the Houses. Volume **V**, section **6601**.
- In the latest practice the parliamentary rule that messages are to be sent only when both Houses are sitting has been observed. Volume **V**, sections **6603, 6604**.
- Whereas it was formerly the custom to transmit messages only when both Houses were sitting, the present practice permits the reception of messages regardless of whether the other House is in session. Volume **VIII**, section **3338**.
- The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V**, section **6595**.
- 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**.
- As a Committee of the Whole may not receive a message, the Speaker takes the chair informally if a message be received while the Committee is sitting. Volume **V**, section **6590**.
- A message being announced while the Committee of the Whole is in session, the Committee rises informally and the Speaker takes the chair to receive it. Volume **IV**, section **4786**.
- The Speaker has exercised his discretion about interrupting the pending business to permit the reception of a message. Volume **V**, section **6602**.
- The reception of a message from the President or the Senate is not the transaction of business. Volume **V**, section **6600**.
- The reception of a message from the President or the other House is not the transaction of business and does not require the presence of a quorum. Volume **VIII**, section **3339**.
- A message from the President is received during consideration of a question of privilege, but does not displace the pending business. Volume **V**, sections **6640–6642**.
- Messages between the Houses are received during debate, but are to be sent only when both Houses are sitting. Volume **V**, section **6601**.
- An opinion that a message may be received during a call of the House. Volume **V**, section **6600**. Instance wherein the Senate received a message although a quorum was not present. Volume **V**, section **6650**.
- Messages sent to the House by the President before its organization have been retained in custody of the Clerk but have not been read. Volume **V**, sections **6647–6649**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(1) Sending and Receiving—Continued.**

While the House was balloting for the election of a President of the United States in 1801 the Speaker signed enrolled bills and messages were received but not acted on (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1983**.

The Senate declines to receive communications from any executive department except through the President unless in response to a resolution of the Senate or in accordance with law. Volume **VIII**, section **3353**.

The Senate having failed to transmit a proper message, the Speaker directed that the attention of the Secretary of the Senate be called to the omission. Volume **VIII**, section **3344**.

The House has on rare occasions transmitted messages of felicitation to foreign countries. Volume **VIII**, section **3544**.

(2) By Whom Taken.

It has long been the practice for the House to direct the Clerk to take its messages to the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6594**.

An instance wherein a Member of the House was intrusted with a message to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1928**.

One of the first messages from the Senate was transmitted by letter from the Vice-President. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

Instance wherein two Members of the House were directed to take a confidential message to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1538**.

(3) Confidential.

A rule, not invoked for many years, provides for secret sessions of the House whenever the President may send a confidential message or the Speaker or any Member may announce that he has a confidential communication to present. Volume **V**, sections **7247, 7248**.

As late as 1843 the President transmitted a message in part confidential. Volume **V**, section **7255**.

When messages of a confidential nature were received from the President or Senate the House went into secret session. Volume **V**, sections **7251, 7252**.

When legislation is enacted in secret session messages are delivered confidentially by committees of Members. Volume **V**, section **7250**.

(4) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Organization.

The Senate and President are informed of the presence of a quorum and the organization of the House. Volume **V**, sections **198–203**.

In recent years all the officers have been elected before the President and Senate have been informed of the organization. Volume **I**, sections **194–196**.

In the earlier practice of the House the Senate was notified of the election of Speaker but not of that of the other officers. Volume **I**, sections **122–125**.

In the earlier practice the messages announcing the organization were sent immediately after the election of Speaker and did not refer to the election of Clerk. Volume **I**, sections **198–203**.

In 1860 the House decided that it might inform the Senate and President of its organization and election of a Speaker before it had elected a Clerk. Volume **I**, section **240**.

The Speaker being elected to fill a vacancy caused by resignation, the Senate but not the President was notified of the fact. Volume **I**, sections **231–232**.

When the House elects a Speaker pro tempore for any considerable time it is usual to notify the Senate and sometimes the President of the United States also. Volume **II**, sections **1406–1412**.

A Speaker pro tempore being elected, the Senate and President are informed. Volume **II**, section **1401**.

A Speaker pro tempore being elected by the House, the Senate is notified. Volume **II**, section **1405**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(5) Between the House and Senate.—As to Joint Committees.**

Each House notifies the other by message of appointments of or changes in its membership on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4417**, **4418**.

(6) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Bills.

One House having taken action on an amendment of the other, informs the latter House by message. Volume **V**, section **6322**.

One House having rejected a bill of the other, the fact was made known by message. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

In Congress the rejection by one House of a bill from the other is made the subject of a message to the originating House. Volume **V**, section **6601**.

Instance wherein the House, having stricken out the enacting clause of a Senate bill, informed the Senate that they had rejected the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3423**.

Discussion as to the case in which an unfavorable disposition of a bill by one House is to be messaged to the House in which it originated. Volume **IV**, section **3424**.

Papers accompanying bills from the other House are returned to that House when the bills pass, or at the final adjournment if the bills do not pass (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7259**.

The House may not consider a Senate bill unless in possession of the engrossed copy, but may at once direct that the Clerk request a duplicate engrossed copy of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3425**.

Messages and bills from the Senate are either referred from the Speaker's table or placed before the House directly. Volume **IV**, section **3089**.

While it is the practice to refer promptly bills messaged over from the Senate, it has been held that the rule requiring reference is merely directory and not mandatory and that the length of time such bills may remain on the Speaker's table before being referred is within the Speaker's discretion. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

An exceptional instance wherein a bill messaged from the Senate was retained on the Speaker's table for a period of 10 months. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

A bill messaged from the Senate to the House having been retained on the Speaker's table indefinitely without reference to a committee of the House, the Senate declined to act on a resolution proposing investigation of the delay. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

In order to acquire privilege under the rule a Senate bill must have been messaged to the House after the House bill of similar tenor has been reported and it is not sufficient that the Senate bill was referred from the Speaker's table after the House bill was reported. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

The House having agreed to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting clause of a Senate bill be stricken out, a message was sent apprising the Senate of the action of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2638**.

The Senate having proposed an amendment to a Senate bill which had passed both Houses, the House declined to entertain the amendment and by message informed the Senate that it could not act on a matter not in disagreement between the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3185**.

A House bill messaged from the Senate with amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole goes to the Speaker's table, and if not disposed of by unanimous consent is referred by the Speaker to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3187**.

(7) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Conferences.

While usual it is not essential that one House, in asking a conference, transmit the names of its managers at the same time. Volume **V**, section **6405**.

One House having made a change in a committee of conference, the other is informed by a message. Volume **V**, sections **6377**, **6378**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(7) Between the House and Senate.—Relating to Conferences—Continued.**

In declining a conference the Senate, by message, communicated its reasons for so doing. Volume **V**, section **6313**.

According to the later practice the House does not, when it instructs conferees, inform the Senate of the instructions. Volume **V**, section **6399**.

The House having instructed its conferees in the first instance and having informed the Senate by message of the instructions, the latter body objected to the instructions and to the transmittal of them by message. Volume **V**, section **6401**.

The House having instructed its conferees at a second conference and having by message informed the Senate of the instructions, that body agreed to the conference, although there was protest at the message. Volume **V**, section **6400**.

Under the later practice when a conference report is ruled out of order the Senate is informed by message that the report has been rejected. Volume **V**, sections **6409–6413**.

Under the later practice the motion to lay a conference report on the table has not been entertained, it being considered more courteous to the other body to take such action as would be communicated by message. Volume **V**, sections **6538–6544**.

One House has, by message, reminded the other of its neglect to act on a conference report but this was an occasion of criticism. Volume **V**, section **6309**.

The stage of disagreement between the two Houses is reached when one informs the other of disagreement. Volume **VI**, section **756**.

Where a special order provided for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of it was held that conference reports and messages from the Senate might intervene, Volume **VII**, section **789**.

When a bill is sent to conference, matters in disagreement between the Houses, and only matters in disagreement between the Houses, are before the conferees notwithstanding House or Senate messages to the contrary. Volume **VIII**, section **3253**.

Formerly announcement of the recommitment of a conference report was messaged to the Senate, but under the modern practice the other House is not notified, and managers on the part of the House carry the paper back to conference, and a new report is formulated, Volume **VIII**, section **3321**.

In an exceptional instance the Senate transmitted a message to the House announcing recommitment of a conference report, but did not transmit the papers. Volume **VIII**, section **3323**.

(8) Between the House and Senate.—As to a Breach of Privilege.

The Senate having communicated the report of a breach of the Senate's privilege by a Member of the House, the House Journal records the fact but not the report. Volume **II**, section **1622**.

The question of the constitutional right of the House to originate revenue measures is properly raised at any time after the measure infringing the right has been messaged to the House. Volume **VI**, section **318**.

A manager on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a bill in conference having addressed the House in criticism of the Senate members of the committee of conference, the Senate notified the House that conferees on the part of the Senate had been excused from further service on the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2514**.

A communication from the Senate designating as "untrue" statements made by a Member of the House in debate and requesting action upon the part of the House relative thereto, was respectfully returned to the Senate with a message characterizing it as a breach of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section 2514.

A message received from the House protesting against unparliamentary references to one of its Members in Senate debate was not acted upon by the Senate, but the language objected to was subsequently stricken from the Record. Volume **VIII**, section 2516.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(8) Between the House and Senate.—As to a Breach of Privilege—Continued.**

A Senator having assailed a Member in debate, the House messaged to the Senate a resolution declaring the language a breach of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2516**.

(9) Between the House and Senate.—Transmitting Testimony Affecting Members.

An investigating committee of the House having taken testimony affecting a Member of the Senate, the House transmitted the same to the Senate. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

A committee of the House having reported that it had taken testimony which inculpated a Senator, the House directed that it be transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1850**.

Testimony affecting a Senator, when taken by a House committee in open session, need not be under seal when transmitted to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **1851**.

The Senate having requested from the House the testimony taken by a certain investigating committee, the House ordered it communicated in secrecy, with the injunction that it be returned. Volume **III**, section **1855**.

(10) Between the House and Senate.—Requesting Attendance of Members.

When the House desires the testimony of Senators it is proper to ask and obtain leave for them to attend. Volume **III**, sections **1790**, **1791**.

A Senator having neglected to accept an invitation or respond to a subpoena requesting him to testify before a House Committee, the House by message requested that the Senate give him leave to attend. Volume **III**, section **1794**.

A message requesting the attendance of a Member of the other House should state clearly the purpose thereof. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

(11) Between the House and Senate.—In Impeachment. See “Impeachment.”**(12) Between the House and Senate.—Forms of.**

Forms of messages in use by the Clerk of the House in transmitting business from the House to the Senate. Volume **V**, section **6596**.

Forms of messages announcing disagreements and insistence as to amendments and asking conferences. Volume **V**, sections **6597–6599**.

Form of message by which one House announces to the other the fact of its disagreement to an amendment of the other House to one of its bills. Volume **V**, section **6321a**.

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**.

(13) Between the House and Senate.—Errors in.

If the messenger commit an error, he may be admitted or called in to correct it, Volume **V**, section **6590**.

The request of the Senate that its Secretary be allowed to correct an error in a message was granted by order of the House. Volume **V**, section **6605**.

Correction of an error whereby a Senate amendment to a House bill had failed to be included in a message. Volume **V**, section **6606**.

One House may correct an error in its message to the other, the receiving House concurring in the correction. Volume **V**, sections **6607**, **6608**.

One House sometimes asks of the other the return of a message. Volume **V**, sections **6609–6611**. A proposition to correct an error in a message to the Senate presents a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2613**.

A clause stricken out on a point of order but inadvertently retained in the bill when messaged to the Senate, was held to be a part of the text when the bill is taken from the Speaker's table with Senate amendments. Volume **VIII**, section **3345**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(14) Between the House and Senate.—In General.**

While the specific time at which a message shall be laid before the House is within the Speaker's discretion, it may not be deferred to a day subsequent except by order of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1104**.

Motions for the reference of messages and public bills are in order immediately after the reading of the journal. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

Messages constitute the sole source of official information as to action taken by the other House and may not be supplemented or questioned. Volume **VIII**, section **3342**.

The fact that a House bill substantially the same as a Senate bill on the Speaker's table has passed the House and gone to the Senate does not detract from the privilege of the Senate bill under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **734**.

Bills received from the Senate go to the Speaker's table, from which they are referred to appropriate committees by the Speaker unless sooner called up for consideration under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **727**.

(15) From the President.—The Provision of the Constitution and Practice Thereunder.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union and make recommendations. Volume **V**, section **6612**.

Origin of the practice as to the transmission and reception of messages from the President of the United States. Volume **V**, section **6613**.

In early years the President made a speech to the Congress, and the House attended the Speaker in presenting the address in reply. Volume **II**, section **1139**.

In 1801 President Jefferson discontinued the custom of making an annual speech to Congress and transmitted the first annual message. Volume **V**, section **6629**.

1913 President Wilson resumed the custom of delivering messages in the form of an address before the joint session of the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

A message from the President is usually communicated to both Houses on the same day when its nature permits. Volume **V**, section **6590**.

A message of the President is usually communicated to both Houses on the same day, but an original document accompanying can, of course, be sent to but one House. Volume **V**, sections **6616**, **6617**.

Ceremonies at the delivery of a speech of the President of the United States to Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

(16) From the President.—The Annual Message and the Distribution Thereof.

The President's annual message is usually referred by the House to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

The annual message of the President is usually referred when read to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, whence it is distributed by action of the House to appropriate committees. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are reported by the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **V**, sections **6621**, **6622**.

The resolutions distributing the President's annual message are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **IV**, section **4030**.

Forms of resolutions distributing the President's message, may refer portions to a standing or select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6626**, **6627**.

The Committee of the Whole, in distributing the President's message, may refer portions to a standing or select committee, with instructions. Volume **V**, sections **6626**, **6627**.

The Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the President's message, may report in part recommending a resolution for adoptions. Volume **V**, section **6625**.

Recent instance wherein the House has resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for debate on the President's message. Volume **V**, sections **6623**, **6624**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(16) From the President.—The Annual Message and the Distribution Thereof—Contd.**

Formerly the annual message of the President was distributed by resolution to the committees having jurisdiction, but since the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress the practice has been discontinued. Volume **VIII**, section **3350**.

(17) From the President.—Reference of, by Speaker of House.

Messages of the President other than the annual messages are usually referred to standing committees at once, even in matters of great importance (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6621**. Messages from the President and communications from the heads of Departments and from other sources are referred from the Speaker's table. Volume **IV**, section **3089**.

A message of the President is usually referred by direction of the Speaker, but a Member may move a reference. Volume **IV**, section **4053**.

Ordinary messages of the President are referred without debate, usually by the Speaker, but sometimes by the House itself. Volume **V**, section **6631**.

Instance wherein the House referred a message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **4216**.

Special messages from the President touching on one subject only are referred ordinarily by the Speaker without motion from the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **3346**.

Messages of the President when not referred on motion from the floor are referred to the appropriate committee by the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3347**.

While the annual message of the President is customarily referred by the House, special messages usually are referred by the Speaker, but it has been held that any Member may object and offer a motion for a different reference. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

(18) From the President.—Reference to a Select Committee.

While the President's annual message is usually referred entire to the Committee of the Whole at once, yet a portion of it has been referred to a select committee. Volume **V**, section **6628**.

Instance wherein a President's message was referred on motion to a select committee. Volume **IV**, section **4402**.

The House may refer a message of the President to a select committee and may specify its number, instruct it, and give it power to send for persons and papers. Volume **V**, sections **6633**, **6634**.

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee, with instructions. Volume **V**, section **6632**.

In 1858 the House declined to refer a message of the President relating to Kansas to the Committee on Territories and referred it to a select committee, with instructions. Volume **IV**, section **4518**.

A motion to refer a presidential message is privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

A presidential message may be divided for reference and portions relating to one topic referred to one committee while portions dealing with other subjects are referred to other committees. Volume **VIII**, section **3348**.

A message from the President dealing with questions within the jurisdiction of several committees may be divided for reference and each subject referred to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3349**.

The reference of a message from the President to committees may be changed by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3351**.

(19) From the President.—Reading of.

The reading of a message from the President having been presented in the closing hours of a session, it was read at the beginning of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6646**.

Messages of the President are regularly laid before the House only at the time prescribed by the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **6635–6638**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(19) From the President.—Reading of—Continued.**

While a question of privilege is pending the reading of a message of the President is in order only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6639**.

(20) From the President.—Laying on the Table.

It has ordinarily been considered a mark of disapprobation to lay a message of the President on the table. Volume **V**, sections **6643–6644**.

An instance wherein a message from the President to the House of one Congress was received by the House of the next and laid on the table. Volume **V**, section **6645**.

The President having transmitted to the House a message reflecting on the integrity of its membership, the House declared it a breach of privilege and ordered it laid on the table. Volume **VI**, section **330**.

(21) From the President.—Accompanying Documents.

The documents which are a part of a message of the President are not read before the message is disposed of. Volume **V**, section **5272**.

The President was allowed to withdraw papers included with a message by inadvertence. Volume **V**, section **6651**.

Accompanying documents, although referred to in a message from the President, are not read or entered on the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

(22) From the President.—Complaining of Assault on His Secretary.

The President, by message, complained to the House that his Secretary, immediately after delivering a message to the House, had been assaulted in the Capitol. Volume **II**, section **1615**.

(23) From the President.—As Related to Impeachments.

The proceedings of the Blount impeachment were set in motion by a confidential message from the President of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2294**.

The impeachment proceedings against Judge Pickering were set in motion by a message from the President. Volume **III**, section **2319**.

In the Johnson trial a message of President Buchanan, published as a Senate document, was admitted as evidence. Volume **III**, section **2262**.

In the Johnson trial the Chief Justice ruled that an official message transmitted after the act was not admissible as evidence to show intent. Volume **III**, section **2245**.

(24) From the President.—In Relation to the Approval of Bills.

The President usually informs the House of his signature to a bill, but this is not necessary to the validity of the act. Volume **IV**, section **3495**.

Notice of the signature of a bill by the President is sent by message to the House in which it originated and that House informs the other. Volume **IV**, section **3429**.

An instance where the President, in announcing his approval of a bill, gave his reasons for so doing. Volume **IV**, section **3491**.

It is usual for the President to inform the House by message of such bills as he has approved and of such as have become laws without his approval. Volume **V**, sections **6614**, **6615**.

The President usually notifies the House of bills that have become laws without his approval. Volume **IV**, section **3503**.

The President sometimes, at the close of a Congress, informs the House as to both the bills he has signed and those he has allowed to fail. Volume **IV**, sections **3499–3502**.

An instance where the President communicated his omission to sign a bill through the committee appointed to notify him that Congress was about to adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **3504**.

When the President was prevented by adjournment from returning a bill with his objections it was formerly customary for him at the next session to communicate his reason for not approving. Volume **V**, sections **6618–6620**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(25) From the President.—In Relation to Vetoed Bills.**

A motion to refer a vetoed bill, either with or without the message, has been held allowable within the constitutional mandate that the House “shall proceed to reconsider.” Volume **IV**, section **3550**.

A veto message of the President may not be read in the absence of a quorum, even though the House be about to adjourn sine die. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

A motion to adjourn was held in order, although if carried the effect would have been to prevent for the session the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3523**.

A vetoed bill not acted on before adjournment sine die because of the failure of a quorum was acted on at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **IV**, section **3522**.

Before the enactment of the statute the House directed the Clerk to take to the Secretary of State its bills passed over the President’s veto. Volume **IV**, sections **3525–3527**.

It is the practice for one House to inform the other by message of its decision that a bill returned with the President’s objection shall not pass. Volume **IV**, sections **3539–3541**.

It is not in order to move to postpone indefinitely the consideration of a veto message of the President. Volume **IV**, section **3548**.

A veto message may not be returned to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3521**.

A vetoed bill, being privileged, may be taken from the table. Volume **V**, section **5439**.

A vetoed bill having been rejected by the House, the message was referred. Volume **IV**, section **3552**.

A veto message from the President is read before disposition is considered. Volume **VII**, section **1105**.

A veto message having been read, only three motions are in order: to lay on the table, to postpone to a day certain, or to refer, which motions take precedence in the order named. Volume **VII**, section **1099**.

A veto message received in the House by way of the Senate is considered as if received directly from the President and supersedes the regular order of business. Volume **VII**, section **1109**.

A resolution coming over from the preceding day with the previous question ordered was held to take precedence of a motion for disposition of a veto message from the President. Volume **VIII**, section **2693**.

A committee to which was referred a veto message from the President made no report thereon. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

An exceptional instance wherein the consideration of a veto message from the President was held to be in order on Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **912**.

(26) From the President.—In General.

The President may notify Congress by message of the promulgation of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. Volume **V**, section **7044**.

A letter from a foreign artist, presenting to Congress a bust of Lafayette, was communicated to the House by message from the President and with that message appears in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7106**.

The rule for closing general debate in Committee of the Whole applies to messages of the President as well as bills and may be applied to a particular portion of a message. Volume **V**, section **5218**.

The laying before the House of a message from the President was held not to be business within the terms of a special order restricting the transaction of business, but being objected to, was not insisted upon. Volume **VII**, section **761**.

Under the later practice messages from the President are laid before the House on Calendar Wednesday by unanimous consent or on motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII**, section **913**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(26) From the President.—In General—Continued.**

The President requested a duplicate copy of a bill, lost after transmission to him, by a message addressed to the House in which the bill originated. Volume **VII**, section **1093**.

No officer or agent of either House has authority to receive returned bills or messages from the President for delivery at the next session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session to receive the President's message was held to be of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3335**.

A member rising to interrogate the President during the delivery of a message before a joint session of the two Houses would address the President and not the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3337**.

Messages from the President are laid before the House on the day on which received at a convenient time within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3341**.

(27) Printing of, in the Journal and Record.

While a message of the President is always read in full and entered on the Journal, the latest rulings have not permitted the reading of the accompanying documents to be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **V**, sections **5267–5271**.

While a rule formerly made the printing of documents accompanying messages from the President mandatory, the statute superseding the rule does not require it. Volume **VIII**, section **3352**.

Correspondence submitted as part of a President's message and relating to a ceremonial of the House was printed in full in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7176**.

Votes by yeas and nays and veto messages of the President are required by the constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

Messages from the Senate and President giving notice of bills passed or approved are entered in the Journal and published in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6593**.

While a message of the President is always printed in the Congressional Record, the accompanying documents are not permitted. Volume **V**, section **6963**.

A message of the President to the two Houses is printed in the proceedings of only one House. Volume **V**, section **6965**.

The House decided that the Journal should record not only the delivery of a message, but also the withdrawal of the messenger. Volume **IV**, section **2859**.

(28) Consideration of, During Informal Rising of Committee of the Whole.

At an informal rising of the Committee of the Whole a message from the President of the United States may be laid before the House only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **4787**.

Sometimes on the informal rising of the Committee of the Whole the House, by unanimous consent, transacts business, such as the presentation of enrolled bills, the swearing in of a Member, or consideration of the message. Volume **IV**, sections **4788–4791**.

The presentation of conference reports, although highly privileged under the rules, is not in order when the Committee of the Whole rises informally to receive a message. Volume **VIII**, section **2378**.

The reception of a message when the Committee of the Whole rises informally for that purpose is not such business as to admit the point of order that a quorum of the House is not present. Volume **VIII**, section **3340**.

(29) To the Executive From Congress.

At the adjournment of the last session of a Congress, even at the expiration of the constitutional term of the House, the two Houses send a joint committee to inform the President. Volume **V**, section **6724**.

The House having investigated charges against General Wilkinson, of the Army, the results were transmitted to the President by the hands of a committee. Volume **III**, section **1727**.

MESSAGES—Continued.**(29) To the Executive From Congress**—Continued.

The House having elected a President in 1825, ordered that the Senate be informed, and appointed a committee to notify the President-elect. Volume **III**, section **1985**.

An occasion on which the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole pending a reply from the President in response to notification by committee that the House had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Volume **VIII**, section **2318**.

The House originating a measure transmits it to the President or to the Secretary of State, as the circumstances require. Volume **VII**, section **1085**.

Statement of population and apportionment thereunder submitted to the Seventy-first Congress, and form of message transmitting it. Volume **VI**, section **42**.

MESSENGERS.

The Doorkeeper has control of the messengers on the soldiers' roll. Volume **I**, section **262**.

METCALFE.

The Missouri election case of Frost v. Metcalfe in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **935**.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Bills for the establishment of a standardizing bureau and the adoption of the metric system have been reported by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4091**.

MEYER.

The Louisiana election cases of Gazin and Romain v. Meyer in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1110**.

MICHALEK.

The case relating to the qualifications of Anthony Michalek, of Illinois, in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **426**, **427**.

The Illinois election case of Michalek v. Sabath, in the Sixtieth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **121**.

MICHENER, EARL C., of Michigan, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendment. **VIII**, section **2858**.

Amendment, germaneness of. Volume **VIII**, sections **2848**, **2933**, **2964**.

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1270**, **1605**, **1634**.

Bills. Volume **VII**, sections **869**, **870**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, sections **2568**, **2584**.

Order of business. Volume **VI**, section **715**.

Strike out and insert, motion to. Volume **VIII**, section **3169**.

MICHIGAN.

House election cases from:

Eighteenth Congress.—Biddle v. Richard. Volume **I**, section **421**.

Nineteenth Congress.—Biddle and Richard v. Wing. Volume **I**, section **777**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Howard v. Cooper. Volume **I**, section **837**.

Thirty-ninth Congress.—Baldwin v. Trowbridge. Volume **II**, section **856**.

Fifty-third Congress.—Belknap v. Richardson. Volume **I**, section **56**.

Fifty-third Congress.—Belknap v. Richardson. Volume **II**, section **1042**.

Sixty-third Congress.—Carney v. Smith. Volume **VI**, section **91**.

Sixty-third Congress.—MacDonald v. Young. Volume **VI**, section **93**.

Sixty-fifth Congress.—Beakes v. Bacon. Volume **VI**, section **144**.

Sixty-seventh Congress.—Ford v. Newberry. Volume **VI**, section **72**.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

At the electoral count of 1837 the vote of Michigan, which was not essential in the result, was given an alternative announcement, as the State had not been admitted to the Union at the time the vote was cast. Volume **III**, section **1941**.

In 1877 an objection was made to one elector of Michigan on the ground that he had been improperly chosen in place of an elector alleged to be disqualified, but the two Houses decided to count the vote. Volume **III**, section **1973**.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan except as a spectator until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume **I**, section **397**.

Construction of Michigan corrupt-practices act. Volume **VI**, section **74**.

MIGRATORY BIRDS.

The protection of migratory birds, the establishment of refuges for that purpose, and the regulation of hunting and shooting grounds in that connection are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1870**.

MILEAGE.

The statutes provide for Members a mileage of 20 cents a mile going to and coming from each regular session of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1158**.

The rule provides that "the ascertainment of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms." Volume **IV**, section **4336**.

The creation and history of the Committee on Mileage. Section 55 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4336**.

History of the former Committee on Mileage. Volume **VII**, section **2059**.

The Speaker during sessions and the Clerk during recess of Congress certify to the compensation of Members, and the Speaker certifies as to mileage. Volume **II**, section **1156**.

Certificates of salary and mileage of Members may be signed for the Speaker by a designated employee. Volume **II**, section **1157**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms disburses the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates. Volume **I**, section **257**.

Citation of statutes relating to the pay and mileage of Members. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

The law relating to mileage of Members applies only to the regular sessions of Congress. Volume **II**, section **1159**.

An appropriation for mileage of Members at a regular session is authorized by law, although mileage may have been appropriated for a preceding special session. Volume **II**, section **1160**.

An accusation in a newspaper that certain Members had received an excess of mileage pay was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2704**.

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**.

Discussion of various services of the House, including the House restaurant, House barber shops, and stationery and mileage allowances to Members. Volume **VI**, section **216**.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval Academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

Appropriations for the military establishment and the public defense, including the Military Academy, are by rule placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

A bill increasing the number of cadets in the Military Academy should be considered in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4850**.

An amendment prohibiting counting of service as cadets at the Naval or Military Academies in computing service records of Army and Naval officers, thereby reducing longevity pay of such officers, was held to reduce the compensation of persons paid out of the Treasury of the United States and to come within the rule. Volume **VII**, section **1516**.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

- (1) **Creation and history of.**
- (2) **Jurisdiction of.—Subjects within.**
- (3) **Jurisdiction of.—Certain subjects not within.**

(1) Creation and History of.

The creation and history of the Committee on Military Affairs. Section 12 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

Recent history of the Committee on Military Affairs, section 12 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1890**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—Subjects Within.

The rules give to the Committee on Military Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the military establishment and the public defense.” Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

Appropriations for the military establishment and the public defense, including the Military Academy, are by rule placed within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

The Committee on Military Affairs reports two general appropriation bills—one for the Army and the other for the Military Academy. Volume **IV**, section **4180**.

The Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the War Department, but does not report appropriations for salaries therein. Volume **IV**, section **4181**.

Legislative authorization for construction of buildings for use of the Army and provisions for the control thereof are generally within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4183**.

Fire control and direction apparatus for field artillery comes within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4184**.

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4187**.

Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **1904**.

Bills relating to the restoration of noted estates and historic buildings on military reservations are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs rather than the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Volume **VII**, section **1893**.

Legislation relating to the national cemeteries is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4186**.

Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1891**.

A bill granting public lands for the establishment of a military park and cemetery was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1905**.

Legislation relating to the National Soldiers’ Homes is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4185**.

In a few instances the Committee on Military Affairs has reported general bills providing for the adjustment of claims arising out of war. Volume **IV**, section **4188**.

The acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations, the granting of easements upon and across and the improvement of such reservations including the bridging of nonnavigable streams therein, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1892**.

Legislation tending to promote peace and discourage war has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1894**.

The disposition of war trophies and devices and the distribution of obsolete weapons and armament are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1895**.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—Subjects Within—Continued.**

The use of Army transports and authorizations and regulations for the transportation of civilians thereon are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1896**.

The control and disposition of nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1897**.

Claims of Military personnel for loss of private property destroyed in the service, and bills for the relief of persons and organizations of persons who served in the Military forces of the United States have been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1898**.

Joint operations of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1899**.

The award of decorations, medals and other military insignia, and penalties for the unlawful wearing thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1900**.

Appointments to boards and commissions having jurisdiction over institutions and affairs connected with the Military Service have been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1901**.

Administration of the United States Military Academy, admission of foreign students thereto, and military education in civil institutions are subjects under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1902**.

Bills pertaining to Military Aviation and Army Aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1903**.

(3) Jurisdiction of.—Certain Subjects Not Within.

An appropriation for torpedoes for harbor defense is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4042**.

The appropriations for field guns and their appurtenances belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, sections **4042–4044**.

The maintenance and equipment of arsenals and armories are within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, while the Military Affairs Committee has charge of the manufacturer of small arms, equipments, etc. Volume **IV**, sections **4045–4047**.

Appropriations for barracks and quarters for troops of the seacoast artillery are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations and not of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4049**

A bill authorizing a new soldiers' home is reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, but the appropriation therefor comes from the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4051**.

Authorization for construction of buildings for the customs service on military reservations is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1972**.

Legislative proposals relating to the claims for expenses incurred under direction of the Army and claims of Army personnel belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims and not the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1998**.

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.

The granting of easements across military reservations is a subject requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2403**.

MILITARY COMMANDER.

Instance wherein during the reconstruction period credentials were issued to Members-elect by a military commander. Volume **I**, section **388**.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

The rules give to the Committee on Military Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the military establishment and the public defense.” Volume **IV**, section **4179**.

MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Discussion of the powers of a military governor and his status as a de facto executive. Volume **I**, section **379**.

MILITARY PARKS.

Legislation relating to military parks and battlefields is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4187**.

MILITIA, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Militia. Section 27 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4252**.

The rule gives to the Committee on the Militia jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the militia of the several States.” Volume **IV**, section **4252**.

Bills relating to the Militia of the District of Columbia, as well as to that of the various States, have been considered by the Committee on the Militia. Volume **IV**, section **4253**.

MILLER.

The Iowa election case of Miller v. Thompson in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **815–819**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

The South Carolina election case of Miller v. Elliott in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **1045**.

The Senate election case of Whiteley and Farrow v. Hill and Miller, from Georgia, in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Volume **I**, section **391**.

The Senate election case of Lapham and Miller in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The question of eligibility of Edward E. Miller, of Illinois, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **86**.

MILLIGAN.

The Missouri election case of Lawrence v. Milligan, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

MILLIKEN.

The Maine election case of Milliken v. Fuller in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **828**.

MILLS, ROGER Q., of Texas, Speaker Pro Tempore.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Recognition. Volume **II**, section **1449**.

MINER.

The New York election case of Campbell v. Miner in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1063**.

MINERAL LANDS.

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV**, section **4227**.

The Committee on the Public Lands has exercised jurisdiction over subjects relating to mineral lands of the public domain and the entry of such lands for homestead and agricultural purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1926**.

MINERALS.

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to the minerals contained therein, and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV**, section **4202**.

MINES.

The Committee on Public Lands has exercised a general but not exclusive jurisdiction over public lands in relation to the minerals contained therein, and has reported bills to establish schools of mines. Volume **IV**, section **4202**.

Legislation providing for the application of mining laws to public lands, the location of mineral claims on such lands, and the exploration and acquisition of mines on land claims is considered by the Committee on the Public Lands rather than the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1932**.

MINES AND MINING, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Section 21 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4223**.

Recent history of the Committee on Mines and Mining, Section 19 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1954**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Mines and Mining jurisdiction of subjects relating "to the mining interests." Volume **IV**, section **4223**.

Legislative propositions relating to the work of the Geological Survey have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4224**. Volume **VII**, section **1960**.

Propositions to establish departments or bureaus of mines and of geology have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4225**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported bills for establishing schools of mines and mining experiment stations. Volume **IV**, section **4226**.

The Committee on Mines and Mining has reported on the subject of alien ownership of mineral lands. Volume **IV**, section **4227**.

The subjects of the mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4228**. Volume **VII**, section **1955**.

Bills relating to the welfare of men working in mines have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4229**. Volume **VII**, section **1959**.

The subject of mining debris in California has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **IV**, section **4230**.

Legislation providing for relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and claims thereunder, has been considered by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1956**.

Bills relating to the mining laws in their application to the Territories have been reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1957**.

Bills regulating the mining of radium ores, withdrawing public lands containing such ores, and conserving the radium supply of the United States, are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Volume **VII**, section **1958**.

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**.

MINES, BUREAU OF.

The act creating the Bureau of Mines and transferring to it from the Geological Survey supervision of certain investigations is sufficient authorization for transfer from the Geological Survey to the new bureau of laboratories, equipment and furniture used in connection with such investigations. Volume **VII**, section **1223**.

MINES, BUREAU OF—Continued.

The organic law creating the Bureau of Mines, while general in character, was construed as applying to the United States only, and authorization conferred to investigate structural materials and fuels is limited to those within the States and does not extend to those of Alaska. Volume **VII**, section **1224**.

MINISTERS.

In 1825 the House, after a long debate, made an unconditional appropriation for the expenses of the minister to the Panama Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1546, 1547**.

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 Speaker is required to set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President, Members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and foreign ministers and suites and their respective families. Volume **V**, section **7302**.

In the absence of an actual appointment by the President, or of confirmation of such appointment by the Senate, an appropriation for the salary of a minister to a country to which a statute authorizes the appointment of an ambassador is subject to a point of order. Volume **VII**, section **1248**.

An appropriation for transportation and subsistence of diplomatic and consular officers en route to and from their posts was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1251**.

MINNESOTA.

House election cases from:

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Fuller v. Kingsbury. Volume **I**, sections **408, 409**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—Phelps, Cavanaugh, and Becker. Volume **I**, section **519**.

Forty-fourth Congress.—Cox v. Strait. Volume **II**, sections **911, 912**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Donnelly v. Washburn. Volume **II**, sections **945–948**.

Seventieth Congress.—Wefald v. Selvig. Volume **VI**, section **178**.

Senate election cases from:

Thirty-fifth Congress.—James Shields. Volume **I**, section **399**.

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Johnson v. Schall. Volume **VI**, section **171**.

The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission had been passed by Congress. Volume **I**, section **399**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE.

- (1) **Rarely called to the chair.**
- (2) **On committees.—Proportion of, in general.**
- (3) **On committees.—On an occasion of ceremony.**
- (4) **On committees.—In impeachments.**
- (5) **On committees.—As to the report.**
- (6) **On committees.—Minority views.**
- (7) **On committees.—Views when the committee is divided evenly.**
- (8) **As managers of conferences.**
- (9) **Refusal to participate in proceedings.**
- (10) **In elections.—Disqualification of returned Member does not give seat to a minority candidate.**
- (11) **In elections.—In relation to decision of contests.**
- (12) **In General.**

(1) Rarely Called to the Chair.

In rare instances members of the minority party have been called to the chair by the Speaker. Volume **III**, section **2596**.

In rare instances in the later practice Members of the minority party have been called to preside in the Committee of the Whole or as Speakers pro tempore. Volume **II**, section **1382**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(1) Rarely Called to the Chair—Continued.**

In the earlier practice a Member of the minority party was sometimes named as Speaker pro tempore. Volume **II**, sections **1390**, **1391**.

The Speaker being implicated in certain charges, a Speaker pro tempore selected from the minority party was empowered to appoint a committee of investigation. Volume **II**, section **1286**.

Instance wherein a Member of the minority party was designated as Speaker pro tempore for an occasion of ceremony. Volume **II**, section **1383**.

A Member of the minority party is sometimes designated as Speaker pro tempore on formal occasions. Volume **VI**, section **270**.

(2) On Committees.—Proportion of, in General.

Discussion of the ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

As to proper ratio of majority and minority representation on committees. Volume **IV**, section **4467**.

The ratios of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **4477**.

The ratio of majority and minority representation on the committees is determined by the party majority on the floor. Volume **VIII**, section **2186**.

The ratio between the majority and minority parties on the standing committees varies with the respective membership of the parties in the House, and is fixed by the majority committee on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2187**.

It is the usage to carry out the principle of majority and minority representation in appointing subcommittees. Volume **IV**, section **4551**.

Committee assignments of all parties other than the controlling party are charged to the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

In the allotment of committee assignments the party in control is termed the majority and all the other parties constitute the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **2184**.

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

Instances in which the majority declined to recognize minority recommendations for committee assignments. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

The majority have at times placed restrictions upon the selection of minority representation on committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2188**.

(3) On Committees.—On an Occasion of Ceremony.

In appointing a committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore the Speaker selected the majority, including the chairman, from the political party of the President, which was the minority party of the House. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

The Senate constituted its committee to officiate at the administration of the oath to President Fillmore with a majority from the minority side of the Chamber. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

(4) On Committees.—In Impeachments.

The Speaker appointed the committee to carry the impeachment of President Johnson to the Senate from those favoring impeachment and from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The Speaker gave the minority representation on the committee to carry the impeachment of Judge Delahay to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2505**.

The minority party were represented on the committee to carry the impeachment of Secretary Belknap to the Senate. Volume **III**, section **2445**.

The Speaker, in the committee to draw the articles in the Swayne case, gave minority representation to those opposed generally to the impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2472**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(4) On Committees.—In Impeachments—Continued.**

The minority party were represented among the managers of the Belknap impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2448**.

The managers elected to conduct the Archbald trial on behalf of the House of Representatives consisted of seven members of the Judiciary Committee and represented both the majority and minority parties in the House. Volume **VI**, section **500**.

Discussion of the nature of impeachable offenses in minority views submitted in the Daugherty case. Volume **VI**, section **456**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

The House, disregarding the majority report of the committee, adopted the minority recommendation and passed articles of impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **514**.

(5) On Committees.—As to the Report.

A Member of the minority party on a committee is sometimes ordered to make the report. Volume **IV**, section **4672**. Volume **VIII**, section **2314**.

Under exceptional circumstances a minority member of a committee has sometimes presented the report of the committee to the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2314**.

Report of an elections committee is sometimes presented by a Member belonging to the minority party in the House (footnote). Volume **II**, section **957**.

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

A minority of a committee, as a question of privilege, having charged the committee with neglect of duty, it was held that the minority, not being competent to make a report, might not thus present a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

A minority of the Judiciary Committee were authorized to take testimony in the Watrous case. Volume **III**, section **2499**.

Report of committee minority declaring that Senate in ordering a second investigation thereby passed upon question of res adjudicata was sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

An instance in which a committee report was delayed until minority members of the committee could be elected. Volume **VIII**, section **2177**.

(6) On Committees.—Minority Views.

The minority of a committee may not make a report or present a proposition of legislation, but in later years the rules have given to them the right to file views to accompany the report. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Evolution in House and Senate of the practice of filing minority views with reports of committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4601–4605**.

Unless filed with the report, minority views may be presented only by the consent of the House. Volume **IV**, section **4600**.

Minority views accompany reports of committees as a matter of right, but unless filed simultaneously with the report, may be presented only by consent of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2231**.

Leave to file a report or to file minority views while the House is not in session is granted by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

In a committee a majority vote, a quorum being present, is sufficient to authorize a report, even although later, by action of absentees, those signing minority views outnumber those who voted for the report. Volume **IV**, section **4585**.

The majority of a committee do not always sign the report, but the minority views are subscribed by those submitting them. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

While committee reports are ordinarily submitted without signature and minority views require signature by those subscribing thereto, there have been exceptional instances in which the former were signed and the latter submitted without signature. Volume **VIII**, section **2229**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(6) On Committees.—Minority Views—Continued.**

Members of a committee sometimes submit individual views in addition to the regular minority views. Volume **IV**, section **4671**.

A resolution or bill accompanying minority views has no standing thereby, but must be offered by a Member on the floor. Volume **IV**, section **4606**.

Minority views were not permitted previous to 1822, but the present practice began to develop soon after that date. Volume **IV**, sections **4608–4618**.

Views of the minority may not include transcripts of testimony or other matters not strictly in the nature of argument. Volume **IV**, section **4607**.

Views of the minority may properly include excerpts and citations quoted in the nature of argument and as sustaining the minority contention. Volume **VIII**, section **2228**.

Instance in 1832 wherein a minority dissent was voiced in the report of the majority and not in separate “views.” Volume **I**, section **783**.

The report of the select committee on the Bank of the United States, submitted to the House in 1932, was accompanied by minority views and individual views. Volume **IV**, section **4474**.

Minority views were filed in 1834 by members of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States. Volume **III**, section **1732**.

Minority views may accompany the report of a subcommittee made to the committee. Volume **III**, section **1801**. Volume **VI**, section **376**.

Discussion in the Senate on the presentation of minority views. Volume **IV**, sections **4617**, **4618**.

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**.

Members of a Congressional Commission, who were not Members of the House or Senate, exercised the privilege of filing minority views when the report was made. Volume **IV**, section **4703**.

Instance wherein the minority of an elections committee recommended declarations as to the question in issue. Volume **I**, section **819**.

Instance wherein minority views, holding a Senator elected by corrupt practices and therefore not entitled to his seat, were sustained by the Senate. Volume **VI**, section **109**.

Under the practice of the House ample time is allowed for filing minority views in contested election cases. Volume **VI**, section **138**.

Instance wherein the committee rejected the majority report of its subcommittee and adopted the minority views. Volume **VI**, section **188**.

A Member presenting a privileged report and Members submitting minority views are entitled to recognition to read in full the report or views respectively although no question may be pending. Volume **VI**, section **379**.

Minority views, although agreeing with the majority report in the findings of fact, held that the evidence warranted further proceedings toward impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

A committee having been given the right by special order to report from the floor, members of the committee are entitled to the same privilege in presenting minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **2227**.

(7) On Committees.—Views When the Committee Is Divided Evenly.

In the Watrous investigation of 1857, the committee being equally divided, reported the evidence and two propositions, each supported by minority views. Volume **III**, section **2497**.

A committee being unable to reach a decision, this fact was reported, with accompanying minority views. Volume **II**, section **945**.

A committee being unable to agree on a recommendation for action may submit a statement of this fact as their report. Volume **IV**, sections **4665–4666**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(7) On Committees.—View When the Committee Is Divided Evenly**—Continued.

An elections committee being curiously confused as to its majority and minority conclusions, the House disregarded both. Volume **I**, section **819**.

(8) As Managers of Conferences.

In the earlier practice the managers were changed for a second conference, and the Speaker did not particularly consider the committee reporting the measure or the majority and minority divisions of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6345–6351**

Instance wherein the Senate managers of a conference were appointed entirely from the majority party, members of the minority having declined to serve. Volume **V**, section **6337**.

The minority have no especial privileges as to asking conferences. Volume **V**, section **6525**.

Members of a committee of conference may not file supplemental reports nor submit minority views. Volume **VIII**, section **3302**.

(9) Refusal to Participate in Proceedings.

Two Members of the minority party having successfully declined to act as tellers, the Speaker directed the Member who had been appointed teller for the majority party to count the vote. Volume **V**, section **5989**.

Members of the minority declining to serve as tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment, the Speaker appointed all from the majority party. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Mr. Speaker Colfax tendered to several Members of the minority a place as one of the tellers to count the ballots for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

It appears that the minority party generally refrained from participating in the ballot for managers of the Johnson impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Instance wherein the minority party in the course of obstruction left the Hall in a body. Volume **II**, section **1034**.

Instance illustrating the extent to which the right of obstruction was cherished as a privilege of the minority. Volume **V**, section **6047**.

(10) In Elections.—Disqualification of Returned Member Does Not Give Seat to a Minority Candidate.

The disqualification of a Member-elect does not entitle a minority candidate to the seat. Volume **I**, section **326**.

The person receiving the majority of the votes in a district being excluded as disqualified, the House, after careful examination, declined to seat the one receiving the next highest number. Volume **I**, section **450**.

Determination by a divided elections committee that the disqualification of a sitting Member does not entitle the contestant, who had received the next highest number of votes, to the seat. Volume **I**, section **424**.

The exclusion of a disloyal Member-elect would not allow a minority candidate to take the seat. Volume **I**, section **323**.

The candidate having the largest number of votes being notoriously disqualified, the House declined to seat the candidate having the next highest number of votes. Volume **I**, section **621**.

In a case somewhat inconclusive it was held that notice of disqualification given seasonably to the electors did not modify the rule against seating a minority candidate. Volume **I**, section **460**.

The Elections Committee concluded in 1873 that if the Member-elect be disqualified the minority candidate is not thereby entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **469**.

The Elections Committee held that a contestant could have no claim to a seat declared vacant because of the constitutional disqualification of the sitting Member. Volume **I**, section **435**.

MINORITY, MEMBERS OF THE—Continued.**(10) In Elections.—Disqualification of Returned Member Does Not Give Seat to a Minority Candidate—Continued.**

The Elections Committee, in a report sustained on the main issue, held as an incidental question that the English law as to seating a minority candidate where a vacancy is caused by disqualification is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **I**, section **450**.

A Senator-elect being disqualified the Senate, after elaborate examination, decided that the person receiving the next highest number of votes was not entitled to the seat. Volume **I**, section **463**.

A question as to whether a State law may give to the minority candidate the seat for which the majority candidate is disqualified. Volume **I**, section **459**.

A Member being appointed to an incompatible office, a contestant not found to be elected was not admitted to fill the vacancy. Volume **I**, section **807**.

The person elected dying before credentials are issued, the minority candidate may not receive the credentials. Volume **I**, section **323**.

In 1868 the House refused a seat to a contestant who received a small minority of the votes in a Territory, but who alleged that the majority voters were disqualified by treasonable antagonism to the Government. Volume **I**, section **467**.

The English law under which a minority candidate succeeds to a vacancy resulting from the disqualification of the majority candidate is not applicable under the Constitution. Volume **VI**, section **59**.

(11) In Elections.—In Relation to Decision of Contests.

Instances wherein contestants belonging to the party in the minority in the House were seated. Volume **I**, sections **38, 46, 604**. Volume **II**, sections **891, 952, 958**.

Instance wherein the House declined to seat contestant belonging to the political party in a majority in the House. Volume **II**, section **1001**.

Instance wherein the Elections Committee recommended seating of a contestant of minority party, but were overruled by the House. Volume **I**, section **576**.

Instance wherein a minority report criticized the election laws of the State in which the contested election was held. Volume **VI**, section **125**.

Instances wherein the House declined to follow its committee in awarding the seat of a Member of the minority to a Member of the majority party. Volume **VI**, section **160**.

(12) In General.

A Member of the minority party offered the resolution relating to the death of President Taylor. Volume **V**, section **7177**.

Instance wherein the House designated a minority employee as Assistant Sergeant at Arms. Volume **VI**, section **681**.

Election of the majority members of a committee constitutes the committee which may then organize and proceed to business before minority members have been elected. **VIII**, section **2176**.

A discussion of the functions and duties of the majority and minority floor leaders. **VIII**, section **3614**.

The term "minority" in a special order was construed to refer to the Minority party in the House and not to those in the minority on the pending question. Volume **VII**, section **767**.

MINTS.

Subjects relating to mints and assay offices are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Volume **IV**, section **4094**. Volume **VII**, section **1798**.

MISBRANDING.

Bills to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, manufacture, sale, or transportation of foods, drugs, medicine, and liquors have occasionally been reported by the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1874**.

MISBRANDING—Continued.

Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1820**.

MISSISSIPPI.

House election cases from:

Seventh Congress.—Narsworthy Hunter. Volume **I**, section **401**.
 Twenty-fifth Congress.—Gholson, Clairbourne, Prentiss, and Ward. Volume **I**, section **518**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Mississippi Members. Volume **I**, sections **309, 310**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Buchanan v. Manning. Volume **II**, sections **972–974**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Lynch v. Chalmers. Volume **II**, sections **959, 960**.
 Forty-eighth Congress.—Chalmers v. Manning. Volume **I**, section **44**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Hill v. Catchings. Volume **II**, section **1039**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Chalmers v. Morgan. Volume **II**, section **1035**.
 Fifty-first Congress.—Kernaghan v. Hooker. Volume **II**, section **1040**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Newman v. Spencer, Ratcliff v. Williams, and Brown v. Allen. Volume **I**, section **754**.

Senate election cases from:

Forty-fifth Congress.—L. Q. C. Lamar. Volume **I**, sections **359, 399**.

In 1873 there was objection to the electoral vote of Mississippi because of alleged informalities and deficiencies in the certificate, but the vote was counted. Volume **III**, section **1966**.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The rule gives to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the levees of the Mississippi River.” Volume **IV**, section **4240**.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Subjects relating to the Mississippi River Commission are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River. Volume **IV**, section **4241**.

MISSOURI.

House election cases from:

Fourteenth Congress.—Easton v. Scott. Volume **I**, sections **772, 773**.
 Twenty-eighth Congress.—Missouri Members. Volume **I**, sections **309–310**.
 Thirty-sixth Congress.—Blair v. Barrett. Volume **I**, sections **841–843**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Bruce v. Loan, Birch v. King, and Price v. McClurg. Volume **I**, section **377**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Knox v. Blair. Volume **I**, section **716**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Knox v. Blair. Volume **II**, sections **850, 851**.
 Thirty-eighth Congress.—Lindsay v. Scott. Volume **II**, section **854**.
 Thirty-ninth Congress.—Boyd v. Kelso. Volume **II**, section **855**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Birch v. Van Horn. Volume **II**, sections **869, 870**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Hogan v. Pile. Volume **II**, sections **871, 872**.
 Fortieth Congress.—Switzler v. Anderson. Volume **II**, sections **867, 868**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Shields v. Van Horn. Volume **II**, section **883**.
 Forty-first Congress.—Switzler v. Dyer. Volume **II**, section **873**.
 Forty-fifth Congress.—Frost v. Metcalfe. Volume **II**, section **935**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—Sessinghaus v. Frost. Volume **II**, sections **975, 976**.
 Forty-seventh Congress.—James H. McLean. Volume **I**, section **553**.
 Forty-eighth Congress.—McLean v. Broadhead. Volume **II**, section **996**.
 Fiftieth Congress.—Frank v. Glover. Volume **II**, section **1011**.
 Fifty-third Congress.—O’Neill v. Joy. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

MISSOURI—Continued.

House election cases from—Continued.

- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Van Horn v. Tarsney. Volume **II**, section **1062**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Horton v. Butler. Volume **II**, sections **1122, 1123**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Wagoner v. Butler. Volume **I**, section **713**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Wagoner v. Butler. Volume **II**, section **1128**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Reynolds v. Butler. Volume **I**, section **685**.
 Fifty-ninth Congress.—Coudrey v. Wood. Volume **I**, section **715**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Gill v. Catlin. Volume **VI**, section **79**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Kinney v. Dyer. Volume **VI**, section **135**.
 Sixty-second Congress.—Maurer v. Bartholdt. Volume **VI**, section **131**.
 Sixty-third Congress.—Gill v. Dyer. Volume **VI**, section **138**.
 Sixty-sixth Congress.—Reeves v. Bland. Volume **VI**, section **100**.
 Sixty-sixth Congress.—Salts v. Major. Volume **VI**, section **151**.
 Sixty-seventh Congress.—Bogy v. Hawes. Volume **VI**, section **117**.
 Seventy-first Congress.—Lawrence v. Milligan. Volume **VI**, section **183**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-second Congress.—Lewis v. Bogy. Volume **I**, section **696**.

In 1821 the electoral vote of Missouri was objected to on the ground that the State was not in the Union, but as the vote was not material to the result the objection was tabled. Volume **III**, section **1937**.

MITCHELL.

The New York election case of Mitchell v. Walsh in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1086**.

MITIGATION.

The Senate refused in the Johnson trial to admit as evidence in mitigation testimony held otherwise inadmissible. Volume **III**, section **2222**.

MODIFICATION OF MOTIONS, ETC.

The Member having the right in the House to withdraw a motion before a decision thereon has also the resulting power to modify the motion. Volume **V**, section **5358**.

A modification of a proposition, being dependent on the right of withdrawal, may not be made after the previous question is ordered (Speaker overruled). Volume **V**, section **5484**.

After the previous question is ordered on a pending proposition modifications or amendments may be made only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **5482–5485**.

A Member may modify his motion to suspend the rules at any time before the House has ordered a second. Volume **V**, section **6840**.

The rules having been suspended to enable a Member to present a proposition, he may not then modify it. Volume **V**, sections **6841–6843**.

Interpreting the corrupt practices act of the State of Missouri. Volume **VI**, section **79**.

A resolution addressed to the President requesting the transmission of papers having been offered, the Senate modified it by incorporation of the clause “if not incompatible with the public interest.” Volume **VI**, section **433**.

A Member has the right to withdraw a resolution before a decision thereon, and may modify the proposition in the House, but not in the committee. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

A gentlemen’s agreement once entered into is not subject to subsequent revision, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

An agreement entered into by unanimous consent may be modified by unanimous consent at the pleasure of the House. Volume **VII**, section **946**.

Regulations established by a joint committee under prerogatives conferred by law are not subject to modification by either House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

The Committee of the Whole has no authority to modify an order of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2321**.

MOFFET.

The Pennsylvania election case of Myers v. Moffet in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **874**.

MONDAYS.

Motions to suspend the rules may be entertained by the Speaker on the first and third Mondays of each month and on the last six days of a session. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

In making motions to suspend the rules individuals have the preference on the first Monday of the month and committees on the third. Volume **V**, section **6790**.

The second and fourth Mondays of each month are set apart for business presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **IV**, section **3304**. Volume **VII**, section **872**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills is in order on a Monday set apart for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **716**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider general appropriation bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **717**.

The motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider revenue bills has precedence on Monday of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider a bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VI**, section **718**.

The motion to go into committee on the Whole to consider revenue and general appropriation bills is in order on Monday as on other days. Volume **VII**, section **876**.

Consideration of a general appropriation bill was held to be in order on District of Columbia Monday. Volume **VII**, section **1123**.

A special order which provides for the consideration of a bill from day to day until disposed of includes, unless exception be made, a day such as Monday, set apart by the rules for a class of business. Volume **VII**, sections **763**, **771**.

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**.

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 special order providing for suspension of rules on other than a suspension day. Volume **VII**, section **833**.

Form of special order providing temporarily for an additional suspension day. Volume **VII**, section **834**.

Form of special order for the consideration, successively, of a number of bills in designated order in Committee of the Whole and in the House, excepting days set apart by the rules for certain classes of business and providing against interference with other business privileged under the rules. Volume **VII**, section **871**.

On a District of Columbia day it is in order to call up for consideration a private bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. Volume **VII**, section **873**.

Debate on District Monday is general debate and is not confined to the bill under consideration. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

Members of the committee on the District of Columbia have precedence in recognition for debate on days claimed by the committee for the consideration of District business. Volume **VII**, section **875**.

Bills favorably reported on House or Union Calendars may be considered by consent on the first and third Mondays. Volume **VII**, section **972**.

The Speaker declines to submit requests for unanimous consent to address the House on Mondays reserved for the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **978**.

On the second and fourth Mondays motions to discharge committees conforming to the requirements of the rule are privileged and take precedence of business merely privileged under the general rules of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1011**.

MONDELL, FRANK W., of Wyoming, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations for salaries. Volume **IV**, section **3684**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3783**.

Continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3783**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, section **6874**.

MONEYS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Treasury of the United States and the deposit of the public moneys. Volume **IV**, section **4028**.

A legislative proposition to maintain the parity of the money of the United States was reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4089**.

The examination of the accounts of the Departments, proper application of public moneys, enforcement of payment of money due the Government, and economy and retrenchment generally are within the jurisdiction of the several committees on expenditures. Volume **IV**, section **4315**.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported on the designation of depositories of public moneys. Volume **VII**, section **1794**.

The Banking and Currency Committee exercises jurisdiction of bills establishing legal tender, stabilizing currency and maintaining parity of moneys issued. Volume **VII**, section **1792**.

MONOPOLIES.

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1748**.

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1749**.

MONROE, ELECTION CASE OF.

The New York election case of Monroe v. Jackson in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **814**.

MONROE, JAMES, PRESIDENT.

A message from President Monroe asking for an adjustment of certain personal claims was referred to a select committee with instructions. Volume **V**, section **6632**.

MONTANA.

House election case from:

Forty-eighth Congress. Botkin v. Maginnis. Volume **II**, section **994**.

Senate election cases from:

Fifty-first Congress.—Sanders, Power, Clark, and Maginnis. Volume **I**, section **358**.

Fifty-sixth Congress.—William A. Clark. Volume **I**, sections **692–695**.

The investigation of charges against Burton K. Wheeler, a Senator from Montana. Volume **VI**, section **399**.

MONTAGUE, ANDREW J., of Virginia, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1173**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2538**.

MONTGOMERY, A. B., of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, section **3886**.

MONUMENTS.

Subjects relating to monuments and statues in commemoration of individuals have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4342**.

MONUMENTS—Continued.

Bills authorizing the erection of monuments on battlefields have been considered by the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4341**.

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**.

Bills relating to battlefields and monuments thereon have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1904**.

MOODY, ELECTION CASE OF.

The North Carolina election case of *Moody v. Gudger*, in the Fifty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **738**.

MOODY, WILLIAM H., of Massachusetts, Speaker Pro Tempore and Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5756**.

Amendments germane. Volume **IV**, section **3825**.

Amendments not germane. Volume **V**, section **5874**.

Authorization of appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **3593**.

Call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2990**.

Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6986**.

Continuation of public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3703, 3750**.

Five-minute debate. Volume **V**, section **5226**.

Jurisdiction of committees. Volume **IV**, section **4034**.

Legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **IV**, sections **3582, 3848, 3875**.

Personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2689**.

Point of order. Volume **V**, section **6870**.

Quorum. Volume **IV**, section **2944**.

Substitute amendment. Volume **IV**, section **4902**.

MOON, JOHN A., of Tennessee, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Committees, jurisdiction of. Volume **VII**, section **1835**.

MOORE.

The Virginia election case of *Moore v. Lewis* in the Eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **765**.

The Kentucky election case of *Letcher v. Moore* in the Twenty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **53**.

The Kansas election case of *Moore v. Funston* in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1052, 1053**.

The Georgia election case of *Clark v. Moore*, in the Sixty-eighth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **161**.

MOORE, J. HAMPTON, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, sections **1447, 1482**.

MOORMAN.

The South Carolina election case of *Moorman v. Latimer* in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1066**.

MOREY.

The Louisiana election case of *Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie* in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328–336**.

The Louisiana election case of *Spencer v. Morey* in the Forty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **913, 914**.

The Ohio election case of *Campbell v. Morey* in the Forty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **991, 992**.

MORGAN.

The Ohio election case of Delano v. Morgan in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **864–866**.

The Mississippi election case of Chalmers v. Morgan in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **1035**.

The Senate election cases of John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, in the Forty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **359**.

MORNING HOUR.

(1) **The call of committees.**

(2) **Interruption of the call of committees.**

(1) The Call of Committees.

The rule for consideration of bills on the House Calendar on call of committees. Volume **IV**, section **3118**.

A bill once brought up on call of committees continues before the House in that order of business until finally disposed of. Volume **IV**, section **3120**.

The House having completed the order of business and not being ready to adjourn, the Speaker directed the call of committees to be resumed. Volume **IV**, section **3133**.

A bill must be actually on the House Calendar, and properly there also, in order to be considered in the morning hour. Volume **IV**, sections **3122–3126**.

The Speaker may, upon statements from the chairman and other members of a committee, rule that the calling up of a bill has been authorized by a committee. Volume **IV**, section **3128**.

Interpretation of the rule of the call of committees in the form existing prior to 1890. Volume **IV**, section **3121**.

The call of committees under the Calendar Wednesday rule is differentiated from the call of committees during the regular morning hour, and each maintains its separate calendar. Volume **VII**, section **944**.

(2) Interruption of the Call of Committees.

The rule for interrupting a call of committees at the end of sixty minutes. Volume **IV**, section **3134**.

The call of committees in the morning hour does not necessarily end in sixty minutes. Volume **IV**, section **3119**.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union may be made after sixty minutes of the morning hour, or sooner if that order fails. Volume **IV**, section **3135**.

It is not in order before the expiration of sixty minutes of the call of committees to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill that is not privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3141**.

An instance wherein the House, by recess, remained for two calendar days at the stage of business wherein the motion under Rule XXIV, section 5, was in order. Volume **IV**, section **3135**.

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3131, 3132**.

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a privileged report. Volume **IV**, section **3132**.

The Speaker has declined to allow the call of committees to be interrupted by a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **3130**.

MORRIS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Morris v. Richards in the Fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **554**.

MORRISON.

The New Hampshire election case of Perkins v. Morrison in the Thirty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **311**.

MORROW, WILLIAM W., of California, Speaker.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Order of business. Volume **IV**, section **3183**.

MORTON.

The election case of Morton and Daily, from the Territory of Nebraska, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **687**.

The Nebraska election case of Morton v. Daily in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, sections **615–619**.

MOSCOWITZ.

The inquiry into the conduct of Grover M. Moscowitz, judge for the eastern district of New York, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

MOSES, GEORGE H., of New Hampshire, President pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3186**.
Privileged. Volume **VI**, sections **37, 239**.
Senator, oath of. Volume **VI**, section **19**.

MOSS.

The Kentucky election case of Moss v. Rhea in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1120, 1121**.

MOTIVES.

Mentioning a Member by name, arraigning the motives of Members, and personalities generally are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

A telegram reprinted in a newspaper charging that a Member had been influenced in his official acts by unworthy motives was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

Inference that a Member is actuated by ulterior motives in official conduct presents a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **598**.

Newspaper assertions that statements made on the floor are false do not give to a question of privilege unless imputing dishonorable motives. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Statements impugning motives prompting Members in the discharge of their official duties sustain a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

In speaking to a question of personal privilege a Member is required to confine his remarks to the question involved, but is entitled to enter into a discussion of related matters showing motives which prompted the charges giving rise to the question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **619**.

Statements in published hearings of a committee attributing unworthy motives to a Member for acts in representative capacity give rise to a question of privilege even though not noted at the time nor reported by the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2216**.

It was held out of order in the Senate to refer to a Member of the House in opprobrious terms or to impute to him improper conduct or unworthy motives. Volume **VIII**, section **2513**.

Reflection upon the motives actuating the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in rendering a decision constitutes a breach of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2515**.

It is not in order in debate for a Member to impugn the motives or criticize the actions of Members of the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2520**.

MOTOR BOATS.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries reports bills dealing with motor boats. Volume **VII**, section **1855**.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Registration and supervision of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and the licensing of operators thereof are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1819**.

MOVER.

No Member may speak more than once to the same question unless he be the mover or proposer, in which case he may speak in reply after all choosing to speak have spoken. Volume **V**, section **4991**.

The right of the “mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending” to close debate does not belong to a Member who has merely moved to reconsider the vote on a bill which he did not report. Volume **V**, section **4994**.

In the earlier practice of the House the right of the mover to close the debate might not be cut off by the previous question. Volume **V**, section **4995**.

The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition for allowable motions relating thereto. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

In recognizing Members to move to recommit the Speaker gives preference, first, to the ranking minority member of the committee reporting the bill; then to the remaining minority members of that committee in the order of their rank, and if no member of the committee qualifies, then to the leader of the minority party in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **2767**.

A Member opposed to the bill as a whole is recognized to move to recommit in preference to one opposed to a portion of the bill only. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

A member of the committee reporting a bill is entitled to prior recognition to move recommitment in preference to one not a member of the committee. Volume **VIII**, section **2769**.

Prior right to move to recommit belongs to the member of the committee reporting the bill who first rises and qualifies as opposed to the bill. Volume **VIII**, section **2770**.

When the previous question has been ordered on a bill and amendment to final passage, members of the committee reporting the bill who qualify without condition or reservation are entitled to priority in recognition to move to recommit. Volume **VIII**, section **2771**.

The right to move to recommit a House bill with Senate amendment belongs to a Member opposed to the bill rather than to one opposed to the Senate amendment only. Volume **VIII**, section **2772**.

A member of the committee opposed to the bill reporting the measure is entitled to recognition to move recommitment over one not a member of the committee but otherwise equally qualified. Volume **VIII**, section **2773**.

In recognizing under the rule to move to recommit, the Speaker is governed by the attitude of Members toward the bill and not by their political affiliation. Volume **VIII**, section **2772**.

A Member who failed to vote may not move to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2774**.

On a vote on which the yeas and nays have not been ordered recorded, any member may move to reconsider regardless as to whether he voted with the prevailing side. Volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

While it is unusual to instruct conferees before a conference is had, it is in order to moved instructions for a first conference as for any subsequent conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3230**.

The proponent of a motion is entitled to the floor against all save the member in charge, who has prior right to recognition and may move the previous question at any time during the hour allotted him. Volume **VIII**, section **3231**.

MOVER—Continued.

Recognition to move recommitment of a conference report is due Members opposed to the report, regardless of party affiliations, but in the absence of other considerations preference is accorded Members of the minority. Volume **VIII**, section **3319**.

Under general parliamentary usage a Member having the floor may yield time for debate to others and retain the right to resume debate or move the previous question. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

Instance wherein the Speaker near the end of a session requested that Members desiring to be recognized to move to suspend the rules submit their request in writing. Volume **VIII**, section **3401**.

Recognition to move suspension of the rules on days on which the motion is in order is within the discretion of the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3402**.

Pending the decision of a question of order raised against a conference report it is in order to move to suspend the rules and agree to the report. Volume **VIII**, section **3422**.

MUDD.

The Maryland election case of Mudd v. Compton in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **577–580**

MUHLENBERG, FREDERICK A., of Pennsylvania, Speaker.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Adherence. Volume **V**, section **6253**.

Speaker's vote. Volume **V**, section **6956**.

MUMFORD.

The election case of George Mumford, of North Carolina, in the Fifteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **497**.

MURPHY.

The Iowa election case of Murphy v. Haugen in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **133**.

MURRAY.

The South Carolina election case of Murray v. Elliott in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1074**.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

The control and disposition of nitrate and power plants at Muscle Shoals are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1897**.

MUSEUMS.

Authorization for designs of Library and Museum buildings within the District of Columbia and the erection of buildings on the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1971**.

MUSIC.

The Speaker and President of the Senate have discretion as to the use of the Capitol grounds for processions, assemblies, music, and speeches on occasions of national interest. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

MUSTER ROLL.

The Election Committee held copies of muster rolls of a regiment prima facie evidence of the age of soldier voters. Volume **II**, section **851**.

MUTES.

Although the State constitution required that every vote be given viva voce the Elections Committee, in a report which failed, evidently for other reasons to be sustained, decided that the votes of certain mutes might be counted. Volume **I**, section **54**.

MUTINY.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

MYERS.

The Pennsylvania election case of Kline v. Myers in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **723**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Myers v. Moffet in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The Pennsylvania election case of Cessna v. Myers in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **885, 886**.

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MUTINY.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

MYERS.

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NAME.

Mentioning a Member by name, arraigning the motives of Members, and personalities generally are not in order in debate. Volume **V**, section **5131**.

A Member may not in debate refer to another Member by name. Volume **V**, section **5144**.

A Senator having changed his name, the Senate instructed its Secretary to use the new name, Volume **II**, section **1141**.

The naming and measuring of vessels are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4132**.

It is not in order in debate for a Member to refer to a Member of the Senate by name, nor may the Speaker entertain a request for unanimous consent to proceed in violation of this rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2519**.

Reference to a Member of the Senate in terms of criticism is not in order even though the Senator referred to is not mentioned by name. Volume **VIII**, section **2512**.

In debate a Member should not address another in the second person or refer to him by name or call upon him to answer. Volume **VI**, section **600**.

Report of a committee holding in contempt of the House a Member who had permitted the dissemination of letters in his name reflecting upon the honor and integrity of Members of the House. Volume **VI**, section **400**.

Instance wherein a Member in discussing the practice of extending remarks in the Record was permitted to refer to a Member of Congress without naming him. Volume **VIII**, section **2511**.

It is not essential that a newspaper editorial mention a Member's name in order to present a question of privilege and it is sufficient if the reference is accurate enough to identify him. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

Although a newspaper article reflecting on a Member may not mention him by name, yet if from the implication the identity of the Member referred to is unmistakable it is sufficient to warrant recognition on a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Aspersions upon a Member unnamed may be made the basis of a question of privilege if it is obvious to whom application was intended. Volume **VI**, section **607**.

To sustain a question of privilege it is not necessary that the Member referred to be designated by name. It is sufficient if the description is such as to be generally recognized. Volume **VI**, section **602**.

A resolution authorizing an investigation of the propriety of introducing bills in the name of more than one Member was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **574**.

NAMING.

The Speaker may name any Member persisting in disorderly conduct. Volume **II**, section **1344**.

The parliamentary law relating to naming a Member who persists in irregularity and punishment by the House. Volume **V**, section **5176**.

The parliamentary law provides that the House shall deal with a Member named by the Speaker. Volume **II**, section **1344**.

NAPHTHA.

The regulation of small vessels propelled by naphtha, etc., and the transportation of inflammable substances on passenger vessels are generally, but not exclusively, reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4142**.

NARCOTICS.

The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over legislation relating to the importation of narcotics. Volume **VII**, section **1733**.

Bills relating to the importation of narcotics, of adulterated or misbranded seeds, and of women for immoral purposes have been reported, but not exclusively, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1820**.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction of bills providing for the adoption of a national anthem. Volume **VII**, section **1775**.

NATIONAL ARBORETUM.

The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1863**.

NATIONAL BANK ACT.

A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1786**.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported generally on the subject of national banks and also on the subject of current deposit of public moneys. Volume **IV**, section **4083**.

Legislation relating to national banks, including bills granting charters to such banks, and providing penalties for their mismanagement, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **VII**, section **1790**.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Legislation relating to the national cemeteries is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4186**.

An appropriation to build a new road to a national cemetery was ruled out of a general appropriation bill as not being a legitimate continuation of the cemetery as a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3798**.

Legislation relating to the establishment and care of national cemeteries, national military parks, and provisions for roads, walks, and curbs within and for such reservations, and the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1891**.

NATIONAL DOMAIN.

An appropriation for examination of mineral resources and products of the national domain was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1222**.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress has reported bills relating to the national election laws and the enforcement thereof. Volume **IV**, section **4301**.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

While the Ways and Means Committee has jurisdiction as to the revenues and bonded debt of the United States, its claims as to the subject of "national finances" and "preservation of the Government credit" have been resisted successfully. Volume **IV**, section **4023**.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

An appropriation for maintenance in cooperation with the War Department of an air patrol for fire prevention in national forests was held to be authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1168**.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.

Directions to the Secretary of War to issue stores and material to the National Guard is authorized by law. Volume **VII**, section **1274**.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

Resignation of member of Board of Managers of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Volume **V**, section **7337**.

Legislation relating to the National Soldiers' Homes is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4185**.

The appointment of managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers being vested by law in Congress, a paragraph making such appointment was held in order on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Volume **IV**, section **4052**.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The Committee on Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain. Volume **IV**, section **4198**.

An appropriation for feeding elk in national parks was held to be authorized by law and to constitute a deficiency and to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1175**.

An appropriation for the construction of national-park and national-monument roads including necessary bridges was held to be sanctioned by law. Volume **VII**, section **1218**.

An appropriation for the acquisition of land contiguous to a national park and conforming to the original purpose for which the park was established was held in order as continuing a work in progress. Volume **VII**, section **1387**.

The Committee on the Public Lands has jurisdiction over subjects relating to those national parks created out of the public domain. Volume **VII**, section **1925**.

Overruling the Speaker, at his invitation, the House decided that a bill providing for the establishing of a national park and conferring authority on the Secretary of the Interior to administer, protect, and develop it, required consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2412**.

NATIONALS.

A bill to indemnify a foreign government for injury to its nationals was held to be a public bill. Volume **VII**, section **865**.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The history of National Statuary Hall. Volume **VIII**, section **3643**.

A statute authorizes the contribution by each State of statues of two of its distinguished citizens to be placed in National Statuary Hall. Volume **VIII**, section **3643**.

NATIONS.

Congratulations of the House at the appearance of a new nation. Volume **VII**, section **1552**.

A treaty providing for mutual reports by contracting nations to an international bureau was held to sanction appropriations for the bureau's maintenance although no treaty had been entered into providing for establishment of the bureau. Volume **VII**, section **1142**.

Bills providing protection for the uniform of friendly nations are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1774**.

Adjournment in honor of memory of the deceased sovereign of a foreign nation. Volume **VIII**, section **3597**.

NATURALIZATION.

(1) **Committee, jurisdiction of.**

(2) **In general.**

NATURALIZATION—Continued.**(1) Committee, Jurisdiction of.**

The rule gives to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization jurisdiction of subjects relating “to immigration or naturalization.” Volume **IV**, section **4309**.

In the later practice the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has confirmed its jurisdiction over the subject of naturalization. Volume **IV**, section **4311**.

Establishment of a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the provision and maintenance of personnel and equipment for administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Volume **VII**, section **2038**.

(2) In General.

Reference to a discussion as to the validity of certain naturalization papers. Volume **II**, section **874**.

The admission to naturalization being the function of a judge, a performance of this function by a clerk is void. Volume **II**, section **992**.

As to what is meant by a common-law jurisdiction justifying a court to naturalize aliens under the act of Congress. Volume **II**, section **998**.

Naturalization by a court whose authority was unquestioned for years, was sustained by the House. Volume **II**, section **998**.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Control of the waters, and preservation of natural resources, of international boundary streams are within the general but not the exclusive jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1881**.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Relations of the House and its Members to the Military and Naval academies. Volume **V**, section **7345**.

Provision for the construction of a new boathouse at the Naval Academy was held not to be in order in an appropriation bill as a continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1356**.

Language prohibiting an increase in the number of instructors at the Naval Academy was held not to come within the exceptions admitting legislation on appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **1513**.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON.

The creation and history of the Committee on Naval Affairs, section 13, of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4189**.

Recent history of the Committee on Naval Affairs, section 13 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1906**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Naval Affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the Naval Establishment, including the appropriations for its support.” Volume **IV**, section **4189**.

Contingent expenses in the bureaus of the Navy Department are appropriated for in the legislative and not the naval bill. Volume **IV**, section **4038**.

Respective jurisdictions of Committees on Appropriations and Naval Affairs over appropriations for ocean and lake surveys. Volume **IV**, sections **4040**, **4041**.

Stationery, books of reference, etc., for the Navy Department are provided in the legislative bill under jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4037**.

Bills relating to naval aviation and marine aeronautics are reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1907**.

The acquisition or alienation of realty for naval sites and the establishment, construction, improvement, or dismantling of naval facilities thereon are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1908**.

NAVAL AFFAIRS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign Governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1909**.

The Committee on Naval Affairs has exercised limited jurisdiction over bills relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Volume **VII**, section **1910**.

Proposed legislation affecting the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, and the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1911**.

Bills authorizing the payment of claims for losses of private property incident to service in the Navy have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1912**.

Bills relating to the Naval Observatory are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1913**.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The rule gives to the Committee on Naval affairs jurisdiction of subjects relating “to the Naval Establishment, including the appropriations for its support.” Volume **IV**, section **4189**.

Statutory direction to establish a naval station was construed as authorizing the paving of streets and erection of warehouses as incidental thereto. Volume **VII**, section **1232**.

Appropriations for hire of automobiles, hire of launches, and rent of offices outside of navy yards were held incidental to the maintenance of the Naval Establishment and therefore in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1245**.

An appropriation for equipment of a naval dry dock already in existence was held to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1352**.

NAVAL PERSONNEL.

An appropriation for advertisements for naval recruits was held to be unauthorized and therefore not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1233**.

An appropriation for hire of quarters for naval personnel when otherwise unobtainable was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1244**.

Where a current law provided an appropriation for furnishing during the current fiscal year service records of naval personnel, an appropriation for continuance of that work beyond the year was held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **VII**, section **1346**.

Bills authorizing the receipt by naval personnel of decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia and the acceptance of offices with compensation and emoluments from foreign Governments have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1909**.

Jurisdiction over legislative propositions relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces was exercised by the Committee on Education until transferred to the Committee on World War Veterans’ Legislation, in 1924. Volume **VII**, section **1975**.

An appropriation for recreation of enlisted men, although without specific statutory authorization, was held to be in order on an appropriation bill as necessary to the efficient maintenance of naval operations. Volume **VII**, section **1240**.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Bills relating to the Naval Observatory are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1913**.

NAVAL RESERVE.

Bills to extend and increase the merchant marine, even when including the subject of a naval reserve, have been reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4138**.

NAVAL STRENGTH.

The boundaries between the United States and foreign nations, and naval strength, bridges, and dams on waters along such boundaries and subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4166**.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

Bills declaring as to whether or not streams are navigable, and for preventing hindrances to navigation, and reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4101**.

Legislation relating to the construction of bridges over navigable waters belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4099**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce consider bills relating to dams in navigable streams, unless they are related to improvements under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4100**.

Legislation relating to dikes, dams, levees, and telephone and telegraph wires across navigable streams, and to change of name, navigability or diversion of water from such streams, belongs to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1810**.

The construction of a memorial bridge across a navigable stream is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and not the Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **1812**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce exercises jurisdiction over bills authorizing the construction of dams across navigable streams. Volume **VII**, section **1831**.

The construction of locks on navigable streams is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors rather than that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1834**.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors and not the Committee on Flood Control was deemed to have jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the erosion of banks along navigable streams. Volume **VII**, section **1838**.

The pollution of navigable waters is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1839**.

The building, maintenance, and operation of bridges across navigable waters or artificial waterways in process of construction is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1846**.

The Committee on Agriculture exercises jurisdiction over bills relating to the purchase protection, and reforestation of watersheds of navigable streams and cooperation between the States or on the part of the Federal Government with the States for such purposes. Volume **VII**, section **1876**.

Consent to construction of a bridge across a navigable stream was held to be a regulation of commerce and not a conveyance of public property or an easement therein. Volume **VIII**, section **2391**.

NAVIGATION.

The subjects of navigation and the navigation laws and regulation of shipping in Hawaii and even in the Philippines have been considered by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **IV**, section **4130**.

The regulation of harbors and the placing of works likely to be obstructive to navigation, such as pipes and tunnels, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4102**.

Bills establishing light-houses and fog signals and authorizing light-ships are reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4104**.

Bills relating to ocean derelicts, lumber rafts, and Hydrographic Office charts have been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **IV**, section **4105**.

NAVIGATION—Continued.

The preservation of public works for the benefit of navigation and the use of waterpower on improved streams have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **IV**, section **4125**.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce's former jurisdiction over legislation relating to the navigation, commerce, shipping facilities, and pollution of the Great Lake, and the survey and improvement of navigation therefrom to the Sea via the St. Lawrence River has been transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1809**.

Bills establishing a bureau of lighthouses, authorizing sale of lighthouse reservations, and providing for aids to navigation in the Lighthouse Service, formerly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, are now reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Volume **VII**, section **1814**.

Navigation of International boundary streams and the construction of aids thereto have been considered by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1843**.

NAVY.

An appropriation to complete a naval vessel on which work had long been interrupted was admitted as being for the continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, section **3707**.

By a broad construction of the rule, the principle of which is not generally applied in other matters, an appropriation for a new and not otherwise authorized vessel of the Navy is held to be for continuance of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3723**, **3724**.

By an exceptional ruling a legislative provision increasing the enlisted force of the navy was admitted on an appropriation bill (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **3723**.

An appropriation for a new naval dry dock, which has not been begun under authority of prior law, has been held not to be in continuation of a public work. Volume **IV**, sections **3729–3734**.

Resolutions in memory of the Admiral of the Navy. Volume **V**, sections **7208–7210**.

While a committee of the House reported it inexpedient for the House to investigate the charges of a subordinate against a captain in the Navy, they expressly asserted the power of the House so to do. Volume **III**, section **1743**.

discussion as to the power of the Senate sitting in impeachment trials to command assistance of the military, naval, or civil service of the United States. Volume **III**, section **2158**.

No officer of the Army or Navy shall prescribe qualifications of voters or interfere with the suffrage. Volume **I**, section **512**.

A proposal authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend unobligated balances for labor-saving devices was held to be in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1154**.

Appropriations for new vessels and otherwise unauthorized craft of the Navy, formerly held to be in order as a continuance of a public work, are no longer admissible on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1351**.

A proposition to authorize the construction of vessels for the Navy was held to involve legislation. Volume **VII**, section **1440**.

Dicta in contravention of an established ruling, holding that a legislative provision increasing the enlisted force of the navy is not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1541**.

A provision prohibiting the use of an appropriation in paying midshipmen appointed from the Navy who have not served nine months aboard a vessel was admitted on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1650**.

A provision that an emergency fund for maintenance of the Navy be expended on the approval of the Secretary of the Navy was held to be a limitation, but provision that it be disbursed for such purposes as he might deem proper was held to be legislation and not in order on an appropriation bill. Volume **VII**, section **1716**.

NAVY—Continued.

To a paragraph providing pay for the Navy, an amendment relating to expenses of recruiting was held not germane. Volume **VII**, section **1700**.

Bills authorizing the payment of claims for losses of private property incident to service in the Navy have been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **1912**.

Observances of the House on occasions of the deaths of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. Volume **VIII**, section **3592**.

NAYLOR.

The Pennsylvania election case of *Ingersoll v. Naylor* in the Twenty-sixth Congress. Volume **I**, sections 803–804.

NEBRASKA.

House election cases from:

Thirty-fourth Congress.—*Bennett v. Chapman*. Volume **I**, section **829**.

Thirty-fifth Congress.—*Chapman v. Ferguson*. Volume **I**, section **824**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—*Daily v. Estabrook*. Volume **I**, sections **839–840**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Morton v. Daily*. Volume **I**, sections **615–619, 687**.

Reference to the claim of Nebraska for additional representation. Volume **I**, section **319**.

NEFF.

The Louisiana election case of *Shanks v. Neff* in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **I**, section **609**.

NEGATIVE.

The question is put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side. Volume **V**, section **5925**.

In a controversy as to votes objected to because the voter is an alien the party attacking the qualification may be required to prove a negative. Volume **I**, section **796**.

NEUTRALITY.

The subjects of extradition with foreign nations, international arbitration, and violations of neutrality have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4178a**.

Debate may continue, the previous question not having been ordered, until the Speaker has put the negative side of the question. Volume **VIII**, section **3065**.

After the Chair has put the affirmative, debate is still in order before the negative is put unless the previous question has been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **3066**.

On a question requiring a two-thirds vote two Members favoring the affirmative are paired with one Member favoring the negative. Volume **VIII**, section **3082**.

On questions requiring a two-thirds majority Members are paired two in the affirmative against one in the negative. Volume **VIII**, section **3088**.

Debate on a pending proposition is closed when the question is put on both the affirmative and negative, and the avoidance of this vote through lack of a quorum does not open the question to debate when again under consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **3097**.

The Chair may vote to make a tie and so decide the question in the negative as he may vote to break a tie and decide a question in the affirmative. Volume **VIII**, section **3100**.

On a demand for the yeas and nays it is not in order to request a rising vote in the negative and the count of the Chair is not subject to verification. Volume **VIII**, section **3114**.

NEVADA.

In 1877 an elector of Nevada was objected to as disqualified, but because of an error in the objection it was not pressed and the vote was counted. Volume **VIII**, section **1974**.

NEWBERRY.

The Senate election case of *Ford v. Newberry*, from Michigan, in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Volume **VI**, section **72**.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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Twenty-eighth Congress.—New Hampshire Members. Volume **I**, sections **309–310**.

Senate election case from:

Thirty-third Congress.—Charles G. Atherton. Volume **V**, section **6689**.

NEW JERSEY.

House election cases from:

First Congress.—New Jersey Members. Volume **I**, sections **765, 757**.

Twenty-sixth Congress.—“Broad Seal case.” Volume **I**, sections **791–802**.

Twenty-ninth Congress.—Farlee v. Runk. Volume **I**, section **813**.

Senate election case from:

Thirty-ninth Congress.—John P. Stockton. Volume **II**, section **877**.

NEW MEXICO.

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Thirty-first Congress.—Hugh N. Smith and William S. Meservey. Volume **I**, sections **405–406**.

Thirty-third Congress.—Lane v. Gallegos. Volume **I**, section **823**.

Thirty-fourth Congress.—Otero v. Gallegos. Volume **I**, sections **830, 831**.

Thirty-eighth Congress.—Gallegos v. Perea. Volume **I**, section **728**.

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Forty-eighth Congress.—Manzanares v. Luna. Volume **II**, section **984**.

Sixtieth Congress.—Larrazola v. Andrews. Volume **VI**, section **123**.

Senate election case from:

Sixty-ninth Congress.—Bursum v. Bratton. Volume **VI**, section **170**.

The House declined to admit a Delegate from New Mexico before the organization of the Territory had been authorized by law. Volume **I**, section **405**.

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NEW YORK.

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Third Congress.—Van Rensselaer v. Van Allen. Volume **I**, section **759**.

Seventh Congress.—John P. Van Ness. Volume **I**, section **486**.

Thirteenth Congress.—Monroe v. Jackson. Volume **I**, section **814**.

Thirteenth Congress.—Williams, jr., v. Bowers. Volume **I**, section **647**.

Fourteenth Congress.—Willoughby v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **648**.

Fourteenth Congress.—Wright, jr., v. Fisher and Root v. Adams. Volume **I**, section **650**.

Sixteenth Congress.—Guyon, jr., v. Sage and Hugunin v. Ten Eyck. Volume **I**, section **649**.

Seventeenth Congress.—Colden v. Sharp. Volume **I**, section **638**.

Eighteenth Congress.—Adams v. Wilson. Volume **I**, section **776**.

Nineteenth Congress.—Guyon, jr., v. Sage and Hugunin v. Ten Eyck. Volume **I**, section **649**.

Twenty-first Congress.—Willoughby v. Smith. Volume **I**, section **648**.

Thirty-sixth Congress.—Williamson v. Sickles. Volume **I**, sections **597, 598**.

Thirty-ninth Congress.—Dodge v. Brooks. Volume **II**, sections **859–861**.

Forty-first Congress.—Van Wyck v. Green. Volume **II**, section **875**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—Duffy v. Mason. Volume **II**, sections **942–944**.

Fifty-second Congress.—Noyes v. Rockwell. Volume **I**, sections **574–576**.

NEW YORK—Continued.

House election cases from—Continued.

- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Campbell v. Miner. Volume **II**, section **1063**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Cheseborough v. McClellan. Volume **I**, section **743**.
- Fifty-fourth Congress.—Mitchell v. Walsh. Volume **II**, section **1086**.
- Fifty-fifth Congress.—Fairchild v. Ward. Volume **II**, section **1106**.
- Fifty-fifth Congress.—Ryan v. Brewster. Volume **II**, section **1107**.
- Sixty-fourth Congress.—Brown v. Hicks. Volume **VI**, section **143**.
- Sixty-fourth Congress.—Cantor v. Siegel. Volume **VI**, section **102**.
- Sixty-fifth Congress.—Gerling v. Dunn. Volume **VI**, section **150**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Chandler v. Bloom. Volume **VI**, section **160**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Ansorge v. Weller. Volume **VI**, section **163**.
- Sixty-eighth Congress.—Frank v. LaGuardia. Volume **VI**, section **164**.
- Sixty-ninth Congress.—Sirovich v. Perlman. Volume **VI**, section **169**.
- Seventieth Congress.—Hubbard v. LaGuardia. Volume **VI**, section **176**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-seventh Congress.—Lapham and Miller. Volume **II**, section **955**.

The inquiry into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, section **468**.

The investigation into the conduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Volume **VI**, section **530**.

The inquiry into the conduct of Francis A. Winslow, judge of the southern district of New York, in 1929. Volume **VI**, section **550**.

The inquiry into the conduct of Grover M. Moscovitz, judge for the eastern district of New York, in 1930. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

NEWLAND.

The North Carolina election case of Newland v. Graham in the Twenty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **784–786**.

NEWMAN.

The Mississippi election case of Newman v. Spencer in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **754**.

NEWSHAM.

The Louisiana election cases of Hunt v. Sheldon, Sypher v. St. Martin, Kennedy and Morey v. McCranie, Newsham v. Ryan, and Darrall v. Bailey in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **328–336**.

NEWSPAPERS.

- (1) **Representatives of, admitted to the floor and gallery.**
 - (2) **Exercise of House's authority.—In relation to report.**
 - (3) **Exercise of House's authority.—In relation to conduct of reporters.**
 - (4) **Investigations ordered as to charges made by:**
 - (5) **Questions of privilege as to.—When Members and others make charges in.**
 - (6) **Questions of privilege as to.—Charges against officers of House.**
 - (7) **Questions of privilege as to.—Specific charges against Members.**
 - (8) **Questions of privilege as to.—General charges against Member.**
- (1) **Representatives of, Admitted to the Floor and Gallery.**
Representatives of certain specified news associations are admitted to the floor of the House under regulations prescribed by the Speaker. Volume **V**, section **7304**.
- Stenographers and reporters other than the official reporters are admitted by the Speaker to the gallery over the Speaker's chair under such regulations as he may prescribe. Volume **V**, section **7304**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(1) Representatives of, Admitted to the Floor and Gallery**—Continued.

At first the representatives of the press were admitted to the floor, but later the present practice of assigning to them the use of a gallery under certain regulations was adopted. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Representatives of the press have been admitted by permission of the Speaker. Volume **V**, sections **7305–7310**.

Accredited members of the press having seats in the gallery and employees of the House may go upon the floor of the House until within fifteen minutes of the hour of meeting. Volume **V**, section **7346**.

(2) Exercise of House's Authority.—In Relation to Reports.

The supposed author of an anonymous newspaper charge against Member not named was arrested and interrogated at the bar of the House. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

For publications affecting the reputations of Members reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1636, 1637**.

A resolution as to an alleged false and scandalous report of the proceedings of the House by one of its reporters presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1631**.

William Duane, for a publication tending to defame the Senate, was found guilty of contempt and imprisoned by order of that body. Volume **II**, section **1604**.

Reference to debate in the Senate on freedom of the press (footnote). Volume **III**, section **12640**.

(3) Exercise of House's Authority.—In Relation to Conduct of Reporters.

For improper conduct in connection with legislation reporters have been expelled from the House. Volume **II**, sections **1638, 1639**.

Instance wherein a newspaper correspondent was expelled from the House for an offense connected with pending legislation. Volume **III**, section **1669**.

Alleged misconduct of an occupant of the press gallery, although occurring during a former Congress, brought before the House as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2627**.

In 1929 a Senate committee recommended the denial of the privilege of the floor to a newspaper reporter charged with publication of proceedings of an executive session. Volume **VI**, section **334**.

A newspaper correspondent who violated the privileges of the House was, by resolution, excluded from that portion of the Capitol under the jurisdiction of the House for a period of 10 days. Volume **VI**, section **553**.

(4) Investigations Ordered as to Charges Made by.

A newspaper having made certain charges against the official character of the Speaker, he called a Member to the chair and moved an investigation, which was voted. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

A newspaper charge against the Clerk was, at the request of that officer, investigated by the House. Volume **I**, section **295**.

The House ordered the investigation, as a question of privilege, of a newspaper report of certain proceedings of the House. Volume **III**, section **2640**.

The House, on the strength of a newspaper statement, ordered an investigation looking toward the impeachment of a justice of the Supreme Court. Volume **III**, section **2503**.

On suggestion based on a newspaper report the House investigated the arrest and detention of a Member by authority of a court. Volume **III**, section **2676**.

The House has sometimes ordered in investigations on the basis of general and more or less vague newspaper charges. Volume **III**, sections **1833, 1834**.

Instance wherein the Senate proceeded to an investigation of charges made in general terms against its membership by newspapers. Volume **II**, section **1612**.

In 1846 the Senate investigated a general newspaper charge of corruption. Volume **III**, section **1835**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(4) Investigations Ordered as to Charges Made by—Continued.**

A Member who had been defamed in his reputation as a Representative by a newspaper article presented the case as one of privilege and the House ordered an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **396**.

(5) Questions of Privilege as to.—When Members and Others Make Charges in.

A declaration in a newspaper interview by one Member that another Member had broken a party agreement was held to involve no question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2715**.

One Member having, in a newspaper article, made charges against another Member in the latter's individual and not his representative capacity, a committee of the House found no question of privilege involved. Volume **III**, section **2691**.

A distinction has been drawn between charges made by one Member against another in a newspaper and the same made in debate on the floor. Volume **III**, section **2691**.

An employee of the House having, in a newspaper, charged a Member with falsehood in debate, a resolution relating thereto was entertained as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2718**.

The reading on the floor of a newspaper interview and a letter written by another Member, the authenticity of which was not denied, was held not to present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **590**.

Charges made through the newspapers by a Member reflecting on the efficiency of another Member in his representative capacity do not support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **605**.

(6) Questions of Privilege as to.—Charges against Officers of House.

The request of an officer of the House for an investigation of newspaper charges against his administration is presented as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2645**.

A newspaper charge that an officer of the House had conspired to influence legislation was considered as a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2628**.

(7) Questions of Privilege as to.—Specific Charges Against Members.

In order to afford a basis for a question of personal privilege, a newspaper charge against a Member should present a specific and serious attack upon his representative character. Volume **III**, sections **2692**, **2693**.

The House has entertained as a question of privilege and ordered the investigation of newspaper charges against a Member in his representative capacity. Volume **III**, sections **2696–2699**.

A newspaper article criticising Members generally involves no question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2714**.

A newspaper article in the nature of criticism of a Member's acts in the House does not present a question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, sections **2712**, **2713**.

No question of privilege arises from the fact that a newspaper has attributed to a Member certain remarks which he denies having used. Volume **III**, section **2708**.

It was held that a newspaper report of a Member's speech might not be examined as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2706**.

A newspaper publication stating that a certain Member would unite with others in a certain legitimate course of action was held not to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **III**, section **2707**.

Newspaper statements that Cabinet members regard the official acts of a Member as a nuisance do not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **562**.

The statement in a telegram, published in a newspaper, that a resolution introduced by a Member was "a tissue of misrepresentation" was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **563**.

A newspaper article criticizing a Member personally and not in his representative capacity does not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **569**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(7) Questions of Privilege as to.—Specific Charges Against Members**—Continued.

A telegram reprinted in a newspaper charging that a Member had been influenced in his official acts by unworthy motives was held to involve a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

Newspaper statements that a Member voted for or against certain measures, although false, do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **608**.

Newspaper articles misstating or misconstruing the purport or effect of legislative measures supported by a Member do not give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **609**.

Misrepresentations in newspaper reports of remarks in the House do not maintain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **612**.

Newspaper charges impugning the veracity of a Member in statements made on the floor support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **613**.

A newspaper statement that a Member obstructed legislation, without implying moral turpitude, does not sustain a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **614**.

Newspaper charges that a Member had used departmental employees while in the service of the Government in a political campaign were held to reflect on him in his representative capacity. Volume **VI**, section **615**.

Newspaper assertions that statements made on the floor are false do not give rise to a question of privilege unless imputing dishonorable motives. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

Although a newspaper article reflecting on a Member may not mention him by name, yet if from the implication the identity of the member referred to is unmistakable it is sufficient to warrant recognition on a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **616**.

It is not essential that a newspaper editorial mention a Member's name in order to present a question of privilege and it is sufficient if the reference is accurate enough to identify him. Volume **VI**, section **617**.

Newspaper charges attributing to a Member dishonorable action in connection with matters not related to his official duties were held to sustain a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **619**.

A newspaper reference to "Rascally Leadership" as attributed to a Member was held to justify recognition on a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **621**.

A newspaper characterization of a Member as alien in mind and lacking in loyalty to our form of government was held to give rise to a question of personal privilege. Volume **VI**, section **622**.

Reference in a newspaper article to a Member as a "congressional slacker" was held to present a question of personal privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2479**.

A newspaper statement that remarks of a Member on the floor "were said at the White House" to be inspired by the President's opposition to a measure favored by the member was held not to give rise to a question of privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **2499**.

(8) Questions of Privilege as to.—General Charges Against Members.

A newspaper allegation that a certain number of Representatives, whose names were not given, had entered into a corrupt speculation was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2709**.

A newspaper article vaguely charging Members of Congress generally with corruption may not be brought before the House as involving a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2711**.

A newspaper article charging Members of the House generally with abuse of the franking privilege was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2705**.

An accusation in a newspaper that certain members had received an excess of mileage pay was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2704**.

A newspaper article charging certain Members by name with conspiracy to defraud the Government was presented as a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2703**.

NEWSPAPERS—Continued.**(8) Questions of Privilege as to.—General Charges Against Members—Continued.**

A newspaper article charging that an unnamed member of a certain committee of the House was corrupt in his representative capacity was held to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **1831**.

A newspaper article making general charges concerning the proceedings of the House was held not to involve a question of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2639**.

The publication by the Public Printer of an article alleged to be for the purpose of exciting unlawful violence among Members has been considered a matter of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2641**.

A newspaper reference to Members as “demagogues” does not warrant the raising of a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **566**.

Strictures in newspaper articles, however severe, do not present a question of privilege unless directed against a Member in his representative capacity. Volume **VI**, section **566**.

Vague charges in newspaper articles have not been entertained as questions of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **570**.

Charges published as newspaper advertising that “Bad bills pass without reading” and “Steals are attempted” were held so to reflect upon the integrity of the proceeding of the House as to support a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **576**.

Wide latitude is allowed the press in the criticism of Members of Congress, and such criticism, unless reflecting on a Member in his representative capacity, does not present a question of privilege. Volume **VI**, section **611**.

NEWSPRINT PAPER.

A bill creating a commission to assist in the purchase, sale, and distribution of newsprint paper was considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Volume **VII**, section **1826**.

NEWTON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Virginia election case of Loyall v. Newton in the Twenty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **780**.

The prima facie election case relating to Newton and Yell, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **572**.

NEWTON, THOMAS W.

In 1847 Thomas W. Newton presented credentials showing his election in place of Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, who was an officer in the Army, and was admitted on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **489**.

The election case of Thomas W. Newton, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **489**.

NIAGARA.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has reported on the subject of an international arrangement as to the use of water at the outlet of the Great Lakes. Volume **IV**, section **4126**.

The preservation of Niagara Falls and the control and regulation of the Niagara River are subjects which have been reported by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **1842**.

NIBLACK.

The Florida election case of Niblack v. Walls in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, sections **890, 891**.

NILES.

Question as to sanity of. Volume **I**, section **441**.

NOMINATIONS. See also "Elections."

In the balloting for managers of the Johnson impeachment, nominations were made before the vote. Volume **III**, section **2417**.

Secretary Mellon having been nominated and confirmed as ambassador to a foreign country and having resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, the House declined to authorize an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **540**.

In making up nominations for committees the majority delegate to the minority, with certain reservations, the selection of minority representation on the committees. Volume **VIII**, section **2172**.

An instance in which a party caucus ranked those nominated for membership on a committee in the order of the respective vote received. Volume **VIII**, section **2179**.

Rank on committees is fixed by the order in which elected, and, in event of simultaneous election, by the order in which named in the nomination resolution. Volume **VIII**, section **2195**.

Nominations for assignments to the standing committees are made by the committee on committees which reports them to the caucus for approval and ratification. Volume **VIII**, section **3617**.

Provision for steering committee to be nominated by the committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3621**.

The steering committee was nominated by the majority committee on committees and elected by the party conference. Volume **VIII**, section **3625**.

The patronage of the House is distributed through a patronage committee nominated by the committee on committees and elected by the majority caucus. Volume **VIII**, section **3627**.

NONCONCUR.

The motion to agree or concur should be put in the affirmative, and not in the negative, form. Volume **V**, section **6166**.

A negative vote on a motion to disagree was held equivalent to an affirmative vote to agree. Volume **V**, section **6167**.

A negative vote on the motion to concur is tantamount to a vote to nonconcur and disposes of Senate amendments without further motion. Volume **VIII**, section **3179**.

As to the motions to agree or disagree, the affirmative of one is equivalent to the negative of the other. Volume **V**, section **6164**.

The motion to amend an amendment of the other House has precedence of the motion to agree or disagree. Volume **V**, sections **6164–6171**.

The inability of the two Houses to agree on even the slightest amendment to a bill causes the loss of the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6233–6240**.

NORRIS.

The Alabama election case of *Norris v. Handley* in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **II**, section **887**.

NORTH CAROLINA.

House election cases from:

Eighth Congress.—*McFarland v. Purviance*. Volume **I**, section **320**.

Tenth Congress.—*McFarland v. Culpepper*. Volume **I**, section **321**.

Fifteenth Congress.—*George Mumford*. Volume **I**, section **497**.

Twenty-fourth Congress.—*Newland v. Graham*. Volume **I**, sections **784–786**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Charles Henry Foster*. Volume **I**, section **362**.

Thirty-seventh Congress.—*Jennings Pigott*. Volume **I**, section **369**.

Forty-first Congress.—*Boyden v. Shober*. Volume **I**, section **456**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—*O'Hara v. Kitchin*. Volume **I**, section **730**.

Forty-sixth Congress.—*Yates v. Martin*. Volume **II**, sections **953–954**.

Forty-eighth Congress.—*Pool v. Skinner*. Volume **I**, section **312**.

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

House election cases from—Continued

- Fifty-third Congress.—William v. Settle. Volume **II**, sections **1048, 1049**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Cheatham v. Woodward. Volume **II**, section **1083**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Martin v. Lockhart. Volume **II**, sections **1089, 1090**.
 Fifty-fourth Congress.—Thompson v. Shaw. Volume **II**, section **1081**.
 Fifty-sixth Congress.—Pearson v. Crawford. Volume **II**, sections **1112, 1113**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Fowler v. Thomas. Volume **II**, section **1124**.
 Fifty-eighth Congress.—Moody v. Gudger. Volume **I**, section **738**.
 Sixty-first Congress.—Smith v. Web. Volume **VI**, section **97**.
 Sixty-fifth Congress.—Britt v. Weaver. Volume **VI**, section **95**.
 Fifty-seventh Congress.—Campbell v. Doughton. Volume **VI**, section **154**.

Senate election case from:

- Forty-eighth Congress.—Joseph C. Abbott. Volume **I**, section **463**.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- Sixty-ninth Congress.—Gerald P. Nye. Volume **VI**, section **173**.

NORWOOD.

- The Senate election cases relating to Goldthwaite, Blodgett, and Norwood, from Alabama and Georgia, in the Forty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **393, 394**.

NOTARY. See “Elections by Representatives.”**NOTES.**

- The strengthening of public credit, issues of notes and taxation, redemption, etc., thereof, and authorization of bond issues in connection therewith have been considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. Volume **IV**, section **4084**.

NOTICE. See “Elections by Representatives.”**NOTIFICATION.**

- Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6723**.
 The two houses do not notify the President when they are about to adjourn for the holiday recess (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6680**.
 An occasion on which the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole pending a reply from the President in response to notification by committee that the House had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he desired to make. Volume **VIII**, section **2318**.

NOYES.

- The New York election case of Noyes v. Rockwell in the Fifty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **574–576**.

NUGENT.

- The Senate committed John Nugent for contempt in publishing a treaty pending in executive session. Volume **II**, section **1640**.

NULLITIES.

- Proceedings of the House rendered null through discovery of errors are not properly entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.
 Instance wherein the Speaker ruled out of order a motion to amend the Journal by inserting a record of proceeding that became null through errors. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.
 The correction of an error having changed the result of a vote a motion to reconsider, based on the erroneous vote, was treated as a nullity. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

NUMBERING.

- As to the division of bills into sections and the numbering thereof. Volume **IV**, section **3367**

NUMBERING—Continued.

The amendment of the numbering of the sections of a bill is done by the Clerk. Volume **V**, section **5781**.

Instance wherein the Clerk was authorized to make such clerical changes in the table of contents, numbering and lettering, erroneous or superfluous cross references and other purely formal amendments as were required to conform to the action of the House and secure uniformity in typography, indentation, and numerical order of the text of a bill. Volume **VII**, section **1067**.

The statutes governing the numbering in series and binding of House and Senate documents and reports. Volume **VIII**, section **3664**.

NUSERY STOCK.

The importation and interstate transportation of trees, shrubs, and other nursery stock, quarantine regulations against insect pests and plant diseases, and the establishment of a national arboretum are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Volume **VII**, section **1863**.

NYE.

The Senate election case of Gerald P. Nye, from North Dakota, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **173**.