

## TO STRIKE OUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE.

(See Rule XXVIII.)

This motion takes precedence of the motion to amend, and, if carried, rejects the bill. The motion is debatable, and cannot be amended, but can be reconsidered.

## TO AMEND.

All the foregoing motions take precedence of this motion. Debate must be limited to the subject of the amendment; can be reconsidered. No motion or proposition, on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of an amendment. An amendment may be moved to an amendment, but no farther; but there may be submitted at the same time an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the whole or part of the original text, and an amendment to that amendment, but it cannot be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

A House amendment to a Senate bill may be amended, but it must be returned to the House for their concurrence.

[NOTE.—The foregoing motions are arranged in the order of precedence to which they apply to questions under consideration. When one of the foregoing motions is received, the practice is not to receive one of lower dignity until the former is disposed of. None of the foregoing motions are in order when a question is being actually put, when the roll is being called, or when another has the floor.]

## OTHER MOTIONS.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

The practice of the Senate has been by a majority vote to make any subject a special order, but parliamentary law requires a two-third vote to make a special order, it being equivalent to a suspension of the rules, changing the established order of business, but a majority vote only is necessary in the case of general appropriation bills, or to postpone a special order. If a bill, or other subject made a special order, is not taken up, or, if taken up, is left undisposed of on the day fixed, thereafter it loses its speciality. Special orders take precedence in the order in which they are made. The usual form of