LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

1911

ENATOR
PI METCALF

JOINT RULES, RULES of the SENATE

AND

RULES OF THE HOUSE

OF THE

STATE LEGISLATURE

OF WASHINGTON

TOGETHER WITH THE

Members of the Legislature
Standing Committees, and Employes

AND THE

Constitution of the State

SESSION OF 1911

WM. T. LAUBE, Sec'y of the Senate.

LOREN GRINSTEAD, Chief Clerk of the House

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Senate Roster 4
Standing Committees of the Senate 7
Senate Employes 11
House Roster 12
Standing Committees of the House..... 18
House Employes 22
Joint Rules 23
Senate Rules 26
Index to Joint Rules and Senate Rules. 42
House Rules 45
Index to House Rules..... 62
State Constitution 67
Index to State Constitution.....140

SENATE ROSTER, 1911.

SENATOR W. H. PAULHAMUS, *President*. WM. T. LAUBE, *Secretary of the Senate*.

NAME.	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Allen, F. J.	15	Yakima	N. Yakima	31	Iowa	Lawyer	R.		
Allen, P. L.	33	King	Seattle	37	Wis.	Printer, Pub.	R.	1907-09	
Anderson, A. W.	2	Stevens	Addy	40	Ill.	Lbr., Gen. Mdse.	R.	1907-09	
Arrasmith, Joseph	9	Whitman. Adams	Palouse	65	Ind.	Farmer	R.	1909	1891
Bassett, John D.	11	Franklin. W. Walla.	Ritzville	52	Conn.	Banker	R.	1909	1905-7
Bowen, B. A.	30	King	Kent	50	Ill.	Real Est., Ins.	R.		
Brown, Ed.	41	Whatcom. Island	Blaine	55	Canada	Farmer	R.	1909	1899-01
Bryan, James W.	23	Kitsap. Mason	Bremerton	37	La.	Lawyer	R.	1909	
Chappell, J. E.	16	Klickitat. Skamania	Goldendale	38	Ore.	Merchant	D.		

Cox, D. H.	12	Walla W.	Walla W.	45	Tenn.	Grain dealer	R.	1909	.....
Collins, Josiah	35	King	Seattle	46	N. C.	Lawyer	R.	.....	.....
Davis, Evan C.	1	Douglas, Ferry, Okanogan	Ephrata	37	Ohio	Banker	R.	1909	1907
Eastham, A. B.	17	Clarke	Vancouver	53	Ore.	Dentist	R.	1909	.....
Espy, H. A.	19	Pacific, W'k'kum	Oysterville	34	Wash.	Dairyman	R.	.....	.....
Falconer, J. A.	38	Sn'h'mish	Everett	41	Canada	Lumberman	R.	1909	1905-7
Fishback, H. O.	20	Lewis	Adna	32	Minn.	Farmer	R.	1909	.....
Hall, Oliver	8	Whitman	Colfax	68	N. Y.	Farmer	R.	95-7-9-01	.....
Hammer, E.	40	Skagit	S.-Woolley	54	Ind.	Merchant	R.	1899-05	.....
Hewitt, H. B.	21	Chehalis	Hoquiam	30	Wis.	Lumberman	R.	.....	1907-9
Hutchinson, R. A.	4	Spokane	Spokane	38	Miss.	Farmer	R.	93-5-09	1891-07
Huxtable, Jesse	3	Spokane	Spokane	47	Eng.	Ry. conductor	R.	1900	1905-7
Jackson, F. C.	37	King	Seattle	31	Colo.	Real estate	R.	.....	1907-9
Jensen, Peder	29	Pierce	Tacoma	47	D'nmk	Pharmacist	D.	.....	.....
Landon, Daniel	32	King	Seattle	35	Wis.	Lawyer	R.	.....	.....
Metcalf, Ralph	26	Pierce	Tacoma	49	R. I.	Lbr., shingles	R.	1907-9	.....
Myers, Charles E.	14	Lincoln	Davenport	41	Ohio	Jeweler	R.	1909	.....
Nichols, Ralph D.	31	King	Seattle	36	Iowa	Lawyer	R.	1907-9	.....
Paulhamus, W. H.	25	Pierce	Sumner	45	Penn.	Farmer	R.	1907-9	.....
Piper, George U.	34	King	Seattle	44	Ind.	Real estate	R.	1907-9	.....
Roberts, John L.	27	Pierce	Tacoma	66	Wales	Manufacturer	R.	93-5-09	.....
Rosenhaupt, Harry	7	Spokane	Spokane	42	Ill.	Lawyer	R.	1907-9	1899-01
Ruth, A. S.	22	Thurston	Olympia	45	Me.	Civil Eng.	R.	01 to 09	.....

NAME.	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Rydstrom, Arvid	28	Pierce	Tacoma	51	Sw'd'n	Civ. Eng., Con.	R.	1909	.....
Shaefer, Geo. W.	6	Spokane	Spokane	48	Penn.	Lawyer	R.	.....	.....
Smithson, John H.	13	Chelan Kittitas	Ellensburg	54	Canada	Banker	R.	1909	1893
Stephens, E. Milton	39	Sn'h'mish	Monroe	42	Ore.	Banker, Lbr.	R.	.....	1907-9
Stevenson, John R.	10	Asotin Columbia Garfield	Pomeroy	56	Mich.	Merchant	R.	1907-9	.....
Stewart, F. L.	18	Cowlitz Clallam	Kelso	37	Wis.	Banker	R.	1909	.....
Troy, D. S.	24	Jefferson San Juan	Chimacum	40	Wash.	Farmer	D.	.....	1907
Whalley, John A.	36	King	Seattle	48	Eng.	Insurance	R.	.....	1909
White, Henry M.	42	Whatcom	Bellingham	36	W. Va	Lawyer	D.	.....	.....
Whitney, E. O.	5	Spokane	Foothills	50	Penn.	Nurseryman	R.	.....	1903

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Agriculture—Senators Arrasmith (chairman), Chappell, Troy, Stephens, Fishback, Whitney, Hall.

Appropriations—Senators Falconer (chairman), Bassett, Landon, Hall, Smithson, Anderson, Hammer, Roberts, Myers, Fishback, Troy, Stevenson, Jackson, Cox, Eastham, Brown, Rosenhaupt, Stewart, Ruth, Allen (F. J.), Bryan.

Banks and Banking—Senators Davis (chairman), Smithson, Stephens, Bassett, Stewart, Fishback, Bowen, Hammer, Troy.

Cities of the First Class—Senators Nichols (chairman), White, Shaefer, Metcalf, Falconer, Piper, Hutchinson.

Claims and Auditing—Senators Huxtable (chairman), Arrasmith, Brown, Chappell, Jackson.

Commerce and Manufactures—Senators Stevenson (chairman), Myers, Roberts, Hewitt, Stewart, Hammer, Whalley.

Congressional Apportionment—Senators Rydstrom (chairman), Allen (F. L.), Rosenhaupt, Falconer, Hewitt, Anderson, Stevenson, Myers, Bryan, Brown, Fishback.

Constitution and Constitutional Revision—Senators Huxtable (chairman), Piper, Hutchinson, Rosenhaupt, Landon, Collins, Davis.

Corporations other than Municipal—Senators Piper (chairman), Stephens, Roberts, Hammer, Jackson.

County and County Boundaries—Senators Whitney (chairman), Anderson, Hall, Eastham, Shaefer, Roberts, Piper, Rosenhaupt.

Dairy and Livestock—Senators Troy (chairman), Arrasmith, Whitney, Smithson, Stephens, Espy, Brown.

Ditches and Drains—Senators White (chairman), Hammer, Allen (F. J.).

Education—Senators Bassett (chairman), Myers, Stevenson, Jensen, Hall, Whalley, Espy.

Educational Institutions—Senators Landon (chairman), White, Hall, Smithson, Whitney, Troy, Jensen.

Elections and Privileges—Senators Bryan (chairman), White, Allen (F. L.), Metcalf, Shaefer.

Engrossed Bills — Senators Chappell (chairman), Allen (F. J.), Landon, Troy, Collins.

Enrolled Bills—Senators Shaefer (chairman), Jensen, Bowen, Espy, Whalley.

Fisheries—Senators Hammer (chairman), Stewart, White, Troy, Collins, Jensen, Espy, Chappell, Ruth.

Game—Senators Collins (chairman), Rydstrom, Brown, Myers, Stewart, Chappell, Eastham.

Game Fish—Senators Stewart (chairman), Myers, Anderson, Stevenson, Eastham.

Harbor and Harbor Lines—Senators Hewitt (chairman), Whalley, Rydstrom, White, Ruth, Falconer, Bryan.

Horticulture and Forestry—Senators Hall (chairman), Fishback, Espy, Troy, Allen (F. J.).

Insurance—Senators Whalley (chairman), Bassett, Bowen, Stephens, Allen (F. L.), Hall, Metcalf.

Irrigation and Arid Lands — Senators Smithson (chairman), White, Allen (F. J.), Hutchinson, Chappell, Jensen, Whitney.

Judiciary—Senators Rosenhaupt (chairman), Landon, White, Bryan, Allen (F. J.), Shaefer, Nichols, Metcalf, Collins.

Labor and Labor Statistics — Senators Metcalf (chairman), Huxtable, Landon, Roberts, Hewitt, Jackson, Falconer.

Legislative Apportionment—Senators Jackson (chairman), Metcalf, Huxtable, Hall, Stephens, Eastham, Cox, Allen (F. J.), Stewart, Espy, Piper.

Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene—Senators Eastham (chairman), Jensen, Whitney.

Memorials—Senators Shaefer (chairman), Stewart, Piper.

Military—Senators Brown (chairman), Falconer, Allen (F. J.), Piper, Hutchinson, Cox, Roberts, Hewitt, Bryan.

Mines and Mining—Senators Bowen (chairman), Roberts, Smithson, Fishback, Brown, Anderson, Davis.

Municipal Corporations—Senators Allen, F. J. (chairman), Stevenson, Eastham, Ruth, Bryan, Chappell, Hall.

Printing—Senators Anderson (chairman), Allen (F. J.), Whalley, Metcalf, Ruth, Bryan, Cox.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Senators Ruth (chairman), Arrasmith, Davis, Stephens, Bowen.

Public Morals—Senators Myers (chairman), Anderson, Hall, Hammer, Allen (F. J.), Collins, Eastham.

Public Revenues and Taxation—Senators Roberts (chairman), Jackson, Huxtable, Hall, Stephens, Jensen, Piper, Bassett, Hewitt, Brown.

Pure Food and Drugs—Senators Jensen (chairman), White, Huxtable, Chappell, Bowen.

Railroads and Transportation—Senators Cox (chairman), Huxtable, Anderson, Smithson, Arrasmith, Rydstrom, Stevenson, Myers, Allen (F. J.), Jensen, Hewitt, Bowen, Nichols.

Roads and Bridges—Senators Fishback (chairman), Brown, Rydstrom, Stewart, Nichols, Chappell, Arrasmith, Anderson, Bowen, Stevenson, Hutchinson, Espy, Stephens.

Rules and Joint Rules—Senators Paulhamus (chairman), Collins, Ruth, Bassett, Metcalf, Shaefer, Anderson.

Salaries and Mileage—Senators Jensen (chairman), Brown, Hall, Myers, Cox.

Senate Employes other than Regular—Senators Myers (chairman), Falconer, Jackson, White, Fishback.

State Charitable Institutions—Senators Hutchinson (chairman), Jensen, Hammer, Whitney, Eastham, Chappell, Piper.

State, Granted, School and Tide Lands—Senators Allen, P. L. (chairman), Fishback, Falconer, Hammer, Jensen, Espy, Bassett, Anderson, Shaefer.

State Library—Senators Espy (chairman), Metcalf, Fishback.

State Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Senators Stephens (chairman), Jackson, Cox, Fishback, Hutchinson, Davis, Huxtable.

SENATE EMPLOYES, 1911.

Name.	*Service.*	*Residence.*
Wm. T. Laube	Secretary	Seattle
J. D. Logan	Serg.-at-arms	Waterville
A. A. Kirby	Reading clerk	Spokane
George Gregory	Minute clerk	Seattle
R. D. Rudio	Engross. clk.	Walla W.
Colonel S. Sapp	Enroll. clerk	Snohomish
H. B. LaMonte	Docket clerk	Everett
R. E. Pitchforth	Journal clerk	Tacoma
A. J. Laughon	Jud. com. clk.	Spokane
A. J. Hoskin	Bill clerk	Valley
W. W. Swing	Doorkeeper	Pt. Towns'd
Arthur Prague	Postmaster	Spokane
M. M. Hyde	Stenographer	Tacoma
J. D. McKinney	Stenographer	Seattle
Amie L. Mook	Stenographer	N. Yakima
Edward J. Eisele	Stenographer	Seattle
Robert W. Kelsey	Stenographer	Olympia
John A. Homer	Stenographer	Olympia
Harry R. Lindley	Stenographer	Olympia
F. Marion Garland	Stenographer	Bremerton
Roger W. Watts	Stenographer	Tacoma
Lawrence Mack	Page	Olympia
Edgar Strock	Page	Olympia
Archie Springer	Page	Olympia
A. E. Haynes	Janitor	Seattle
W. T. Jordan	Janitor	Olympia
R. H. Taylor	Janitor	Cle Elum

HOUSE ROSTER, 1911.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR, *Speaker.* LOREN GRINSTEAD, *Chief Clerk.*

NAME.	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Alexander, H. R.	55	Ferry	Keller	41	W. Va	Mining	D.		
Appleman, S. J.	1	Stevens	Newport	33	Wis	Merchant	R.		
Atkinson, Thos. H.	56	Chelan	Entiat	47	Ont	Orchardist	R.		
Beach, William M.	31	Mason	Shelton	49	Kan	Physician	R.		1907-09
Bird, Thomas	49	Sn'h'mish.	Monroe	33	Mich	Lawyer	R.		1909
Boyle, J. L.	49	Sn'h'mish.	Snohomish	49	Se'tl'd.	Lumberman	R.		
Buchanan, H. D.	47	King	Seattle	35	Wis	Lawyer	R.		
Buchanan, R. E.	2	Spokane	Spokane	46	N. Y.	Lawyer	R.		1909
Byerly, Oliver	24	Cowlitz	Ostrander	70	Penn	Logger	R.		1905-7-9
Cameron, Jas. J.	38	Pierce	Tacoma	30	Neb	Dep. Co. treas.	R.		1909
Campbell, J. E.	48	Sn'h'mish.	Everett	30	Mich	Publisher	R.		1909
Carlyon, P. H.	28	Thurston	Olympia	48	Wis	Dentist	R.		1907-09

Chamberlin, C. W.	20	Yakima	Granger	62	Ohio	Fruit-grower	R.	
Christensen, W. P.	22	Skamania	Stevenson	66	D'nmk	Banker	R.	Minn. 1883-85
Christensen, W. T.	42	King	Seattle	32	Ore.	Physician	R.	1909
Conner, W. W.	51	Skagit	La Conner	28	Calif.	Farm lands, etc.	R.	
Davis, J. H.	37	Pierce	Tacoma	44	Ind.	R. E., Ins.	R.	
Deming, Archie W.	28	Thurston	Olympia	38	Wis.	Shingle mfg.	R.	
Denman, Geo. L.	3	Spokane	Spokane	43	Minn.	Teacher	R.	1909
Dickson, Geo. E.	19	Kittitas	Ellensburg	49	Can'da	Investments	R.	02-05-07
Dow, Lorenzo	39	Pierce	Fern Hill	35	Minn.	Lawyer	R.	1901
Drissler, John H.	26	Pacific	South Bend	56	Ger'y	Merchant	R.	
Ennis, Chas. H.	41	King	Seattle	42	Mich.	Lawyer	R.	
Eshleman, E. H.	6	Spokane	Spokane	32	D. C.	Real estate	R.	
Farnsworth, E. L.	16	Lincoln	Wilbur	48	Mich.	Banker	D.	1909
Faulkner, Jesse W.	17	Okanogan	Twisp	33	Mo.	Lawyer	D.	
Fisher, E. E.	34	Clallam	Pt. Angeles	50	Penn.	Druggist	R.	1909
Fontaine, J. A.	11	Columbia	Dayton	60	Md.	Farmer	D.	
Foster, H. F.	47	King	Seattle	42	Ohio	Lawyer	R.	
French, Edward L.	23	Clarke	Vancouver	50	Ind.	Farmer, fruit packer	R.	1909
Frits, J. W.	52	San Juan	Fri. Harbor	54	Ill.	Farmer	R.	
Gandy, Lloyd E.	5	Spokane	Spokane	33	Wash.	Lawyer	R.	
Garrecht, Francis A.	13	W. Walla	W. Walla	40	Wash.	Lawyer	D.	
Ghent, J. A.	44	King	Seattle	39	Ont.	Phys., Surg.	R.	1909
Gillett, John C.	15	Adams	Ritzville	45	Ohio	Farming	D.	
Goss, Francis P.	45	King	Seattle	31	Irel'd.	News writer	R.	

NAME.	District	County	Residence	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Politics	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Groff, Guy B.	5	Spokane	Spokane	35	Md.	Lawyer	R.		
Halsey, Elmer E.	9	Asotin	Clarkston	49	N. J.	Lawyer	R.		1909
Haroldson, Oscar M.	46	King	Seattle	30	S. D.	Prtg supplies	R.		
Hastings, Fred W.	46	King	Seattle	28	Ohio	Lawyer	R.		
Hoff, C. H.	53	Whatcom	Lawrence	52	Wis.	Shingle and lumber mfg	R.		
Holmes, H. W.	48	Sn'h'mish	Everett	46	Mich.	Lawyer	R.		
Hornibrook, W. E.	21	Klickitat	Goldendale	50	Can'da	Farmer	D.		
Horrigan, B. B.	14	Franklin	Pasco	30	Minn.	Lawyer			
Hubbell, J. C.	19	Kittitas	Ellensburg	47	N. Y.	Fruit-grower	R.		1909
Jamieson, R. W.	36	Pierce	Tacoma	49	N. Y.	Lawyer	R.		
Johnson, Edward	18	Douglas	Bridgeport	47	Calif.	Capitalist	D.		
Jones, D. W.	50	Grant	Coulee City	35	Ohio	Undertaker	R.		
Kelly, W. J.	10	Garfield	Pomeroy	32	Pa.	Farmer	R.		

Kennedy, H. K.	44	King	Seattle	38	Can'da	Hotel prop	R.		
Lartie, Chas. R.	7	Whitman.	Colfax	26	Wash.	R. E., Ins	D.		
Laube, Frank J	30	Pierce	Tacoma	38	Wis	Lawyer	R.		1900
Leonard, J. E.	27	Chehalis	Chehalis	46	Pa.	Coal mine opr	R.		
LeSourd, Francis A.	30	Island	Coupeville	67	Ind.	Farmer	R.		
Locke, Phil. S.	29	Chehalis	Aberdeen	32	Minn.	Real estate	R.		1909
Martin, F. A.	27	Lewis	Centralia	41	Wis.	Lumberman	R.		
McArdle, L. D.	32	Jefferson	Quilcene	53	Ohio	Oyster grounds	R.		
McClure, H. S.	8	Whitman.	Garfield	45	Ore.	Farmer	R.		1909
McCoy, W. C.	8	Whitman	Oakesdale	54	Ore.	Farmer	R.		
McKenna, W. A.	34	Skagit	Mt. Vernon	38	Calif.	Timberman	R.		
McLean, J. A.	12	W. Walla.	W. Walla	40	N. Y.	Con., builder	R.		
McMillan, D. N.	54	Whatcom.	Bellingham	36	Wis.	Fisherman	R.		1900
McNeely, James	33	Pierce	Buckley	49	Can'da	Lumberman	R.		
McQuesten, G. Dowe.	23	Pierce	Tacoma	39	N. H.	Lawyer	R.		
Meeler, Joseph G.	25	Whitkum	Brookfield	72	Germy	Canneryman	R.	1895-97-90-1901	1883-91-1903-5-7
Mess, Fred J	40	King	Orillia	33	Wash.	Farmer and dairyman	R.		
Miller, Clyde	4	Spokane	Fairfield	35	Ore.	Farmer	R.		
Miller, J. A.	54	Whatcom.	Bellingham.	34	Iowa	R. E., Ins	R.		1909
Minard, E. L.	29	Chehalis	Elma	49	Ill.	Merchant Lum	R.		99-1905
Moody, Geo. T.	23	Clarke	Washougal	27	Me.	Real estate	R.		
Moren, Walker	20	Yakima	N. Yakima	33	Ky.	Lawyer	R.		
Phipps, Harve H.	6	Spokane	Spokane	28	N. C.	Lawyer	R.		
Rich, Nelson	58	Benton	Prosser	67	Iowa	Contractor	R.		1901

HOUSE ROSTER, 1911—*Concluded.*

NAME.	District.	County.	Residence.	Age.	Birthplace.	Occupation.	Politics.	Previous Legislative Experience	
								Senate	House
Rudene, J. O.	51	Skagit	La Conner	60	Sw'd'n	Farmer	R.		1905-09
Scales, Wm.	27	Lewis	Centralia	40	Mich.	Merchant	R.		
Shutt, R. D.	37	Pierce	Tacoma	53	Mich.	R. E., Ins.	R.		1909
Sims, Edgar A.	33	Jefferson	Pt. Towns'd	36	Can'da	Logger	R.		1909
Smith, Somers Hayes.	45	King	Seattle	28	Mo.	Lawyer	R.		
Stevens, A. M.	4	Spokane	Deer Park	46	Me.	Farmer	R.		1909
Stephens, W. E.	2	Spokane	Spokane	44	Pa.	R. E., Ins.	R.		
Spedden, Henry R.	1	Stevens	Colville	28	Wash.	Real estate	R.		1909
Stone, O. W.	16	Lincoln	Davenport	53	Mich.	Undertaker	D.		1909
Straub, Fred.	30	Chehalis	Hoquiam	41	Minn.	Jeweler	D.		
Taylor, Howard D.	40	King	Eagle Gorge	33	Iowa	Lumberman	R.		1907-09
Teats, Govnor.	36	Pierce	Tacoma	52	Ill.	Lawyer	R.		
Thompson, Thos. A.	38	Pierce	Tacoma	34	Wis.	Salesman	R.		1909
Todd, Hugh O.	7	Whitman	Colfax	26	Wash.	Lawyer	D.		1909

Tonkin, F. H.	40	King	Blk. Diam'd	35	Atl. Oc	Engineer	R.	1907-09
Twitchell, Delbert E.	3	Spokane	Spokane	29	Kan.	Lawyer	R.	
Vollmer, Gustav	13	W. Walla.	Waitsburg	56	Germy	Farmer	R.	1909
Ward, Geo. F.	32	Kitsap	Bremerton	55	Ohio	Merchant	R.	1909
Webster, Geo. B.	41	King	Seattle	37	Iowa	Printer, Pub.	R.	1909
Wooldridge, C. H.	58	Whatcom	Ferndale	49	Wis.	Farming	R.	
Wray, William	43	King	Seattle	34	Engl'd	Lawyer	R.	
Wright, Edgar J.	42	King	Seattle	31	Can'da	Lawyer	R.	
Zednick, Victor	43	King	Seattle	26	Col.	Newspaperman	R.	

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Appropriations—Davis (chairman), Hubbell, Spedden, Miller (J. A.), Phipps, McClure, Rudene, McLean, Cameron, Farnsworth, Moren, French, Megler, Martin, Carlyon, Minard, Beach, Sims, Goss, Webster, Zednick.

Agriculture—Vollmer (chairman), Scales, McClure, Kelly, Fontaine, Stone, Hornibrook, Mess, Boyle, LeSourd, Hoff, Rich.

Banks and Banking—Leonard (chairman), French, Farnsworth, Christensen (W. P.), Byerly, Drissler, Jamieson, McLean, Hoff, Smith, Eshleman, Todd, Dow, Buchanan (H. D.).

Claims and Auditing — Buchanan, R. E. (chairman), Shutt, Holmes, Frits, Twitchell, Ghent.

Commerce and Manufacturing — Martin (chairman), Stevens (A. M.), Deming, McNeeley, Sims, Laube, Haroldson, Hoff, Minard.

Congressional Apportionment — Webster (chairman), Spedden, Moren, Martin, Locke, Shutt, Zednick, Holmes, Gandy.

Constitutional Revision — Locke (chairman), Phipps, Haroldson, Foster, Campbell, Megler, Martin, Sims, Fisher, Denman.

Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers—Spedden (chairman), McCoy, Jamieson, Foster, Bird, Cameron, Groff, Webster.

Corporations other than Municipal and Railroads—Smith (chairman), Deming, Tonkin, McKenna, Stephens (W. E.), Halsey.

Counties and County Boundaries—Stephens, W. E. (chairman), Rich, Appleman, Miller (Clyde), Kelly, Faulkner, Christensen (W. P.), Frits, Chamberlin, Alexander.

Dairy and Livestock—Mess (chairman), Hornibrook, Vollmer, Gillett, Tonkin, Scales, Rudene, Wooldridge.

Dikes, Drains and Drainage — Conner (chairman), Shutt, Wooldridge, Appleman, Mess, Garrecht.

Education—McQueston (chairman), Appleman, Phipps, Halsey, Garrecht, Minard, Wooldridge, Jones, Foster, Denman, McArdle.

Engrossed Bills—Wooldridge (chairman), Faulkner, Miller (Clyde), Moody, Alexander.

Enrolled Bills—Jones (chairman), Horrigan, McCoy, McLean, Holmes.

Federal Relations and Immigration — Campbell (chairman), Phipps, Garrecht, Cameron, Stevens (A. M.).

Fisheries—McMillan (chairman), Megler, Drissler, Sims, Straub, McKenna, Frits.

Game and Game Fish — Deming (chairman), Minard, Beach, Vollmer, Hubbell, Christensen (W. P.), Scales, Ward, Fisher, Davis, Haroldson, LeSourd, Conner, Atkinson, Denman.

Horticulture and Forestry—French (chairman), Hubbell, Moren, Hornibrook, Boyle, McKenna, Atkinson, Vollmer, Buchanan (R. E.).

Harbors and Waterways — Ennis (chairman), Locke, Mess, Christensen (Walter T.), Kennedy, Conner, Shutt.

Hospitals for the Insane—Stevens, A. M. (chairman), Shutt, Stone, Appleman, Alexander.

House Arrangements — McClure (chairman), Fontaine, Appleman, Wright, Zednick, Stephens (W. E.).

Insurance—Wray (chairman), Locke, Larue, Farnsworth, Drissler, Groff, Beach, Smith, Conner, Dow, Ghent.

Internal Improvements and Indian Affairs —Phipps (chairman), Fontaine, Buchanan (H. D.), Wright, Kelly, Atkinson.

Irrigation and Arid Lands — Dickson (chairman), Chamberlin, Fontaine, Horrigan, Faulkner, Jones, Denman.

Judiciary—Wright (chairman), Garrecht, Buchanan (R. E.), Twitchell, Todd, Halsey, Moren, McQueston, Laube, Ennis, Wray, Hastings, Buchanan (H. D.), Foster, Deming, Tenis, Holmes, Smith, Gandy, Groff, Dow, Bird, Faulkner.

Labor and Labor Statistics—Teats (chairman), Martin, Deming, Straub, Beach, Campbell, Hoff, Thompson, Eshleman, Gillett, Tonkin.

Military Affairs—Eshleman (chairman), Locke, McLean, Seales, Ennis, Johnson, Larue, Straub, Ward.

Mileage and Contingent Expenses—Todd (chairman), McQuesten, Groff, Spedden, Campbell.

Memorials and Petitions—Shutt (chairman), Eshleman, Stone, Jamieson, Foster.

Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene—Kennedy (chairman), Carlyon, Chamberlin, Stone, Fisher, Christensen (Walter T.), Jones, Hastings.

Mines and Mining—Tonkin (chairman), Leonard, Hastings, McNeeley, Hubbell, Faulkner, Twitchell, Alexander.

Miscellaneous—Farnsworth (chairman), Miller (Clyde), Zednick, Cameron, Hastings, Ghent.

Municipal Corporations of the First Class—Buchanan, H.D. (chairman), Miller (J.A), Thompson, Dow, Hastings, Holmes, Stephens (W. E.), Eshleman.

Municipal Corporations other than First Class—Christensen, W. P. (chairman), Stevens (A. M.), McClure, Horrigan, Johnson, Boyle, Drissler, Moody.

Printing and Supplies—Haroldson (chairman), Garrecht, Shutt, Goss, Campbell, Groff.

Privileges and Elections—Gandy (chairman), Webster, Todd, Dow, McArdle, Moody, Bird.

Public Morals—Halsey (chairman), LeSourd, Denman, Jones, Spedden, Fisher, Stephens (W. E.), Kennedy, Garrecht.

Pure Food and Drugs—Fisher (chairman), Beach, Laube, Ghent, Kennedy.

Roads and Bridges—McNeely (chairman), Leonard, McCoy, Kelly, Gillett, Johnson, Dickson, Chamberlin, Hornibrook, French, Beach, Ward, McArdle, Kennedy, Rudene, McMillan, Jones, Tonkin, Stevens (A. M.), Christensen (W. P.), Spedden, Byerly.

Reapportionment of State Senatorial and Representative Districts—Cameron (chairman), Tonkin, Buchanan (H. D.), Goss, Dickson, Miller (J. A.), Megler, Twitchell, Gandy, Moren, Garrecht, Sims.

Railroads—Halsey (chairman), Dickson, Chamberlin, Christensen (W. P.), Locke, Teats, Thompson, Ennis, Wray, Ghent, Phipps.

Rules and Order—Mr. Speaker (chairman), Dickson, Megler, Carlyon, Beach, McNeeley, Miller (J. A.), Sims, Stephens (W. E.), Todd.

Revenue and Taxation—Hubbell (chairman), Jamieson, McCoy, Moody, Thompson, Horrigan, Webster, Smith, Denman, Bird, Todd, Fritz.

State, School and Granted Lands—Miller, J. A. (chairman), Johnson, Byerly, Leonard, Minard, McArdle, McNeely, Goss, McKenna, Christensen (W. T.), Stevens (A. M.).

State Capitol and Grounds—Carlyon (chairman), Eshleman, Kennedy, Thompson, Vollmer.

State Library—McKenna (chairman), Wray, Halsey, Miller (J. A.), Mess.

State Normal Schools—Miller, Clyde (chairman), Rudene, McMillan, McQuesten, Larue.

State Penitentiary—McLean (chairman), Gillett, Goss, Larue, Buchanan (R. E.).

State School for Defective Youth, Reform School and Reformatory—Bird (chairman), Davis, Hoff, Goss, Buchanan (R. E.).

State University—Hastings (chairman), Twitchell, Laube, Christensen (Walter T.), Zednick.

State Soldiers' and Veterans' Homes—Byerly (chairman), Megler, Ward, LeSourd, Rich, McQuesten.

Tidelands—Ward (chairman), McArdle, Teats, McMillan, Webster, Straub.

Washington State College—McCoy (chairman), Kelly, Atkinson, Mess, Denman, Gandy.

Water and Water Rights other than Irrigation—Beach (chairman), Deming, Smith, Boyle, Rich, Stephens (W. E.).

HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Name.	*Service.*	*Residence.*
Loren Grinstead	Chief clerk	Seattle
H. O. Stone	Ass't. C. clerk	Toledo
R. S. Pierce	Reading clerk	Seattle
W. L. Johnstone	Minute clerk	Seattle
L. D. Williams, Jr.	Docket Clerk	Ilwaco
J. G. Blake	Speaker's clk.	Tacoma
C. C. Casey	Proof clerk	Colville
A. P. Loomis	Engr'ss. clerk	Bellingham
David Beerman	Journal clerk	Seattle
A. C. Smith	Enroll. clerk	Seattle
Wm. Ruddock	Bill clerk	Spokane
W. H. Grigg	Stenographer	Tacoma
R. H. Graham	Stenographer	Camano
S. G. Scheuerle	Stenographer	Quincy
S. D. Williams	Stenographer	Seattle
John A. Begg	Stenographer	Shelton
C. R. Maybury	Clerk	Seattle
F. A. Hall, Jr.	Clerk	Mt. Vernon
A. W. Calder	Clerk	Vancouver
N. S. Richards	Clerk	Oakville
James Williams	Clerk	W. Walla
Joseph V. Bird	Clerk	Monroe
Fred Overman	Clerk	Everett
W. H. Maloy	Clerk	Blaine
J. L. Nebergall	Clerk	Irondale
Eugene Johnson	Clerk	Bridgeport
F. H. Diehl	Clerk	Shelton
C. D. Allen	Clerk	Pt. Angeles
Ambrose Codd	Clerk	Spokane
F. E. Hoskin	Clerk	Deer Park
Leo A. Shimp	Clerk	Portage
Chas. H. Merriam	Clerk	Spokane
Wm. Nessly	Clerk	Colfax
John T. Jones	Postmaster	Centralia
Joseph Wilson	Serg.-at-arms	Tacoma
W. B. Price	A. S.-at-arms	Ellensburg
A. R. Woodcock	Doorkeeper	Tacoma
E. Van Horn	Doorkeeper	Richland
J. D. Jones	Doorkeeper	Seattle
J. H. Letter	Doorkeeper	Pt. Orchard
Martin Wall	Watchman	Seattle
Alfred Abelson	Watchman	Tacoma
C. H. Ebert	Janitor	Tacoma
C. M. Pollow	Janitor	Tacoma
A. W. Dixon	Janitor	Pasco
Thomas Ryan	Janitor	Spokane
Clarence Foreman	Page	Aberdeen
Irwin Jones	Page	Coulee City
H. E. Foster, Jr.	Page	Seattle
Chas. Vollmer	Page	Waitsburg
Maynard Duxbury	Page	Olympia

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONFERENCE AND FREE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. In every case of an amendment of a bill, or joint or concurrent resolution, agreed to in one house, dissented from in the other and not receded from by the one making the same, such house shall appoint a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the other, and the committee so appointed shall meet at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by their respective chairmen, and shall confer upon the differences between the two houses as indicated by the amendment made in one and rejected in the other, and report as early as convenient the result of their conference to their respective houses. If after such a report the two houses shall disagree upon the recommendations of the reporting committees as to their differences between the two houses, a committee of free conference shall be appointed to whom the whole subject matter embraced in the bill or resolution shall be committed, and the committee of free conference may report by new bill or resolution, or otherwise, and bills or resolutions so reported shall be treated as amendments, unless such bills or resolutions are comprised entirely of original matter, in which case they shall receive the treatment required in the respective houses for original bills or resolutions, as the case may be.

MESSAGES, SENATE TO HOUSE.

Rule 2. Messages from the senate to the house of representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant clerk, who shall be announced by the doorkeeper, enter within the bar, announce or deliver his message.

BILLS, FINAL ACTION ON COMMUNICATED.

Rule 3. Each house shall communicate its final action on any bill, or resolution, or matter in which the other may be entrusted, in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which such notice is sent.

ENROLLED AFTER PASSING BOTH HOUSES.

Rule 4. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the enrolling clerk of the house in which it originated, and shall be examined by the enrolling committee of such house, who shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the engrossed bill, as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, procure in open session the signature thereto of the necessary officers of the two houses, present the same to the governor, and forthwith report to such house the time when such presentation to the governor was made. The enrolling clerk shall endorse on the back of each bill the house in which said bill originated.

JOINT TO TAKE THE SAME COURSE AS BILLS.

Rule 5. All joint resolutions to be presented to the governor, excepting such as may be addressed to him, shall take the usual course of bills.

TO BE TRANSMITTED WITH BILLS.

Rule 6. Each house shall transmit to the other papers on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

PRINTING, AUTHORITY OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON.

Rule 7. The standing committees on printing of the two houses shall be a joint standing committee, who shall examine all matters proposed to be printed by concurrent order, and shall report what part of such matter is needful to print. Each house may order the printing of bills introduced, reports of its own committees, and other matters pertaining to such house only; but no other printing shall be ordered

except by a concurrent resolution passed by both houses. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house to compare the bills introduced in each house and such bills as are introduced in both houses and are of the same wording shall only be printed in one house.

Resolutions, Joint to Take Same Course as Bills.

Rule 8. Joint resolutions and memorials addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the president of the United States, or to the head of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be treated in all respects as bills.

Vetoes, to be Made Special Order.

Rule 9. Bills which have passed a previous legislature, and which are transmitted to the legislature next sitting, accompanied by a message or statement of the governor's disapproval, or veto of the same, shall become the subject of a special order; and when the special order for their consideration is reached and called, the said message or statement shall be read, together with the bill or bills so disapproved or vetoed, and the message and bill shall be read by the clerk without interruption, consecutively, one following the other, and not upon separate occasions; and no such bill or message shall be referred to any committee, or otherwise acted upon, save as provided by law and custom; that is to say, that immediately following such reading the only question (except as hereinafter stated) which shall be put by the speaker is, "Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the governor?" It shall not be in order, any time, to vote upon such vetoed bill without the same shall have first been read, from the first word of its title to and including the last word of its final section; and no motion shall be entertained after the chair has stated the question save a motion for the "previous question," but the merits of the bill itself may be debated.

Special Order.

Rule 10. Senate bills in the house, and house bills in the senate shall be the special order on Wednesday of each week during the session.

Bills for Amendments Shall Refer to Title.

Rule 11. All amendatory acts shall refer to the title of the act amended in full and date of approval. Committees shall amend or substitute all titles to conform to this rule.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

Rule 1. The president shall call the senate to order each day of sitting at 10:00 o'clock a. m., unless the senate shall have adjourned to some other hour.

Quorum.

Rule 2. A majority of all members elected to the senate shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business: *Provided*, That less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day until a quorum can be had.

Duties of the President.

Rule 3. The president shall take the chair and call the senate to order precisely at the hour appointed for meeting, and, if a quorum be present, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the chamber, shall order the sergeant-at-arms to suppress the same, and may order the arrest of any person creating any disturbance within the senate chamber. He may speak to points of order in preference to members, arising from his seat for that purpose, and shall decide all questions of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate by any three members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the sen-

ate. He shall have charge of and see that all officers, attaches and clerks perform their respective duties, and shall, in open session, sign all acts, addresses and joint resolutions. He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate, all of which shall be attested by the secretary. He shall have general control of the senate chamber and lobby, and have the right to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, nor authorize the senator so substituted to sign any document requiring the signature of the president.

President Pro Tem.

Rule 4. Upon the organization of the senate the members shall select one of their number as president *pro tem.*, who shall have all the power and authority, and who shall discharge all the duties of the lieutenant-governor, acting as president during his absence or inability to discharge the duties of his office.

In the event that the lieutenant-governor is acting as governor the senate shall also elect one of its members temporary president, who in the absence or disability of the president elected by the senate shall have all the power and authority and who shall discharge the duties of such president.

Subordinate Officers.

Rule 5. The subordinate officers of the senate shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective positions in legislative bodies, under the direction of the president, and such other duties as the senate may impose upon them. The compensation of any employe of the senate shall not be increased except by a two-thirds vote of all members of the senate, and the names of all members voting thereon shall be entered in the journal. Under no circumstances shall the compensation of an employe be increased for past services.

Committee Appointments.

Rule 6. The president shall appoint all special, joint and hereinafter named stand-

ing committees on the part of the senate: *Provided, however,* That the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules shall consist of seven (7) members, four (4) of whom shall be from Western Washington, and three from Eastern Washington, of which the president shall be a member: *And provided further,* That the appointment of the said standing committees shall be subject to the confirmation of the senate, such confirmation to be made a special order at 2:30 p. m. on the day following the announcement of the appointment by the president.

In the event the senate shall refuse to confirm any committee or committees, such committee or committees shall be forthwith elected by the senate.

The following standing committees shall constitute the standing committees of the senate:

	Committee.	*No. of Members.*
1.	Agriculture	7
2.	Appropriations	21
3.	Banks and Banking	9
4.	Cities of the First Class	7
5.	Claims and Auditing	5
6.	Commerce and Manufactures	7
7.	Congressional Apportionment	11
8.	Constitution and Constitutional Revision	7
9.	Corporations other than Municipal	5
10.	Counties and County Boundaries	8
11.	Dairy and Livestock	7
12.	Dikes, Drains and Drainage	3
13.	Education	7
14.	Educational Institutions	7
15.	Elections and Privileges	5
16.	Engrossed Bills	5
17.	Enrolled Bills	5
18.	Fisheries	9
19.	Game	7
20.	Game Fish	5
21.	Harbor and Harbor Lines	7
22.	Horticulture and Forestry	5
23.	Insurance	7
24.	Irrigation and Arid Lands	7
25.	Judiciary	9
26.	Labor and Labor Statistics	7
27.	Legislative Apportionment	11
28.	Medicine, Dentistry, Surgery and Hygiene	8

	Committee.	*No. of Members.*
29.	Memorials	3
30.	Military	9
31.	Mines and Mining	7
32.	Municipal Corporations	7
33.	Printing	7
34.	Public Buildings and Grounds	5
35.	Public Morals	7
36.	Public Revenues and Taxation	10
37.	Pure Food and Drugs	5
38.	Railroads and Transportation	13
39.	Roads and Bridges	13
40.	Rules and Joint Rules	7
41.	Salaries and Mileage	5
42.	State Charitable Institutions	7
43.	Senate Employes other than Regular	5
44.	State, Granted, School and Tide Lands	9
45.	State Library	3
46.	State Penal and Reformatory Institutions	7

Committee Reference.

Rule 7. When a motion is made to refer to a subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken up in the following order:

First: The Committee of the Whole Senate.

Second: A Standing Committee.

Third: A Select Committee.

Duties of Committees.

Rule 8. The several committees shall fully consider all measures referred to them, and the Committee on Claims and Auditing shall carefully consider all items of expenditure ordered or contracted on the part of the senate or any of its employes, and report upon the same prior to the voucher being signed by the president and secretary of the senate authorizing the payment thereof.

The committees shall acquaint themselves with the interest of the state specially represented by the committee, and from time to time present such bills and reports as in their judgment will advance the interests

and promote the welfare of the people of the state.

The Committee on Rules and Joint Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the senate and shall direct the secretary the order in which the business of the senate shall be transacted: *Provided, however,* That by a vote of the majority of the senate any bill may be advanced to any place on the calendar, and any bill may be withdrawn from the committee by a like majority of the senate and placed upon the calendar in such position as may be ordered. No committee shall sit during the daily session of the senate unless by special leave.

Committee Reports.

Rule 9. All reports of committees shall be signed by such members thereof as concur therein, and the report, with the names of the signers thereof, shall be read by the secretary, or at the secretary's desk by the member making the report, without a motion, unless the reading be dispensed with by the senate. The members of the committee not concurring in the majority report may prepare a written minority report, sign and present the same to the senate, and both majority and minority reports shall in all cases be spread in full upon the journal.

Senate Employes.

Rule 10. No person other than the regular officers and regular employes of the senate shall be employed by the senate, or any committee thereof, except by consent of the senate having been previously obtained by resolution, which resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Senate Employes other than Regular, and reported upon by that committee before action is taken thereon.

The regular employes or officers of the senate shall not exceed forty in number.

The senate shall elect a secretary, who shall perform the usual duties pertaining to such office. He shall appoint, subject to the approval of the senate, the necessary clerks and stenographers, whose hours of duty and assignments shall be under his direction and instructions and who may be dismissed by him at his discretion.

All other employes shall report to the sergeant-at-arms and be under his supervision and direction.

All senate employes shall remain on duty daily during the hours designated by the secretary and sergeant-at-arms respectively.

Committee of the Whole.

Rule 11. In forming the committee of the whole, the president shall name a chairman to preside, and all bills considered shall be read by sections and the chairman shall call for amendments and debates thereon at the conclusion of the reading of each section. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the page and line) shall be duly entered by the secretary on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the senate for action.

Rules in Committee of the Whole.

Rule 12. The rules of the senate shall apply to proceedings in committee of the whole, except that the previous question shall not be ordered nor the ayes and noes demanded, but the committee may limit the number of times that any member may speak at any stage of the proceedings during its sitting.

Messages Received.

Rule 13. Messages may be received by the president while the committee of the whole is sitting; in which case the president shall resume the chair, receive the message, and vacate the chair in favor of the chairman of the committee.

Report of the Committee of the Whole.

Rule 14. A motion that the committee of the whole rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

Suspend Rules for Committee of the Whole.

Rule 15. The senate may at any time, by a vote of the majority of the members present, suspend the rules and orders of the senate for the purpose of going into the

committee of the whole for the consideration of any bill, memorial or resolution before the senate.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills.

Rule 16. The committees on enrolled and engrossed bills may report at any time during the sitting of the senate.

Order of Business.

Rule 17. After the roll is called and journal read and approved, business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First. Presentation of petitions, memorials, resolutions and motions.

Second. Reports of standing committees.

Third. Reports of select committees.

Fourth. Messages from the governor and other state officers.

Fifth. Messages from the house of representatives.

Sixth. Introduction and first reading of bills.

Seventh. Second reading and reference of bills.

Eighth. Business on general file and third reading of bills.

Ninth. Business lying on the table.

Tenth. The orders of the day.

Eleventh. Unfinished business.

Business to be Announced.

Rule 18. The president shall, on each day, announce to the senate the business in order, agreeable to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order.

Unfinished Business.

Rule 19. The unfinished business at the preceding adjournment shall have the preference on the orders of the day, excepting special orders, and no motion or any other business shall be received without special leave of the senate until the former is disposed of.

Reading of Bills.

Rule 20. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its passage. The president shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third reading. The first and second readings may, by consent of a majority of the senate, be on the same day. The third reading of every bill shall be by sections, and upon its final passage the vote must be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the senators voting for and against the same to be entered upon the journal, and the majority of the members elected to the senate must be recorded thereon as voting in its favor to secure its passage by the senate.

General File.

Rule 21. All bills that have passed a second reading which have not been referred, and all bills reported by committees after the second reading, shall be placed upon the general file, and shall be considered in the order in which they become entitled to a position on the file, unless otherwise specially ordered by a majority vote of the senate.

Engrossed Bills.

Rule 22. Engrossed bills shall be placed at the head of the general file in the order in which they are reported engrossed (except general appropriation bills, which shall be placed at the head of the general file.)

Bills May be Committed.

Rule 23. A bill may be committed with special instructions to amend at any time before taking the final vote.

Only One Subject.

Rule 24. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in a title.

Bill, How Amended.

Rule 25. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

Introduction of Bills.

Rule 26. No bill shall be considered in the senate unless the time of its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the senate unless the senate shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected thereto, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

Limit to Amendments.

Rule 27. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope and object of the bill.

Reconsideration, How Taken.

Rule 28. After the final vote on any bill, before the adjournment of that day's session or during the session of the following day, and at such times only, any member who voted with the prevailing side may give notice of reconsideration. Such motion to reconsider shall be in order only on the first or second day after such final vote.

A motion to reconsider shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn; and when the senate adjourns while a motion to reconsider is pending or before passing the order of motions, resolutions and notices, the right to move a reconsideration shall continue to the next day of sitting. No notice of reconsideration of any final vote shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session. Motions to reconsider a vote upon amendments to any pending question may be made and decided at once.

Appropriation Bills.

Rule 29. Bills appropriating money shall be considered in committee of the whole senate, and no change in the amount appropriated shall be made outside of the committee of the whole.

Printing of Bills, Etc.

Rule 30. Unless otherwise ordered, 450 copies of all bills of a general nature originating in the senate shall be printed for the

use of the senate and house of representatives, and such other bills and matter shall be printed as may be ordered by the senate.

Special Order.

Rule 31. The president shall call the senate to order at the hour fixed for the consideration of a special order, and announce that the special order is before the senate, which shall then be considered unless it is postponed by a two-thirds vote, and any business before the senate at the time of the announcement of the special order shall take its regular position in the order of business.

Words to be Underlined.

Rule 32. All bills introduced in the senate which are intended to amend existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statute underlined or underscored, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of the members such new or amendatory matter shall be easily discerned.

Joint Resolutions and Memorials.

Rule 33. Joint resolutions and memorials addressed to congress, or either house thereof, or to the president of the United States, or the heads of any of the national departments, or proposing amendments to the state constitution, shall be subject in all respects to the foregoing rules governing the course of bills.

Senate Resolutions.

Rule 34. Resolutions, other than those referred to in rule 33, shall be treated as motions in all proceedings of the senate.

Motions.

Rule 35. No motion shall be entertained until it shall be seconded nor debated until announced by the president. It shall be reduced to writing and read by the secretary, if desired by the president or any senator, before it shall be debated, and by consent of the senate may be withdrawn before amendment or action.

Motion to Adjourn.

Rule 36. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order. The name of the senator moving to adjourn, and the time when the motion was made shall be entered on the journal.

Precedence of Motions.

Rule 37. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, which shall have precedence in the order named:

First. To fix the time to which to adjourn.
Second. To adjourn.
Third. For a call of the senate.
Fourth. To lay on the table.
Fifth. For the previous question.
Sixth. To postpone to a day certain.
Seventh. To commit.
Eighth. To amend.
Ninth. To postpone indefinitely.

The second, third, fourth and fifth motions shall be decided without debate, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the proceedings, and when a question has been postponed indefinitely it shall not again be introduced during the session.

Call for Division.

Rule 38. Any senator may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided if it embraces subjects so distinct that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate; but a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided.

Previous Question.

Rule 39. The previous question shall not be put unless demanded by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and it shall then be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" When sustained by a majority of senators present it shall preclude all debate, and the roll shall be immediately called on the question or questions before the senate, and all

incidental question or questions of order arising after the motion is made after the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Priority of Business.

Rule 40. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

Tie Vote.

Rule 41. The passage of a bill or action on a question is lost by a tie vote, but when a vote of the senate is equally divided, the lieutenant-governor, when presiding, shall have the deciding vote.

Yeas and Nays.

Rule 42. The yeas and nays shall be taken when called for by one-sixth of all the senators present, and every senator within the bar of the senate shall vote unless excused by the unanimous vote of the senate, and the votes shall be entered upon the journal, and the names of senators demanding the yeas and nays shall also be entered upon the journal.

Reading of Papers.

Rule 43. When the reading of any paper is called for, and is objected to by any senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the senate, without debate.

Messages.

Rule 44. Messages from the governor, other state officers, and from the house of representatives may be considered at any time by consent of the senate.

Rules of Debate.

Rule 45. When any senator is about to speak in debate, or submit any matter to the senate, he shall rise from his seat, and, standing in his place, respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and when recognized shall, in a courteous manner, confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities, and when finished shall resume his seat. No senator shall impeach the motives of any other member;

nor speak more than twice (except for explanation) during the consideration of any one question, on the same day. nor a second time without leave, when others who have not spoken desire the floor; but incidental and subsidiary questions arising during the debate shall not be considered the same question.

May Call Senator to Order.

Rule 46. If any senator in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order, and when a senator shall be so called to order he shall resume his seat and not proceed without leave of the senate, which leave, if granted, shall be upon motion "that he be allowed to proceed in order," when, if carried, he shall confine himself to the question under consideration.

Points of Order.

Rule 47. Every decision of points of order by the president shall be subject to appeal, and no discussion of a question of order shall be allowed except on appeal of three senators, and in all cases of appeal the question shall be "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?"

Breach of Decorum.

Rule 48. In cases of breach of decorum or propriety, any senator, officer or other person shall be liable to such censure or punishment as the senate may deem proper, and if any senator be called to order for offensive or indecorous language or conduct, the person calling him to order shall report the language excepted to, which shall be taken down or noted at the secretary's desk, and no member shall be held to answer for any language used upon the floor of the senate if business has intervened before exception to the language was thus taken and noted.

Recognition by the President.

Rule 49. When two or more senators rise at the same time to address the chair, the president shall name the one who shall speak first, giving preference, when practi-

cable, to the mover or introducer of the subject under consideration.

Opening and Closing Debate.

Rule 50. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of opening and closing debate upon the same, unless the previous question has been moved and sustained.

Protest May be Entered.

Rule 51. Any senator or senators may protest against the action of the senate upon any question, and have such protest entered upon the journal.

Question of Privilege.

Rule 52. Any senator may rise to a question of privilege and explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the president, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation.

Absence from Session.

Rule 53. No senator shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave, except in case of accident or sickness, and if any senator or officer shall absent himself his per diem shall not be allowed or paid him, and no senator, officer or attache shall obtain leave of absence or be excused from attendance without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Call of the Senate.

Rule 54. A call of the senate may be moved by three senators, whose names shall be entered upon the journal, and if carried by a majority of all present the secretary shall call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called. The doors shall then be closed and the sergeant-at-arms directed to take into custody all who may be absent without leave, and all the senators so taken into custody shall be presented at the bar of the senate for such action as the senate may deem proper.

Absence During Roll Call.

Rule 55. A senator having been absent during roll call may ask to have his name called.

Election by Roll Call.

Rule 56. In all cases of election by the senate the votes shall be taken *viva voce*, and no senator or other person shall remain by the secretary's desk while the roll is being called or the votes are being counted. No senator shall be allowed to vote except when within the bar of the senate, nor upon any question in which he is in any way personally or directly interested, nor be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called, nor change his vote after the result has been announced.

Announcement of Vote.

Rule 57. The announcement of all votes shall be made by the president, and the announcement of the result of any vote shall not be postponed.

Witnesses Before the Senate.

Rule 58. Witnesses summoned by or on behalf of the senate to appear before the senate, or any of its committees, shall be paid for each day's attendance three dollars; for each mile traveled in coming to the place of examination, ten cents; and nothing shall be paid for travel where the witness was served at the place of examination, and no mileage shall be paid except where the witness actually traveled for the purpose of giving testimony.

Use of Senate Chamber.

Rule 59. The senate chamber shall not be used for any but legislative business during the session, except by permission of the senate given by two-thirds vote.

Admission to Floor of Senate.

Rule 60. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeepers shall not admit to the floor of the senate during the session any person other than a member of the senate, except:

The governor,
Members of the house of representatives,
State officers,
Officers and employes of the senate,
Representatives of the press or other persons designated by name by resolution of the senate and holding cards of admission signed by the president.

Senate Gallery.

Rule 61. The gallery back of the president's desk is reserved for the use of the governor and state officers and their families, for the families of senators, and for members of the house of representatives and their families.

Smoking Not Allowed.

Rule 62. Smoking shall not be allowed in the senate chamber during the session of the senate, nor shall indecorous conduct, boisterous or unbecoming language be permitted there at any time.

Reed's Parliamentary Rules.

Rule 63. The rules of parliamentary practice as contained in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern the senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules and orders of this senate and the joint rules of this senate and the house of representatives.

Suspension of Rules.

Rule 64. No standing rule or order of this senate shall be rescinded or changed without a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice of the motion thereof; but a rule or order may be temporarily suspended for a special purpose by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. When the suspension of a rule is called, and after due notice from the president, no objection is offered, he may announce the rule suspended, and the senate may proceed accordingly; but this shall not apply to that portion of Rule 20 relating to the third reading of bills, which cannot be suspended.

Purchase of Supplies.

Rule 65. The board of control shall furnish all necessary supplies for the senate upon the requisition of the sergeant-at-arms, when signed by the president of the senate.

Right to Compare Bill.

Rule 66. Any senator shall have the right to compare an enrolled bill with the engrossed bill before the president signs the same.

INDEX TO RULES OF THE SENATE AND JOINT RULES.

	No. of Rule
ABSENCE:	
During roll call	55
Senators must be excused for	53
Per diem not paid during, unless excused	53
ADMISSION:	
To floor of senate limited	60
AMENDMENTS:	
Bills for shall refer to title (joint)	11
Must quote act referred to	25
Must not change scope of bill	27
To be underscored, in bills	32
APPEAL:	
From decision of the president	47
BILLS:	
Final action on communicated (joint)	3
Enrolled after passing both houses (joint)	4
To have three readings	20
Vote on final passage by yeas and nays	20
Placed on general file, when	21
Appropriation, considered in committee of the whole	29
Engrossed on general file	22
May be committed before final vote	23
Shall embrace only one subject	24
Title shall express subject of	24
Limit for introduction of	26
Amendment must not change scope of	27
Number of copies of, to be printed	30
Change in statutes to be underscored	32
BUSINESS:	
Order of, in senate	17
President to announce order of	18
Unfinished, to have precedence	19
Debate may be interrupted by other	37
Priority of, how decided	40
CALENDAR:	
Under direction of rules committee	8
CALL OF THE SENATE:	
May be moved by three senators	54
Authority of sergeant-at-arms under	54
CLAIMS AND AUDITING:	
Committee to consider expenditures	8

No. of Rule

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:
Consideration of bills in..... 11
Rules to govern..... 12
May be interrupted by message..... 13
May rise at any time..... 14
May go in|o at any time..... 15
Appropriation bills considered in..... 29

COMMITTEES:
Conference and free conference (joint) 1
Appointed by the president..... 6
Order of reference to..... 7
Claims and Auditing to consider expenditures 8
Rules and Joint Rules to prepare calendar 8
Signing of reports..... 9
May submit majority and minority reports 9
Enrolled and Engrossed, reports from 16
Standing committees to be confirmed.. 6

CONFIRMATION:
Senate standing committees..... 6

COMPENSATION:
Fixing and increasing, of employes... 5

CONFERENCE:
Committees on (joint) 1

DEBATE:
May be interrupted, how..... 37
Rules of governing senate.....45-47
Opening and closing, right to..... 50

DECORUM:
Punishment for breach of..... 48

DIVISION OF QUESTION:
May be called for by senators..... 38

EMPLOYES:
Secretary to select..... 10
List of, in senate..... 10
Report to secretary and sergeant-at-arms 10

ENROLLED BILLS:
Any senator may compare..... 66

EXCUSED:
All senators must vote unless..... 42

GALLERY:
Reserved for certain person..... 61

GENERAL FILE:
Bills to be placed on..... 21
Engrossed bills placed on..... 22
Appropriation bills at head of..... 22

No. of Rule

MEMORIALS, JOINT:
Treated same as bills 33

MESSAGES:
Senate to house (joint)..... 2
Interrupt committee of the whole for 13
From governor and other state officers 44

MOTIONS:
Resolutions treated as 34
Must be seconded and announced..... 35
To adjourn, always in order..... 36
For division of question..... 38

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE:
Relating to employment of..... 10
List of, in senate..... 10
Report to secretary and sergeant-at-arms 10
Duties and compensation of..... 5

ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Arrangements of, in senate..... 17
To be announced by president..... 18

PAPERS:
To be transmitted with bills (joint). 6
Senator may object to reading of.... 43

PARLIAMENTARY LAW:
Reed's rules to be used as authority on 63

PRESIDENT:
To preside and preserve order..... 3
May speak to points of order..... 3
Shall sign bills in open session..... 3
Vouchers to be signed by..... 8
Appeals from decision of..... 47
Recognition of senators by..... 49

PRESIDENT PRO TEM:
Member of senate to be elected as.... 4

PRESS:
Admission of representatives of..... 60

PREVIOUS QUESTION:
Can be demanded by three senators... 39

PRINTING:
Authority of joint committee on (joint) 7

PRIVILEGE:
Relating to question of..... 52

PROTEST:
Senator may enter, on journal..... 51

PURCHASES AND SUPPLIES:
Duties of committees on..... 65

No. of Rule

QUORUM:
What shall constitute a quorum..... 2

RECONSIDERATION:
Rules governing motion for..... 28

REPORTS:
Signing of, by committees..... 9
Majority and minority..... 9

RESOLUTIONS:
Joint, to take same course as bills (joint) 5, 8
Treated same as motions..... 34

RESOLUTIONS, CONCURRENT:
Treated same as motions..... 34

RESOLUTIONS, JOINT:
Treated same as bills..... 33

ROLL CALL:
Senator may have name added to.... 55
Must be taken on election by senate. 56

RULES:
May be suspended for committee of the whole 15
How changed or suspended..... 64

RULES AND JOINT RULES:
Committee on, to have charge of calendar 8

SALARIES:
Not paid during absence unless excused 53
Roll call on increase of..... 5

SECRETARY:
Employes to report to..... 10
Vouchers to be signed by..... 8

SENATE:
Called to order, when..... 1
Rule governing call of..... 54

SENATE CHAMBER:
Permission for use of, necessary..... 59
Admission to floor, privilege of..... 60

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:
Shall suppress disorder..... 3
Employes to report to..... 10
Authority of, under call of the senate 54

SMOKING:
Not allowed in senate during session.. 62

No. of Rule

SPECIAL ORDER:
Vetoes to be made (joint) 9
House bills as such, Wednesdays (joint) 10
Consideration of, by senate..... 31
May be postponed, how..... 31

VETOES:
Action on, by senate and house (joint) 9

VOUCHERS:
Auditing and signing of 8

VOTE:
Announcement made by president.... 57
Tie, how decided..... 41
All senators present must..... 42
Senators can, only when inside bar of senate 56
Lieutenant-governor can, in certain cases 41

WEDNESDAY:
House bills special order for, in senate (joint) 10

WITNESSES:
Compensation of, before senate..... 58

YEAS AND NAYS:
Vote on final passage of bills by..... 20
Vote by, on introduction of bills, when 26
One-sixth of senators present may demand 42

RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Order of Business.

Rule 1. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First—Calling the roll and reading the journal of the preceding day.

Second—Presentation of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances addressed to the legislature.

Third—Propositions, motions and resolutions.

Fourth—Reports of standing committees.

Fifth—Reports of special committees.

Sixth—Messages from the senate.

Seventh—Introduction and first reading of bills.

Eighth—Second reading of bills.

Ninth—Third reading of bills.

Tenth—Orders of the day.

Eleventh—Other business to be considered.

Twelfth—Announcement of committee meetings.

Rule 2. The committee on rules and order shall have charge of the daily calendar of the house, and direct the clerk the order in which the business of the house shall be transacted.

Rule 3. The speaker shall on each day announce to the house the business in order, agreeably to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order, but messages from the governor or senate, or any communication from any state officer, may be read at any time.

Rule 4. The unfinished business at which the house was engaged preceding adjournment shall not be taken up until reached in regular order, and shall then have precedence under such order from day to day until finally disposed of.

Speaker.

Rule 5. The speaker shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which

the house shall have adjourned on the preceding day. He shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a majority of the members shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

Rule 6. The speaker shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his chair for that purpose, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the house.

Rule 7. The speaker shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

Rule 8. The speaker shall have a general direction of the house of representatives' room; he shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. He shall have the right to appoint all committees, subject to additional members to be named on motion.

Rule 9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the speaker (or chairman of the whole house) shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

APPEAL FROM THE CHAIR.

Rule 10. The decision of the chair may be appealed from by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the house.

QUORUM.

Rule 11. Seven members with the speaker, or eight members in his absence, having chosen a speaker *pro tempore*, shall be authorized to call the house, and compel the attendance of absent members, making order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn. For the purpose of determining whether a quorum be present, the speaker, or chairman, shall count all members present, whether voting or not.

TIME OF MEETING.

Rule 12. The time of meeting of the house shall be at 10 o'clock a. m., and the time of meeting after the noon recess shall be 2 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise ordered by the house.

FORM OF QUESTION.

Rule 13. Questions shall be put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question shall be) say 'Aye';" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No.'" If the speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for, the house shall divide. Those in the affirmative on the question shall rise in their seats, and the number being announced, those in the negative shall rise.

DECORUM OF MEMBERS.

Rule 14. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and no member shall impugn the motive of any member's vote or argument.

Rule 15. If any member in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the house shall, if appealed to, decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, then the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house.

Rule 16. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the house for words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after the words are spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

Rule 17. When two or more members arise at once, the speaker shall name the one who is first to speak.

Rule 18. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the house, except the chairman of the committee, or the mover of the question, who may close the debate: *Provided*, That no member shall speak longer than five minutes without unanimous consent.

MOTIONS.

Rule 19. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud before debate.

Rule 20. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the speaker or a member desire it.

Rule 21. After a motion is stated by the speaker, or bill, memorial, resolution, petition or remonstrance is read by the clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the house, but may be withdrawn at any time by consent of the house, before decision or amendment.

Rule 22. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but the following, in the rank named:

1st rank: Question of consideration.
2nd rank: To lay on the table.
3rd rank: For the previous question.
4th rank: To postpone to a day certain.
To commit or recommit.
To postpone indefinitely.
5th rank: To amend.

Rule 23. When a reading of a paper is called for, it shall be decided by a vote of the house.

Rule 24. All questions, whether in committee or in the house, shall be propounded in the order in which they are named, except that in filling blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

Rule 25. No motion to postpone indefinitely, having been decided in the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

Reconsideration.

Rule 26. When a vote, which by Reed's Parliamentary Rules, is capable of reconsideration, has once been taken and decided in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the prevailing side to move for reconsideration thereof on the same day or the next working day thereafter.

Previous Question.

Rule 27. The previous question may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable, and shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the house to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered. On motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the house shall be in order, but such call shall not be in order thereafter prior to the decision of the main question.

The question is not debatable and cannot be amended. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Mr. _____ demands the previous question. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say 'Aye'; as many as are opposed will say 'No.'"

The results of the motion are as follows:

If determined in the negative, the consideration goes on as if the motion had never been made; if decided in the affirmative, the presiding officer at once and without debate, proceeds to put first, the amendments pending and then the main question as amended. If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered, the subject comes up the first thing after the reading of the journal the next day, and the previous question still operates, making the main question privileged over all other business, whether new or unfinished.

Division of Questions.

Rule 28. A division cannot be demanded as a right by any member. It must be made pursuant to a motion stating pre-

cisely the division asked for, which motion can be amended. The presiding officer can decide, subject to an appeal to the house, that the division proposed cannot be made. Otherwise it is submitted to the house and decided by it.

AMENDMENTS AND RECOMMITMENT.

Rule 29. No motion or proposition on a subject shall be admitted under color of amendment, if different from that under consideration. No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating any bill or resolution pending before the house. (See also Rule 34).

Rule 30. No amendment shall be received to a bill on its third reading, but it may be referred or recommitted for the purpose of amendment. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Rule 31. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the house may be presented by the speaker or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read unless the house shall direct otherwise, but they may be referred to the committee having the subject-matter thereof under consideration, or may lie on the table, or be taken up in the order in which they are presented.

PROCEDURE ON BILLS, JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Rule 32. Any member desiring to introduce a bill shall first obtain the floor and state that he desires to introduce a bill, and if entitled to do so, the bill shall be sent to the clerk's desk to be numbered and all bills shall be read in the order in which they are numbered by the clerk, but no bill shall be read a first time until every member present entitled to introduce a bill has had an opportunity to do so, unless otherwise ordered by the house.

Rule 33. All bills introduced in this house which are intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are

amendatory to such existing statute underlined or underscored, or printed in *italics;* and such matter as cannot be conveniently underscored shall be marked "new matter" by printed words on the margin, so that in the printed bills which are presented for the perusal of members, such new or amendatory matter shall be easily discerned: *And provided further,* That no bill shall be acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

Rule 34. Every bill shall be read on three several days unless the house deem it expedient to suspend this rule. The first reading shall be by title only, unless a majority of the members present demand a reading in full. All bills shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the house, and be referred to committee after first reading. Bills shall pass to second reading when reported back by the committee, unless there shall be a unanimous report against a bill, in which case the vote shall be immediately called for, upon the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Each amendment made by a committee to a bill shall be in writing on a separate slip of paper, and shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener. The report of the committee shall also contain a statement of the amendments agreed to by the committee. Any committee report on a bill not conforming with this rule shall be returned by the chief clerk of the house to the committee for a compliance with this rule without further order by the house. Upon second reading, the bill shall be read section by section in full, and be subject to amendment. No amendment shall be considered by the house until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the clerk. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener.

Amendments rejected by the house shall be passed to the minute clerk, and the journal shall show the disposition of such amendments. When no further amendments shall be offered, the speaker shall declare the bill has passed its second reading. The

bill, with the amendments, if there be any attached thereto, shall be sent to the committee on engrossed bills, which committee shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill, and the bill returned to the chief clerk before the opening of the house on the next succeeding day, and the bill shall then come up in the regular order for a third reading. Bills on third reading shall be read in full by sections. The only question on the third reading of a bill shall be upon its passage, and no amendment shall be entertained. No bill introduced "by request" shall be printed until the committee to which said bill has been referred has acted and reported upon the same.

Rule 35. A bill may be advanced on the calendar by a vote of three-fifths of all members present voting in the affirmative; and the question shall be, "Shall the bill be advanced on the calendar?"

Rule 36. All joint or concurrent resolutions or memorials shall be acted upon the same as bills, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the house.

Rule 37. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified to by the clerk, together with the vote upon final passage, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Rule 38. On the final passage of every bill, the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Rule 39. No engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution shall be sent to the senate until one day after its passage, without special instructions by the house. That in the event of a committee having a number of bills on the same subject, of which none can be agreed upon by the committee, and it is their wish to present a different bill upon the same subject, such bill must be reported to the house and accepted before any of the other bills can be recommended for indefinite postponement.

YEAS AND NAYS.

Rule 40. Upon the passage of any question the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered upon the journal

of the house, when demanded by one-sixth of the members present. The speaker shall vote when the yeas and nays are called for, his name being called last, and in case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

VOTING.

Rule 41. No member shall be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the yeas and nays are being called nor change his vote after the result has been announced, or vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested, or in any case when he was not within the bar of the house before the last name was called, unless by unanimous consent; and when any member shall ask leave to vote, the speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar of the house when the last name was called?"

Rule 42. Upon a division and count of the house on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

Rule 43. While the speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the house; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

Rule 44. Every member who shall be in the house when the question was put shall give his vote unless the house for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member shall be made before the house divides or before the call for yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

Rule 45. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

Rule 46. No person shall be allowed to smoke in the hall or lobby thereof during the session or recess.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Rule 47. In forming a committee of the whole house the speaker having the chair shall call upon some member to preside, who shall be addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

Rule 48. Upon a bill committed to a committee of the whole house, the bill shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered by the clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the house. After a report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses before a question to engross it be taken.

Rule 49. The rules of proceedings in the house shall be observed in a committee of the whole house so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall be recognized a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

CURRENT VETOES.

Rule 50. The veto message of the governor accompanying any bill passed by the house of representatives other than as provided in joint rule No. 9, shall be immediately read, together with the bill vetoed. It shall then be in order to proceed to the reconsideration of the bill, or to postpone its consideration to a day certain. A veto message and a bill, or the message alone, may be referred, and the bill may be laid on the table. The main question in the consideration of a vetoed bill is, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the governor?" If two-thirds of the members present vote aye, the bill shall be sent to the senate, together with the message of the governor, for its action. The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill cannot be reconsidered.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Rule 51. The standing committees to be appointed by the speaker shall consist of not less than five nor more than twenty-three members, as follows:

1. Agriculture.
2. Appropriations.
3. Banks and Banking.
4. Claims and Auditing.
5. Commerce and Manufacturing.
6. Congressional Apportionment.
7. Constitutional Revision.
8. Compensation and Fees for State and County Officers.
9. Corporations other than Municipal and Railroads.
10. Counties and County Boundaries.
11. Dairy and Livestock.
12. Dikes, Drains and Drainage.
13. Education.
14. Engrossed Bills.
15. Enrolled Bills.
16. Federal Relations and Immigration.
17. Fisheries.
18. Game and Game Fish.
19. Harbors and Waterways.
20. Horticulture and Forestry.
21. Hospitals for the Insane.
22. House Arrangements.
23. Insurance.
24. Internal Improvements and Indian Affairs.
25. Irrigation and Arid Lands.
26. Judiciary.
27. Labor and Labor Statistics.
28. Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry and Hygiene.
29. Memorials, Resolutions and Petitions.
30. Mileage and Contingent Expenses.
31. Military Affairs.
32. Mines and Mining.
33. Miscellaneous.
34. Municipal Corporations of the First Class.
35. Municipal Corporations other than First Class.
36. Printing and Supplies.
37. Privileges and Elections.
38. Public Morals.
39. Pure Food and Drugs.
40. Railroads.

41. Reapportionment of State Senatorial and Representative Districts.
42. Revenue and Taxation.
43. Roads and Bridges.
44. Rules and Order.
45. State Capitol and Grounds.
46. State Library.
47. State Normal Schools.
48. State Penitentiary.
49. State, School and Granted Lands.
50. State School for Defective Youth, Reform School and Reformatory.
51. State Soldiers' and Veterans' Home.
52. State University.
53. Tidelands.
54. Washington State College.
55. Water and Water Rights other than Irrigation.

Rule 52. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the house without special leave; and all its writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the house shall be under the hand and seal of the speaker, attested by the clerk.

Rule 53. It shall be in order for the committee on enrolled bills and engrossed bills to report at any time, if no motion is before the house. These committees may report without notice to the house by handing reports to the chief clerk.

Rule 54. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the house within ten days from the time of reference, unless further time be granted by the house.

Call of the House.

Rule 55. Ten members may demand a call of the house at any time before the house has divided or the voting has commenced by yeas and nays, and thereupon the doors shall be closed until further proceedings upon the call have been dispensed with, which shall not be done until the absentees have been sent for, if requested by any member; but arrests of members for absence shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

Use of Hall.

Rule 56. The use of the chamber of the house of representatives shall not be granted for any purpose without unanimous consent, except for caucuses of the members of the legislature.

Admittance to Floor.

Rule 57. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to admittance to the floor of the house during the session thereof, viz.:

1. The governor and lieutenant governor.
2. The members of the senate.
3. The state officers.
4. Persons in the exercise of official duty directly connected with the business of the house.
5. Reporters of the press as provided in the next rule.
6. The following persons upon presentation of a card of admission to be issued by the speaker:

Deputy state officers.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, or from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., except the immediate family of members, who may be admitted when the house is not in session; and the sergeant-at-arms is directed to enforce this rule.

Reporters.

Rule 58. The speaker shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press. Such reporters so appointed shall be entitled to such seats as the speaker shall designate, and shall have the right to pass to and from such seats in entering or leaving the chamber of the house of representatives.

Visitors' Gallery.

Rule 59. The gallery over the speaker's desk is reserved for the use of the ladies and families of the governor, lieutenant governor, state officers and members of the legislature.

Standing Rules.

Rule 60. No standing rule or order of the house shall be rescinded or changed

without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Neither the standing rules nor the order of business established by the house shall be postponed, changed or rescinded except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

Rule 61. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the house.

DUTIES OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Rule 62. The chief clerk of the house shall see that the journal is properly kept, and have general supervision over all the clerks, excepting committee clerks while their services are required by standing committees.

Rule 63. The assistant chief clerk, reading clerk, minute clerk, docket clerk, journal clerk and desk clerk shall perform the duties of their respective positions under the direction of the chief clerk, and shall also perform such other duties as he may direct.

Rule 64. The enrolling clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on enrolled bills when needed.

Rule 65. The engrossing clerk shall be under the supervision of the committee on engrossed bills when needed.

Rule 66. The sergeant-at-arms shall attend the house during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve order, execute all processes issued by authority of the house and directed to him by the speaker. He shall see that the hall of the house and adjoining rooms are kept clean, well heated and ventilated and that the furniture is kept in good order and repair. He shall also have general supervision of the work of the assistant sergeant-at-arms, the doorkeepers, postmasters, bill clerks, watchman, messengers, pages and janitors, and shall see that they properly perform the duties of their respective positions and such other duties as he shall assign them.

Rule 67. All clerks, excepting when acting under assignment, shall report to the chief clerk or assistant for duty one hour before the opening of each daily session. All other employes of the house, excepting the watchman, shall report for duty to the sergeant-at-arms daily at 9 a. m.

Rule 68. Any officer or employe of the house who neglects or refuses to perform any duty assigned to him, or shall be found in a state of intoxication, shall, when reported to the house in writing by the chief clerk, sergeant-at-arms, or the chairman of any standing committee, be subject to a reprimand, and for a second offense be removed by a majority vote of the house.

Rule 69. The state board of control shall furnish all proper supplies for the use of the house, upon requisition signed by the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms, and approved by the speaker of the house.

INDEX TO HOUSE RULES.

No. of Rule

ABSENTEES:
Attendance, compelling 11

ADMITTANCE:
Persons entitled to.....57-58

AMENDMENTS:
Bills, when made to..... 30
Motions, limitation on..... 29

APPEAL:
Decision of speaker from..... 10
Decisions of speaker, subject..... 6

BILLS:
Amendatory, new matter..... 33
Amendments, Journal to show..... 34
Amendment, limitation on..... 29
Amendments to, committee..... 34
Amendments to, floor..... 34
Amendment, reference for..... 30
Amendments, when made..... 30
Calendar, advancement on..... 35
Chief clerk to certify..... 37
Committee, substitution of..... 30
Engrossing 34
Indefinite postponement 25-34
Indefinite postponement, when..... 39
Introduction, procedure 32
Printing of 34
Procedure on 34
Reading of, three days..... 34
Reference for amendments..... 30
Request, not printed..... 34
Senate, transmission to..... 39
Vote on, to be entered in Journal... 38

BUSINESS:
Order of 1
Order of, announcement..... 3
Order of, change..... 60
Unfinished, when taken up..... 4

CALENDAR:
Bills, advancement on..... 35
Direction for 2
Unfinished business, when taken up.. 4

CALL OF HOUSE:
Procedure 55

No. of Rule

CHIEF CLERK:
Bills, certifying passage of 37
Bills, numbering 32
Calendar, direction for 2
Duties of 62-63
Reports of committees, returning 34
Requisitions 69
Warrants and subpoenas, attested 52

CLERKS:
Engrossing, supervision of 65
Enrolling, supervision of 64
Report to whom 67

COMMITTEES:
Appointment by speaker 8
Sit when 52
Whole house procedure 47-48-49

COMMITTEES, STANDING:
Appointment 8
Bills, substitution, procedure 39
Engrossed Bills, duties 34
Engrossed bill, report 53
Enrolled bill, report 53
List of 51
Report 54
Reports, amendments 34
Reports of, procedure 34
Rules and Order, calendar 2
Rules and Order, duties 2

DEBATE:
Censure of members, manner of 16
Impugning of motive forbidden 14
Personalities, avoidance of 14
Recognition for, by speaker 14-17
Speaking, length of time 18
Speaking, number of times, exception 18

DECORUM OF MEMBERS (see DEBATE).

DECORUM:
Preservation of 6

DISORDER:
Speaker to quell 9

DIVISION:
Demand for 28
Member, when counted 42
Voting, for 13

ENGROSSING:
Bills, of 34

EMPLOYES:
Conduct of 68

No. of Rule

GALLERY:
Reserved, portion of 58

HOUSE:
Call of, procedure 56
Chamber, use of 50

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT:
Motions for, when in order 25
Bills, substitution 39

JOURNAL:
Amendments, to show 34
Bills, vote to be entered 38
Reading of 5

LOBBY:
Disorder in 9

MEETING:
Time of 12

MEMBERS:
Appeal from chair 10
Attendance, compelling 11
Censure of 11-16-16
Chair, appointment to 8
Decorum of 14-43
Excused, when 44-45
Fining 11
Number of, for quorum 11
Recognition of, order of 17
Smoking prohibited, when 46
Speaking, number of times, exceptions 18

MEMORIALS:
Presentation and consideration 31

MEMORIALS, JOINT:
Introduction, procedure 32-36
Senate, transmission to 30

MESSAGES:
From governor, when received 3
From senate, when received 3

MOTIONS:
Amendments, limitation on 29
Division, how made 28
Determination, order of 24
Indefinite postponement, when in order 24
Presentation 19-20
Previous question, ordering, effect 27
Rank of 22
Reading of papers for 23
Reconsideration, when in order 26
Withdrawal of, how effected 21

	No. of Rule
ORDER OF BUSINESS:	
Advancement of	35
Announcement of	3
Change of	60
Stated	1
ORDER:	
Preservation of	6
PETITION:	
Presentation and consideration	31
PREVIOUS QUESTION:	
Call of the house on	27
Debate not allowed on	27
Ordered when, effect	27
PRINTINGS:	
Bills by request	34
Bills, exception	34
QUESTIONS:	
Form of	13
QUORUM:	
Adjournment, for	11
Defined	11
Determined, how	11
RANK OF MOTIONS (see MOTIONS).	
RECONSIDERATION:	
Vote on, when in order	26
REED'S PARLIAMENTARY RULES:	
Adopted	61
REQUISITIONS:	
Supplies	69
RESOLUTION:	
Amendment, limitation on	29
RESOLUTIONS, JOINT AND CONCURRENT:	
Introduction, procedure	32-36
Senate, transmission to	39
RULES:	
Reed's Parliamentary, governing	61
Standing, rescinded, how	60
Standing, suspended, how	60
Suspension of, to transmit	39
SENATE:	
Bills, transmission of	39
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:	
Duties	66
Requisitions	69

No. of Rule

SESSIONS:
Meeting, hours of..... 12

SMOKING:
Prohibited 46

SPEAKER:
Business, announcement of order..... 3
Committees, to appoint..... 8
Convenes house, when..... 5
Decision of, appeal..... 10
Disorder, to quell..... 9
Duties 8
Members, recognition 14
Order, to preserve..... 6
Points of order, preference..... 6
Pro tempore, appointment..... 11
Questions, form of..... 13
Questions, how stated and put..... 7
Recognition of members, order of..... 17
Supplies 69
Warrants and subpoenas, signing..... 52

SPEAKING (see DEBATE):
Appeal from chair..... 10

STANDING COMMITTEES (see COMMITTEES, STANDING).

STATE OFFICERS:
Communications, when received..... 3

SUBPOENAS:
Issuance 52

SUPPLIES:
Requisitions for 69

VETO:
Procedure 50

VOTE:
Change of 41
Explanation of 41
Member, when interested..... 41

VOTING:
Member excused, when..... 44-45
Questions, form 13

WARRANTS:
Issuance 52

WHOLE HOUSE, COMMITTEE OF:
Chairman to quell disorder..... 9
Procedure in 47-48-49

YEAS AND NAYS:
Demand for 40
Journal, when entered in..... 38
Questions, form for..... 13

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, GRATEFUL TO THE SUPREME RULER OF THE UNIVERSE FOR OUR LIBERTIES, DO ORDAIN THIS CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are established to protect and maintain individual rights.

Sec. 2. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Cited: 30 W. 439; 55 W. 286.

Construed: In so far as it applies to the states—1 W. 386; 7 W. 506; 15 W. 15. State cannot prescribe kind of money debts to be paid in—18 W. 537; 30 W. 439. Closing theaters on Sundays—49 W. 462. State dental law—52 W. 89. Barratry—53 W. 1. Impairing obligation of contract—55 W. 414. Powers of railroad commission—58 W. 360. Prohibiting sale of liquor to Indians—58 W. 631.

Sec. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Cited: 5 W. 304; 17 W. 450; 18 W. 78; 18 W. 595; 19 W. 208; 36 W. 453; 54 W. 153.

Construed: 13 W. 160; 49 W. 296; 55 W. 278; 57 W. 550. Invalidating Laws 1907, p. 123—52 W. 383. Loggers' liens—16 W. 363. Preferred claims of certain laborers—16 W. 412; 17 W. 450. Notice by publication in tax foreclosure—17 W. 447; 55 W. 271; 19 W. 337; 29 W. 604; 39 W. 164; 41 W. 178; 42 W. 240. Plumber's law—44 W. 352; 45 W. 252; 46 W.

302. Anti-trading stamp act (Laws 1903, p. 374) unconstitutional. Powers of railroad commission—52 W. 17. Special assessment in proportion to surface area held valid—58 W. 635.

Sec. 4. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good, shall never be abridged.

Sec. 5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Sec. 6. The mode of administering an oath, or affirmation, shall be such as may be consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath, or affirmation, may be administered.

Sec. 7. No person shall be disturbed in his private affairs, or his home invaded, without authority of law.

Sec. 8. No law granting irrevocably any privilege, franchise or immunity shall be passed by the legislature.

Sec. 9. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Cited: 7 W. 338; 17 W. 100; 17 W. 525; 32 W. 7; 36 W. 441; 36 W. 485; 40 W. 217; 40 W. 480.

Construed: Rule as to when constitutional peril attaches—56 W. 132.

Sec. 10. Justice in all cases shall be administered openly, and without unnecessary delay.

Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or disturbed in person or property on account of religion, but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or

employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

Sec. 12. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, class of citizens, or corporation other than municipal, privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens or corporations.

Cited: 21 W. 522; 23 W. 580.

Construed: 4 W. 426; 15 W. 421; 16 W. 363; 18 W. 78; 18 W. 591; 21 W. 554; 24 W. 56; 28 W. 631; 29 W. 456; 31 W. 198; 31 W. 641; 35 W. 36; 35 W. 343; 35 W. 515; 37 W. 432; 41 W. 238; 42 W. 217; 42 W. 240; 44 W. 352; 44 W. 353; 44 W. 354; 45 W. 477; 49 W. 35; 51 W. 325; 51 W. 632; 54 W. 288; 58 W. 476. When applied to Indians who have not assumed the obligations of citizenship does not violate this section—47 W. 539. Prohibiting opening of theater on Sunday—49 W. 462. Defrauding innkeepers—52 W. 314. Grading license fees. Discrimination between localities and classes—55 W. 289. License tax upon sale of goods by automatic device, unconstitutional—58 W. 501.

Sec. 13. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety requires it.

Cited: 58 W. 687.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Construed: 30 W. 164; 49 W. 206.

Sec. 15. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, nor forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first

made, or paid into court for the owner, and no right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

Cited: 2 W. 155; 21 W. 194; 54 W. 153; 55 W. 187, 577; 58 W. 612.

Construed: As to street grades—35 W. 69; 38 W. 514; 5 W. 1; 5 W. 35; 5 W. 571; 23 W. 109. Condemnation—40 W. 414; 39 W. 355; 6 W. 1; 11 W. 633; 6 W. 163; 31 W. 558. Public benefit not public use—33 W. 490. Furnishing power for electric railway public use—42 W. 632. For commercial purposes not—39 W. 648. For light in city—42 W. 660. Light and air as property—26 W. 278; 27 W. 620. Private ways of necessity—7 W. 267; 3 W. 235; (see 6 W. 402); 4 W. 451; 5 W. 744; 6 W. 402; 9 W. 2 (invalidates drainage act Laws 1890, p. 652); 9 W. 87 (invalidates road law, Laws of 1893, p. 237); 9 W. 92; 11 W. 429 (invalidates chapter 2, title 21 of the general statutes); 13 W. 49 (declaring portion of act, Laws of 1893, p. 301, unconstitutional); 13 W. 159; 15 W. 319; 19 W. 202; 19 W. 358; 20 W. 88; 23 W. 212; 24 W. 501; 26 W. 289; 27 W. 526; 29 W. 5; 29 W. 494; 30 W. 224; 32 W. 54; 32 W. 227; 33 W. 291; 33 W. 497; 34 W. 351; 35 W. 76; 36 W. 117; 37 W. 15; 38 W. 687; 41 W. 61; 41 W. 493; 42 W. 498; 43 W. 115; 43 W. 230; 43 W. 628; 44 W. 645; 45 W. 303; 47 W. 415; 48 W. 618; 50 W. 29; 50 W. 33; 52 W. 50; 52 W. 203; 53 W. 42, 44, 239, 585. Original grading of city street not a taking or damaging of property—57 W. 53. Defining "taking of property." Rem. & Bal. Code.

section 7777 held unconstitutional—58 W. 597. The requirement that property taken be paid for irrespective of benefits conferred does not apply to condemnation for purposes of county road—163 Fed. 198; 146 U. S. 655.

Sec. 17. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of absconding debtors.

Cited: 2 W. 162; 21 W. 200.

Construed: 3 W. 136; 19 W. 347; 3 W. 135; 21 W. 195; 26 W. 213; 52 W. 313. Meaning of "debt." Does not cover obligation arising from tort—52 W. 316. Drawing check without funds to meet it—53 W. 464.

Construed: Holding imprisonment in contempt for refusing to pay amount ordered not prohibited.

Sec. 18. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 19. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 20. All persons charged with crime shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 21. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve in courts not of record, and for a verdict of nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving of the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto.

Cited: 13 W. 663; 15 W. 421; 30 W. 319; 58 W. 180.

Construed: 15 W. 443; 16 W. 382; 22 W. 131; 33 W. 537. Consent to waive jury may be either express or implied—39 W. 164; 39 W. 199. No right to jury on question of sanity under federal guarantee—97 Fed. 937. Number of jurors may be fewer than twelve—see *M. vs. D.*, 176 U. S. 536.

Sec. 22. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and

defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.

Cited: 54 W. 383.

Construed: 2 W. 125; 3 W. 114; 2 W. 371; 7 W. 257; 9 W. 204; 9 W. 336; 12 W. 297; 13 W. 486; 15 W. 15, 421; 16 W. 575; 17 W. 563; 18 W. 48; 19 W. 464; 22 W. 5; 23 W. 578; 27 W. 528; 29 W. 60; 30 W. 134; 32 W. 80; 35 W. 149; 39 W. 164; 41 W. 241. Right to speedy trial—49 W. 437. Act providing when property taken by burglary in one county is brought into another county the jurisdiction is in either county (Bal. Code, sec. 6791) held unconstitutional—55 W. 589. Right to demand copy of charge—56 W. 297; 58 W. 420. Charge must state material facts not conclusions of law—57 W. 247. Division of county into jury districts not violative of this section—58 W. 414.

Sec. 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Construed: 4 W. 131; 14 W. 539; 17 W. 613; 19 W. 208; 38 W. 627; 42 W. 237. State cannot urge unconstitutionality of laws as being ex post facto, where party elects to submit to burdens imposed on him thereby—49 W. 180. Term "ex post facto law" is confined to laws relating to criminal punishment—49 W. 181. Habitual criminal law not an ex post facto law—54 W. 166. Act changing method of selecting jurors in criminal cases not ex post facto in effect—58 W. 414.

Sec. 24. The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself or the state shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as author-

ing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

Sec. 25. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by information or by indictment as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. No grand jury shall be drawn or summoned in any county, except the superior judge thereof shall so order.

Sec. 27. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Sec. 28. No hereditary emoluments, privileges or powers shall be granted or conferred in this state.

Sec. 29. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 30. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 31. No standing army shall be kept up by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of its owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.

ARTICLE II—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative powers shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives, which shall be called the Legislature of the State of Washington.

Construed: Legislature may supplement constitutional power of cities to frame charters, authorize counties to employ deputies —13 W. 17; 11 W. 435. Legislative power defined—2 W. T. 3. Enrolled law regular on its face is conclusive of the regularity of

its passage—6 W. 453; 35 W. 132; 51 W. 631.

Sec. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than sixty-three nor more than ninety-nine members. The number of senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the house of representatives. The first legislature shall be composed of seventy members of the house of representatives and thirty-five senators.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and every ten years thereafter; and at the first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and house of representatives, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States army and navy in active service.

Sec. 4. Members of the house of representatives shall be elected in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at the time and in the manner provided by this constitution, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected.

Construed: 49 W. 72.

Sec. 5. The next election of the members of the house of representatives after the adoption of this constitution shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety, and thereafter members of the house of representatives shall be elected biennially, and their term of office shall be two years; and each election shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless otherwise changed by law.

Sec. 6. After the first election the senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory at the same time and in the same manner as members of the house of representatives are required to be elected, and no representative

district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-half of their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the senators chosen at the first election had by virtue of this constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year, and the senators elected in the even numbered districts shall go out of office at the end of the third year.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter in the district for which he is chosen.

Cited: 54 W. 463.

Sec. 8. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 9. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member, but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense.

Sec. 10. Each house shall elect its own officers, and when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor, the senate shall choose a temporary president. When presiding, the lieutenant-governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the senate.

Sec. 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting, without the consent of the other.

Sec. 12. The first legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1889. The second legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A. D. 1891, and sessions of the legislature will be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the governor, but the times of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the legislature. After the first legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.

Sec. 13. No member of the legislature, during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Sec. 14. No person, being a member of congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the legislature shall be elected to congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat; *Provided*, That officers of the militia of the state who receive no annual salary, legal officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible.

Sec. 15. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Sec. 16. Members of the legislature shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace; they shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

Sec. 17. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action or criminal prosecution whatever for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of the state shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington." And no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 19. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Cited: 49 W. 623; 54 W. 283; 55 W. 516.

Construed: 1 W. 204; 1 W. 307; 1 W. 314; 1 W. 387; 2 W. 495; 3 W. 275; 10 W. 149; 15 W. 11; 15 W. 480; 17 W. 450; 17 W. 634; 19 W. 398; 19 W. 443; 21 W. 386; 24 W. 250; 25 W. 120. Law cannot be amended by mere reference to section of a code—28 W. 321; 31 W. 192; 35 W. 166; 35 W. 341; 36 W. 537; 38 W. 312; 39 W. 185; 40 W. 403; 41 W. 1; 42 W. 193; 42 W. 491; 43 W. 664; 27 W. 659; 34 W. 193; 34 W. 81; 46 W. 597; 48 W. 71; 49 W. 619. The title need only be broad enough to point out the general purpose and scope of the act—50 W. 508. Title need not include details—50 W. 516; 55 W. 208; 56 W. 229; 55 W. 513 (holding Laws 1900, p. 174, sec. 4, void as an amendment to registration law); 57 W. 192.

Sec. 20. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended in the other.

Sec. 21. The yeas and nays of the members of either house shall be entered on the journal on the demand of one-sixth of the members present.

Sec. 22. No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the members voting for and against the same be entered on the journal of each house, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 23. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services five dollars for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Sec. 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

Sec. 25. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into, nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Cited: 4 W. 92; 54 W. 450.

Construed: Additional duties may carry extra compensation if specifically provided for—10 W. 486; 22 W. 307; 7 W. 450. Fees may be changed during term of office—0 W. 258; 9 W. 232; 21 W. 430; 22 W. 268; 47 W. 375; 48 W. 405.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suit may be brought against the state.

Sec. 27. In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Sec. 28. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any private or special law in the following cases:

1. For changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands shall have been or may be granted by congress.

3. For authorizing persons to keep ferries wholly within this state.

4. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors, or others under disability.

5. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time of collection thereof.

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

7. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

8. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

9. From giving effect to invalid deeds, wills or other instruments.

10. Releasing or extinguishing, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligation of any person or corporation to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.

11. Declaring any person of age, or authorizing any minor to sell, lease or encumber his or her property.

12. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid acts of any officer.

13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.

14. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

15. Providing for the management of common schools.

16. Authorizing the adoption of children.

17. For limitation of civil or criminal action.

18. Changing county lines, locating or changing county seats: *Provided*, This shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties.

Sec. 29. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety, the labor of convicts of this state shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 30. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of the state or any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy, but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury in giv-

ing such testimony—and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this state. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Sec. 31. No law, except appropriation bills, shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journals.

Cited: 25 W. 612; 55 W. 482.

Sec. 32. No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session, and under such rules as the legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition.

Sec. 34. There shall be established in the office of the secretary of state, a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration,

under such regulations as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 35. The legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories and other employment dangerous to life and deleterious to health; and fix pains and penalties for the enforcement of same.

Sec. 36. No bill shall be considered in either house unless the time for its introduction shall have been at least ten days before the final adjournment of the legislature, unless the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered upon the journal, or unless the same be at a special session.

Sec. 37. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or the section amended shall be set forth at full length.

Cited: 55 W. 517.

Construed: 32 W. 279; 29 W. 481; 40 W. 455; 9 W. 65; 14 W. 486; 26 W. 482; 32 W. 473; 32 W. 270; 41 W. 234; 50 W. 508; 51 W. 17. If the act is complete in itself, while it may supersede or limit the effect of others, it requires no reference to such other acts; but if merely amendatory of a former law and not an independent act, it could not stand alone without reference to a former law—50 W. 520.

Sec. 38. No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the scope or object of the bill.

Sec. 39. It shall not be lawful for any person holding public office in this state to accept or use a pass or to purchase transportation from any railroad or other corporation, other than as the same may be purchased by the general public, and the legislature may pass laws to enforce this provision.

ARTICLE III—THE EXECUTIVE.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and a commissioner of public

lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the legislature.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. The lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, and commissioner of public lands, shall hold their offices for four years, respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for the officers named in the first section of this article shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver the same to the speaker of the house of representatives at the first meeting of the house thereafter, who shall open, publish and declare the result thereof in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to such person, signed by the presiding officers of both houses; but if any two or more shall be highest and equal in votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses. Contested elections for such officers shall be decided by the legislature in such manner as shall be decided by law. The terms of all officers named in section one of this article shall commence on the second Monday in January after their election, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 5. The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the state upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 6. He shall communicate at every session by message to the legislature the condition of affairs of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient for their action.

Sec. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, in which shall be stated the purpose for which the legislature is convened.

Sec. 8. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military in the state except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The pardoning power shall be vested in the governor under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death, or disability of the governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor, and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor, the duties of governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected.

Amended at general election Nov., 1910. See Amendment 6.

Sec. 11. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted, and the reasons for the remission.

Sec. 12. Every act which shall have passed the legislature shall be, before it becomes a law, presented to the governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays

and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sunday excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless the governor within ten days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor. If any bill presented to the governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section or sections, item or items to which he objects and the reasons therefor and the section or sections, item or items, so objected to shall not take effect unless passed over the governor's objection as hereinbefore provided.

Cited: 55 W. 482.

Sec. 13. When, during a recess of the legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which vacancy no provision is made elsewhere in this constitution, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Sec. 14. The governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. All commissions shall issue in the name of the state, shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the state, and attested by the secretary of state.

Sec. 16. The lieutenant-governor shall be presiding officer of the state senate, and

shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 17. The secretary of state shall keep a record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all other matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 18. There shall be a seal of the state kept by the secretary of state for official purposes, which shall be called "The Seal of the State of Washington."

Sec. 19. The treasurer shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 20. The auditor shall be auditor of public accounts, and shall have such powers and perform such duties in connection therewith as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 21. The attorney general shall be the legal advisor of the state officers, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, which may be increased by the legislature, but shall never exceed thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 22. The superintendent of public instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dol-

lars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 23. The commissioner of public lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 24. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of public lands, and attorney general shall severally keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor shall reside.

Sec. 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this state, shall be eligible to hold any state office, and the state treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation of state officers shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the offices of lieutenant-governor, auditor, and commissioner of public lands.

Cited: 6 W. 497; 47 W. 375, 610; 54 W. 456; 51 W. 587.

ARTICLE IV—THE JUDICIARY.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, superior courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the legislature may provide.

Cited: 7 W. 87; 23 W. 66; 23 W. 702; 3 W. 609; 7 W. 223; 10 W. 20; 19 W. 306; 20 W. 53.

Construed: 51 W. 632.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of causes, all decisions of the court shall be given in writing, and the grounds of the de-

cision shall be stated. The legislature may increase the number of judges of the supreme court from time to time, and may provide for separate departments of said court.

May be temporarily increased—20 W. 835.
See Session Laws 1901, p. 344.
Superior judge need not be resident of county in which court is held—49 W. 635.
Competent for legislature to increase number of judges of supreme court to nine and create two departments. (Laws 1909, pp. 33 to 37)—53 W. 553, 554.

Sec. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, at the general state election at the times and places at which state officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this constitution, and the judges elected thereat shall be classified, by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for a term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of state, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in case there shall be two judges having in like manner the same short term, the other judges of the supreme court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice. In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judge having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms of judges elected shall be six years from and after the second Monday in January next succeeding their election. If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at the next succeeding gen-

eral election, and the judge so elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon as the state shall have been admitted into the Union, and continue for the term herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions of the supreme court shall be held at the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus and quo warranto and mandamus as to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions and proceedings, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of money or personal property when the original amount in controversy, or the value of the property, does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars ($200), unless the action involves the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, toll, municipal fine, or the validity of a statute. The supreme court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari, and all other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisory jurisdiction. Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme court, or before any superior court of the state, or any judge thereof.

Cited: 2 W. 160; 10 W. 226; 18 W. 693; 49 W. 502, 505; 51 W. 310; 54 W. 152.

Construed: Amount in controversy—43 W. 67; 1 W. 365; 6 W. 166; 3 W. 77; 9 W. 637; 29 W. 94; 13 W. 169; 8 W. 271; 15 W. 668; 21 W. 604; 10 W. 255; 22 W. 631; 28 W. 705; 20 W. 197; 28 W. 474; 28 W. 179; 5 W. 769; 5 W. 383; 4 W. 382; 16 W. 30; 20 W. 97; 21 W. 21; 17 W. 4; 32 W. 450; 41 W. 150; 41 W. 357; 35 W. 148; but see 35 W. 282 in mandamus, prohibition and certiorari; 40 W. 474; 40 W. 682; 37 W. 588; 15 W. 668; 24 W. 540; 23 W. 700; 28 W. 1; 21 W. 108; 9 W. 369. In equity

21 W. 21. Liability of stockholder—36 W. 296. Construction of statute—41 W. 44; 44 W. 256; 41 W. 150; 17 W. 606; 36 W. 60. Ordinance—37 W. 509. In habeas corpus—1 W. 382; 7 W. 237. Generally—41 W. 357; 16 W. 682; 32 W. 508; 26 W. 278; 10 W. 284; 20 W. 403; 32 W. 50; 41 W. 638; 12 W. 530; 10 W. 160; 2 W. 175; 6 W. 496; 19 W. 8; 3 W. 57; 3 W. 600; 26 W. 555; 30 W. 219; 31 W. 638; 32 W. 50; 32 W. 450; 32 W. 508; 37 W. 228; 37 W. 509.

Sec. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of this state a superior court for which at least one judge shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the general state election: *Provided*, that until otherwise directed by the legislature one judge only shall be elected for the counties of Spokane and Stevens, one judge for the county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln, Okanogan, Douglas, and Adams; one judge for the counties of Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin; one judge for the counties of Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat; one judge for the counties of Clarke, Skamania, Pacific, Cowlitz, and Wahkiakum; one judge for the counties of Thurston, Chehalis, Mason, and Lewis; one judge for the county of Pierce; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan, and Clallam; and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit, and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be more than one superior judge, there may be as many sessions of the superior court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the governor shall direct a superior judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the superior court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein, or assigned to duty therein by the governor, and the business of the court shall be so distributed and assigned by law, or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of court, as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, or-

ders, and proceedings of any session of the superior court held by any one or more of the judges of said court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court presided at such session. The first superior judges elected under this constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of all superior judges in this state shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of judges of the superior court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of judges of the superior court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

There is now one judge for Whitman, one for Walla Walla, one for Columbia, Garfield and Asotin, one for Lincoln, one for Adams, Franklin, and Benton, one for Stevens, one for Ferry and Okanogan, one for Douglas and Grant, one for Chelan, one for Kittitas, one for Yakima, one for Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, one for Clarke, one for Klickitat and Skamania, one for Lewis and Pacific, one for Chehalis, one for Thurston and Mason, one for Kitsap, one for Jefferson, Clallam and Island, one for Snohomish, one for Skagit and San Juan, two for Whatcom, four for Spokane, four for Pierce and seven for King.

42 W. 17; 29 W. 351; 199 U. S. 112.

Legislature may group counties and abolish districts—15 W. 403. See 4 W. 715; 20 W. 221; 19 W. 20. Legislature cannot divide counties into separate judicial districts (invalidating Laws 1909, p. 82)—54 W. 378.

Sec. 6. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases of law which involve the title or possession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, and in all other

cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to a felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law; of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriage; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justice's and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the state. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Injunctions and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

Cited: 43 W. 15; 48 W. 405; 47 W. 484. Confers power of naturalization upon state courts and does not conflict with federal constitution—60 W. 665; 57 W. 628; 58 W. 180.

Construed: 16 W. 116; 16 W. 354; 16 W. 361; 21 W. 162; 3 W. 62; 12 W. 439; 24 W. 547; 27 W. 182; 31 W. 13; 31 W. 292; 33 W. 172; 37 W. 260; 43 W. 229; 109 U. S. 112; 2 W. 1; 2 W. 543; 2 W. 602; 3 W. 92; 3 W. 57; 13 W. 48; 10 W. 111; 16 W. 353; 16 W. 358; 14 W. 262; 14 W. 604; 15 W. 568; 32 W. 50; 33 W. 106. Court commissioners, powers of territorial court at chambers—27 W. 78. But see 44 W. 515, holding court commissioner has no power to impose sentence. Justice courts—2 W. 1; 3 W. 92; 31 W. 305. Invalidating Laws 1909, p. 82, providing for

division of counties into separate judicial districts—54 W. 373. Act done in chambers has all the force of act done on bench—55 W. 42.

Sec. 7. The judge of any superior court may hold a superior court in any county at the request of the judge of the superior court thereof, and upon the request of the governor it shall be his duty to do so. A case in the superior court may be tried by a judge *pro tempore*, who must be a member of the bar, agreed upon in writing by the parties litigant, or their attorneys of record, approved by the court, and sworn to try the case.

Sec. 8. Any judicial officer who shall absent himself from the state for more than sixty consecutive days shall be deemed to have forfeited his office: *Provided*, That in cases of extreme necessity the governor may extend the leave of absence such time as the necessity therefor shall exist.

Sec. 9. Any judge of any court of record, the attorney general, or any prosecuting attorney may be removed from office by joint resolution of the legislature, in which three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution. But no removal shall be made unless the officer complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him as the ground of removal, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses, and on the question of removal the ayes and nays shall also be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10. The legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law the powers, duties and jurisdiction of justices of the peace: *Provided*, That such jurisdiction granted by the legislature shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of superior courts or other courts of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police

justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants the justices of the peace shall receive such salary as may be provided by law, and shall receive no fees for their own use.

Cited: 2 W. 1; 4 W. 91; 15 W. 17; 31 W. 305; 41 W. 45; 15 W. 49; 25 W. 267; 54 W. 455; 58 W. 27.

Construed: Trenching of justices of the peace on jurisdiction of superior courts—57 W. 623.

Sec. 11. The supreme court and the superior courts shall be courts of record, and the legislature shall have power to provide that any of the courts of this state, excepting justices of the peace, shall be courts of record.

Cited: 58 W. 27.

Sec. 12. The legislature shall prescribe by law the jurisdiction and powers of any of the inferior courts which may be established in pursuance of this constitution.

Sec. 13. No judicial officer, except court commissioners and unsalaried justices of the peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. The judges of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall, severally, at stated times during their continuance in office, receive for their services the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the state. One-half of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the state, and the other one-half by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the counties shall be apportioned between or among them according to the assessed value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment next preceding the time for which such salary is to be paid.

Cited: 47 W. 375; 54 W. 456.

Sec. 14. Each of the judges of the supreme court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars ($4,000); each of the superior court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000), which said salary shall be payable quarterly. The legislature may increase the salaries of the judges herein provided.

Sec. 15. The judges of the supreme court and the judges of the superior court shall be ineligible to any other office or public employment than a judicial office or employment during the term for which they shall have been elected.

Sec. 16. Judges shall not charge juries with respect to matters of fact, nor comment thereon, but shall declare the law.

Generally: 3 W. 42; 3 W. 241; 4 W. 445; 5 W. 125; 6 W. 487; 7 W. 256; 7 W. 341; 7 W. 343; 9 W. 333; 13 W. 663; 15 W. 183; 20 W. 236; 23 W. 659; 26 W. 260; 32 W. 66; 35 W. 560; 30 W. 366; 39 W. 202; 41 W. 647; 47 W. 46; 49 W. 27; 97 Pac. 747; 49 W. 38; 53 W. 261; 58 W. 529.

Sec. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court or judge of a superior court unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this state or of Territory of Washington.

Sec. 18. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a reporter for the decisions of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure. He shall receive such annual salary as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. No judge of a court of record shall practice law in any court of this state during his continuance in office.

Sec. 20. Every cause submitted to a judge of a superior court for his decision shall be decided by him within ninety days from the submission thereof: *Provided*, That if, within said period of ninety days, a rehearing shall have been ordered, then the period within which he is to decide shall commence at the time the cause is submitted upon such a rehearing.

Sec. 21. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of opinions of

the supreme court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 22. The judges of the supreme court shall appoint a clerk of that court, who shall be removable at their pleasure, but the legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the supreme court and prescribe the term of his office. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive such compensation, by salary only, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 23. There may be appointed in each county, by the judge of the superior court having jurisdiction therein, one or more court commissioners, not exceeding three in number, who shall have authority to perform like duties as a judge of the superior court at chambers, subject to revision by such judge, to take depositions and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law.

Cited: 44 W. 616; 13 W. 15.

Construed: 27 W. 78; 44 W. 615; 49 W. 317.

Sec. 24. The judges of the superior courts shall, from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the superior courts.

Sec. 25. Superior judges shall, on or before the first day of November in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January in each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may believe to exist.

Sec. 26. The county clerk shall be, by virtue of his office, clerk of the superior court.

Sec. 27. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Washington," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in its name and by its authority.

Sec. 28. Every judge of the supreme court and every judge of the superior court

shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

ARTICLE V—IMPEACHMENT.

Section 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachment shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor or lieutenant-governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Sec. 2. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except judges and justices of courts not of record, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 3. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Construed: 6 W. 408. Not entitled to hearing—8 W. 412. Removable at pleasure of appointing power—19 W. 330. Recall provision in city charter—56 W. 234.

ARTICLE VI—ELECTIONS AND ELECTIVE RIGHTS.

Section 1. All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived

in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote: *Provided*, That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: *Provided further*, That all male persons who at the time of the adoption of this constitution are qualified electors of the territory shall be electors.

Amended at general election November, 1910. See Amendment 5.

Sec. 2. The legislature may provide that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any school election on account of sex.

Sec. 3. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crime, unless restored to their civil rights, are excluded from the elective franchise.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense at any poor-house or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state or of the United States, or of the high seas.

Cited: 13 W. 362; 51 W. 556.

Sec. 5. Voters shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom. No elector shall be required to do military duty on the day of any election except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 6. All elections shall be by ballot. The legislature shall provide for such method of voting as will secure to every elector absolute secrecy in preparing and depositing his ballot.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall enact a registration law, and shall require compliance with such law before any elector shall be

allowed to vote: *Provided*, That this provision is not compulsory upon the legislature, except as to cities and towns having a population of over five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the legislature may or may not require registration as a prerequisite to the right to vote, and the same system of registration need not be adopted for both classes.

Sec. 8. The first election of county and district officers, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1880, and thereafter all elections for such offices shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first election of all state officers not otherwise provided for in this constitution, after the election held for the adoption of this constitution, shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1882, and the elections for such state offices shall be every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

Cited: 4 W. 715; 5 W. 548; 5 W. 461; 9 W. 532; 16 W. 573.

Construed: 53 W. 552.

ARTICLE VII—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. All property in the state not exempt under the laws of the United States, or under this constitution, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each fiscal year. And for the purpose of paying the state debt, if there be any, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

(Amended to exempt $300 worth of personal property of the head of a family. See amendment No. 3.)

Construed: 3 W. 304; 3 W. 296; 17 W. 112; 18 W. 252; 20 W. 674; 21 W. 54; 21

W. 554; 25 W. 54; 28 W. 100; 29 W. 163; 30 W. 445; 45 W. 639. A leasehold interest in tide lands, under lease from the state is subject to taxation—44 W. 465. Inheritance tax constitutional—30 W. 439. License tax valid—23 W. 70. Franchises—21 W. 49. Migratory stock—35 W. 26. Ad valorem fees on estates is a tax—39 W. 177. No class of property can be exempted by legislature (invalidating Laws 1907, p. 69, sec. 1)—50 W. 173. Special assessment in proportion to surface area—58 W. 535.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the state, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulations by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property: *Provided*, That a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the property of the United States and of the state, counties, school districts, and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the legislature may be general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation.

Cited: 5 W. 146.

Construed: Exemptions strictly construed—14 W. 264; 17 W. 111. What taxable—20 W. 150; 20 W. 675; 8 W. 548; 18 W. 250; 18 W. 271. Uniformity—21 W. 99; 28 W. 250; 17 W. 450; 7 W. 101. Uniformity not violated by state aid road law—57 W. 617. How collected—6 W. 250. Invalidating Laws 1907, p. 69, sec. 1—50 W. 173, 177. Property taken over by municipal corporation under statute that vests title cannot be sold to satisfy tax—52 W. 452. See 30 W. 439; 35 W. 576; 37 W. 14; 39 W. 177. Generally—21 W. 554; 28 W. 258; 30 W. 445; 30 W. 446; 35 W. 583; 44 W. 66; 44 W. 468; 48 W. 482.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods as are provided

for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

Sec. 4. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the state shall be a party.

Sec. 5. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

11 W. 591; 14 W. 376; 17 W. 135; 25 W. 546; 28 W. 38; 30 W. 439; 31 W. 141; 36 W. 440; 45 W. 639; 50 W. 256.

Sec. 6. All taxes levied and collected for state purposes shall be paid in money only into the state treasury.

Sec. 7. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 8. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislature may provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 9. The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages with the power to make local improvements by special assessment, or by special taxation of property benefited. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

ARTICLE VIII—STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 1. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000), and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be ap-

plied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the state in war, but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised and no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 3. Except the debts specified in sections one and two of this article, no debt shall hereafter be contracted by, or on behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein, which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and all moneys raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created, and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one be published therein, throughout the state, for three months next preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

Cited: 1 W. 301; 26 W. 583; 40 W. 74. See 35 W. 503. Generally—9 W. 425; 12 W. 542; 36 W. 514.

Sec. 4. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years from the first day of May next after the passage of such appropriation act, and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied, and it

shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Cited: 51 W. 556, 689.

Construed: Amount need not be specified—19 W. 657. Authorization sufficient—7 W. 191. Special funds—3 W. 125; 13 W. 323.

Sec. 5. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company, or corporation.

Sec. 6. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation shall for any purpose become indebted in any manner to an amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable property in such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, without the assent of three-fifths of the voters therein voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor in cases requiring such assent shall the total indebtedness at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall be taken from the last assessment for city purposes: *Provided*, That no part of the indebtedness allowed in this section shall be incurred for any purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other municipal purposes: *Provided further*, That any city or town with such assent may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount, but not exceeding five per centum additional, for supplying such city or town with water, artificial light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water, light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

21 W. 208; 1 W. 318; 1 W. 297; 2 W. 676; 4 W. 209; 5 W. 542; 13 W. 636; 14 W. 8; 14 W. 59; 14 W. 100; 19 W. 447; 20 W. 237; 8 W. 396; 25 W. 578; 42 W. 653. Cities may go five per cent. for special in addition to five per cent. general—1 W. 297. No limit on necessary expenses—13 W. 518; 30 W. 608; 16 W. 508; 20 W. 272. Water debt not a part—2 W. 607;

12 W. 524. Does not apply to local assessments—25 W. 300; but applies to street improvements by city—17 W. 315. Nor to irrigation districts—4 W. 147. Valuation be at time debt incurred—5 W. 452; 5 W. 406; 6 W. 427. Lake Washington canal a county purpose—15 W. 9. See 43 W. 61. Repayment not debt—16 W. 307. Validation—12 W. 369. Cash and uncollected and delinquent taxes are assets in fixing limit of amount—14 W. 59; 19 W. 447. Benefits of county road may be offset to damages—37 W. 14. Assessing means listing by assessor—42 W. 290; 43 W. 76; 45 W. 524; 49 W. 73. Transfer of general funds to a special fund is not the incurring of an indebtedness—49 W. 529. The excess only of the indebtedness requires ratification—55 W. 400.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, company, or corporation, except for the necessary support of the poor and infirm, or become directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in or bonds of any association, company, or corporation.

Cited: 5 W. 146; 7 W. 271; 16 W. 574; 18 W. 624.

Construed: 20 W. 525; 30 W. 449; 37 W. 14. Does not apply to state or United States—27 W. 16. Does not give power to county to issue bonds in aid of federal government for purpose of completing ship canal—45 W. 523. Issuance of funding bonds to be paid by property in annexed territory held valid—55 W. 399.

ARTICLE IX—EDUCATION.

Section 1. It is the paramount duty of the state to make ample provision for the education of all children residing within its borders, without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste, or sex.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools, and such high schools, normal schools, and technical

schools as may hereafter be established, but the entire revenue derived from the common school fund, and the state tax for common schools, shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

Cited: 6 W. 121.

Construed: School districts are municipal corporations—5 W. 142; 7 W. 271; 40 W. 95; 16 W. 576; 17 W. 139; 29 W. 505. Defining "common school"—51 W. 501 (invalidating Laws 1907, p. 186, sec. 4.)

Sec. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and irredeemible. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to-wit: Appropriations and donations by the state to this fund; donations and bequests by individuals to the state or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the state by escheat and forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the state when the purpose of the grant is not specified, or is uncertain; funds accumulated in the treasury of the state for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals, and other property from school and state lands, other than those granted for specific purposes; all moneys received from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and state lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental recovered from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the state, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of the state into the Union as approved by section 13 of the act of congress enabling the admission of the state into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property, which have been and hereafter may be, granted to the state for the support of common schools. The legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said fund, together with all rentals and other revenue derived there-

from, and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund, shall be exclusively applied to the current use of the common schools.

Cited: 40 W. 105; 17 W. 139.

Construed: Proceeds from normal school lands can be used only for investment—31 W. 132. Defining "common school"—61 W. 501.

Sec. 4. All schools maintained or supported wholly or in part by the public funds shall be forever free from sectarian control or influence.

Sec. 5. All losses to the permanent common school or any other state educational fund, which shall be occasioned by defalcation, mismanagement, or fraud of the agents or officers controlling or managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state in favor of the particular fund sustaining such loss, upon which not less than 6 per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized and limited elsewhere in this constitution.

ARTICLE X—MILITIA.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years, except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or by the laws of this state, shall be liable to military duty.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for organizing and disciplining the militia in such manner as it may deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time direct, and shall be commissioned by the governor. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of the soldiers'

home for honorably discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines, and members of the state militia disabled while in the line of duty, and who are *bona fide* citizens of the state.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall provide by law for the protection and safe keeping of the public arms.

Sec. 5. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 6. No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, Such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XI — COUNTY, CITY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. The several counties of the Territory of Washington, existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, are hereby recognized as legal subdivisions of this state.

Sec. 2. No county seat shall be removed unless three-fifths of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, shall vote in favor of such removal, and three-fifths of all votes cast on the proposition shall be required to relocate a county seat. A proposition of removal shall not be submitted in the same county more than once in four years.

Cited: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583; 49 W. 74.
Construed: Elections—8 W. 45; 12 W. 428. Superior court has no jurisdiction of action which seeks to enjoin removal of county seat—8 W. 60.

Sec. 3. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than four thousand (4,000), nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than two thousand (2,000). There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a

majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition therefor, and then only under such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general law applicable to the whole state. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken: *Provided*, That in such accounting neither county shall be charged with any debt or liability then existing, incurred in the purchase of any county property or in the purchase or construction of any county buildings then in use or under construction, which shall fall within and be retained by the county: *Provided further*, That this shall not be construed to affect the rights of creditors.

Cited: 24 W. 549.

Construed: 47 W. 466; 54 W. 378 (invalidating Laws 1900, p. 82, providing for division of counties into separate judicial district).

Sec. 4. The legislature shall establish a system of county government which shall be uniform throughout the state, and by general laws shall provide for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the qualified electors of such county voting at a general election shall so determine, and whenever a county shall adopt township organization, the assessment and collection of revenue shall be made, and the business of such county, and the local affairs of the several townships therein, shall be managed and transacted in the manner prescribed by such general law.

Cited: 94 Pac. 897.

Construed: 49 W. 75; 54 W. 383; 58 W. 496, 497.

Sec. 5. The legislature, by general and uniform laws, shall provide for the election in the several counties of boards of county commissioners, sheriffs, county clerks, treasurers, prosecuting attorneys, and other county, township, or precinct and district officers, as public convenience may require.

and shall prescribe their duties and fix their terms of office. It shall regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the counties by population. And it shall provide for the strict accountability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to them, or officially come into their possession.

Cited: 5 W. 461; 6 W. 163; 16 W. 573; 54 W. 153, 456.

Construed: Deputies may be appointed—11 W. 435. County commissioners shall classify counties—26 W. 264. Generally—7 W. 114; 9 W. 377; 9 W. 530; 24 W. 426; 24 W. 594; 37 W. 428; 14 W. 119; 24 W. 554; 28 W. 498; 46 W. 273; 46 Fed. 392; 53 W. 552.

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners in each county shall fill all vacancies occurring in any county, township, precinct, or road district office of such county by appointment, and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession.

This does not apply to holding by appointment—6 W. 161; 12 W. 50; 24 W. 426. Second term incumbent may hold over upon refusal of his successor to qualify—53 W. 551.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall fix the compensation by salaries of all county officers, and of constables in cities having a population of 5,000 and upward; except that public administrators, surveyors and coroners may or may not be salaried officers. The salary of any county, city, town, or municipal officer shall not be increased or diminished after his election, or during his term of office; nor shall the term of any such officer be extended beyond the period for which he is elected or appointed.

Cited: 6 W. 258; 21 W. 84; 24 W. 429; 25 W. 265; 54 W. 455, 456.

Construed: As to salaries—4 W. 707; 9 W. 229; 13 W. 201; 14 W. 255; 14 W. 282; 19 W. 396; 22 W. 267; 35 W. 168. Term of office may extend beyond two years—24 W. 426. Changing title of county official does not give right to change salary—48 W. 461.

Generally: 11 W. 437; 13 W. 703; 25 W. 84; 47 W. 375.

Sec. 9. No county, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

Sec. 10. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization, and classification, in proportion to population, of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended, or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election shall so determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabitants or more, shall be permitted to frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be had, at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city, fifteen freeholders thereof, who shall have been residents of said city for a period of at least two years preceding their election, and qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such quali-

fied electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city and shall become the organic law thereof and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published in said city for at least thirty days prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be had upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of election, in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and except as herein provided shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter may be amended by proposals therefor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission published as above specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter amendment thereto, any alternate article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

Cited: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 304; 25 W. 585; 48 W. 630; 51 W. 178.

Construed: 1 W. 301; 2 W. 139; 2 W. 144; 2 W. 585; 3 W. 9; 3 W. 11; 4 W. 29; 4 W. 86; 4 W. 136; 4 W. 774; 4 W. 775; 6 W. 146; 6 W. 251; 7 W. 231; 8 W. 279; 13 W. 18; 13 W. 19; 13 W. 22; 14 W. 293; 14 W. 606; 14 W. 607; 16 W. 386; 16 W. 388; 19 W. 41; 25 W. 305; 25 W. 307; 26 W. 504; 28 W. 721; 35 W. 580; 12 W. 17; 50 W. 156; 55 W. 239; 58 W. 473. "Legislative authority of the city" means the mayor and city council—50 W. 161, 162. City of 20,000 may adopt initiative and referendum—53 W. 435. Authority for recall provision in city charter—56 W. 230. Regarding local self government—58 W. 468.

Sec. 11. Any county, city, town, or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary, and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws.

Cited: 16 W. 573; 26 W. 275; 28 W. 272.

Construed: 19 W. 41; 16 W. 582, Legislative act supersedes ordinance—14 W. 288 (recent case automobiles in Bellingham). See saloon case from Chehalis county—58 W. 497. Restriction of solicitation by hack drivers in railroad stations—50 W. 430. Health regulations—55 W. 219. Grading license fees—55 W. 289.

Sec. 12. The legislature shall have no power to impose taxes upon counties, cities, towns, or other municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for county, city, town, or other municipal purposes, but may by general laws vest in the corporate authorities thereof the power to assess and collect taxes for such purposes.

Cited: 2 W. 586; 15 W. 317; 26 W. 276; 28 W. 45.

See 42 W. 17; 22 W. 570; 6 W. 365; 6 W. 250; 35 W. 576; 37 W. 14; 42 W. 17; 44 W. 351; 51 W. 17.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the mode provided by law for the levy and collection of taxes.

Sec. 14. The making of profit out of county, city, town, or other public money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer having the possession or control thereof, shall be a felony, and shall be prosecuted and punished as prescribed by law.

Sec. 15. All moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, coming into the hands of any officer thereof, shall immediately be deposited with the treasurer, or other legal depositary, to the credit of such city, town, or other corporation respectively, for the benefit of the funds to which they belong.

ARTICLE XII—CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts. All laws relating to corporations may be altered, amended, or repealed by the legislature at any time, and all corporations doing business in this state may, as to such business, be regulated, limited, or restrained by law.

24 W. 58; 51 W. 390.

Sec. 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges under which an actual and *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place, and business been commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall not extend any franchise or charter, nor permit the forfeiture of any franchise or charter of any corporation now existing or which shall hereafter exist under the laws of this state.

Sec. 4. Each stockholder in all incorporated companies, except corporations organized for banking or insurance purposes, shall be liable for the debts of the corporation to the amount of his unpaid stock, and no more, and one or more stockholders may be joined as parties defendant in suits to recover upon this liability.

Sec. 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to *bona fide* subscribers therefor; or their assignees; nor shall any corporation issue any bonds or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased,

except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the increase of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given in such manner as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

Sec. 7. No corporation organized outside the limits of this state shall be allowed to transact business within the state on more favorable conditions than are prescribed by law to similar corporations organized under the laws of this state.

Cited: 18 W. 454; 51 W. 621.

Construed: 35 W. 338; 43 W. 375; 46 W. 493. Must comply with the law governing the business designated in the articles of incorporation, even though the corporation disavows doing any such business —47 W. 110.

Sec. 8. No corporation shall lease or alienate any franchise, so as to release the franchise, or property held thereunder, from the liabilities of the lessor, or grantor, lessee, or grantee, contracted or incurred in the operation, use, or enjoyment of such franchise or any of its privileges.

Sec. 9. The state shall not in any manner loan its credit, nor shall it subscribe to, or be interested in, the stock of any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals.

Cited: 32 W. 595. Legislature has exclusive right to determine under what circumstances and to what extent power of eminent domain may be exercised—37 W. 430.

Sec. 11. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money anything but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of

any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such corporation or association accruing while they remain such stockholders, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Cited: 21 W. 613.

Construed: Stockholder's liability—13 W. 676; 19 W. 233; 24 W. 378; 36 W. 253; 80 Fed. 54. Liable only while stockholder—21 W. 223. State aid road law—57 W. 617. Generally: 36 W. 253; 35 W. 151; 36 W. 266; 76 Fed. 389.

Sec. 12. Any president, director, manager, cashier, or other officer of any banking institution who shall receive or assent to the reception of deposits after he shall have knowledge of the fact that such banking institution is insolvent or in failing circumstances shall be individually responsible for such deposits so received.

Sec. 13. All railroad, canal, and other transportation companies are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, under the laws of the state, shall have the right to connect at the state line with railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road, whether the same be now constructed or may hereafter be constructed, to intersect, cross, or connect with any other railroad, and when such railroads are of the same or similar gauge they shall, at all crossings and at all points where a railroad shall begin or terminate at or near any other railroad, form proper connections, so that the cars of any such railroad companies may be speedily transferred from one railroad to another. All railroad companies shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 14. No railroad company or other common carrier shall combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that

leaves port or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

But two competing roads may combine to build and operate a third road—51 W. 359 (Portland and Seattle R. R. case).

Sec. 15. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, or in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within the state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

Sec. 16. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad corporation owning a competing line.

Construed: 51 W. 349.

Sec. 17. The rolling stock and other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to taxation and to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and such property shall not be exempted from execution and sale.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuses, and to prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other common carriers in the state, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties. A railroad and transportation commission may be estab-

lished and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

Powers of R. R. commission—52 W. 35.

Sec. 19. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph and telephone within this state, and said companies shall receive and transmit each other's messages without delay or discrimination, and all such companies are hereby declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control. Railroad corporations organized or doing business in this state shall allow telegraph and telephone corporations and companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines on and along the rights-of-way of such railroads and railroad companies, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any telegraph corporation or company any facilities, privileges, or rates for transportation of men or material, or for repairing their lines, not allowed to all telegraph companies. The right of eminent domain is hereby extended to all telegraph and telephone companies. The legislature shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give effect to this section.

Sec. 20. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passes at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this state. The legislature shall pass laws to carry this provision into effect.

Sec. 21. Railroad companies now or hereafter organized or doing business in this state, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this state, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges, or rates for transportation of men or materials or

property carried by them, or for doing the business of such express companies, not allowed to all express companies.

Sec. 22. Monopolies and trusts shall never be allowed in this state, and no incorporated company, copartnership, or association of persons in this state shall directly or indirectly combine or make any contract with any other incorporated company, foreign or domestic, through their stockholders, or the trustees or assignees of such stockholders, or with any copartnership or association of persons, or in any manner whatever, for the purpose of fixing the price or limiting the production or regulating the transportation of any product or commodity. The legislature shall pass laws for the enforcement of this section by adequate penalties, and in case of incorporated companies, if necessary for that purpose, may declare a forfeiture of their charter.

Generally: 32 W. 218; 35 W. 593; 23 W. 320; 35 W. 515; 51 W. 349.

Consolidation of street railways is valid 23 W. 1.

ARTICLE XIII—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. Educational, reformatory, and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth, for the insane and idiotic, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the state, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The regents, trustees, or commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor, the question shall be taken by the ayes and nays, and entered upon the journal.

ARTICLE XIV—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. The legislature shall have no power to change or to locate the seat of government of this state; but the question

of the permanent location of the seat of government of the state shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the territory, at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution. A majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the state; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at said first election, the legislature shall, at its first regular session after the adoption of this constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the state, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state at the next ensuing general election: *Provided*, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall remain at the city of Olympia.

19 W. 337; 25 W. 583; 49 W. 74; 55 W. 287 (citing 14th amendment to U. S. constitution).

Sec. 2. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the legislature.

Cited: 25 W. 583; 49 W. 74; 54 W. 383.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds, except to keep the territorial capitol buildings and grounds in repair, and for making all necessary addi-

tions thereto, until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, and the public buildings are erected at the permanent capitol in pursuance of law.

ARTICLE XV—HARBORS AND TIDE WATERS.

Section 1. The legislature shall provide for the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to locate and establish harbor lines in the navigable waters of all harbors, estuaries, bays, and inlets of this state, wherever such navigable waters lie within or in front of the corporate limits of any city or within one mile thereof upon either side. The state shall never give, sell, or lease to any private person, corporation, or association any rights whatever in the waters beyond such harbor lines, nor shall any of the area lying between any harbor line and the line of ordinary high tide, and within not less than fifty feet nor more than 600 feet of such harbor line (as the commissioners shall determine) be sold or granted by the state, nor its right to control the same relinquished, but such area shall be forever reserved for landings, wharves, streets, and other conveniences of navigation and commerce.

Cited: 7 W. 120; 7 W. 152.

Construed: 1 W. 301. Improvement by individual—2 W. 98. "City"—4 W. 6. Lines once established cannot be changed—13 W. 65. "Navigation and commerce"—19 W. 44; 53 W. 219, 220; 54 W. 533, 539.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks, and other structures upon the areas mentioned in section 1 of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, or the legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such area, wharves, docks, and other structures.

Cited: 2 W. 260; 1 W. 46; 13 W. 68.

Construed: 19 W. 47; 54 W. 533, 539.

Sec. 3. Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over inter-

vening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.

Cited: 4 W. 10; 11 W. 231.

See 6 W. 332; 6 W. 379; 7 W. 150; 10 W. 458; 19 W. 428; 13 W. 67; 17 W. 658; 53 W. 220; 56 W. 660.

ARTICLE XVI—SCHOOL AND GRANTED LANDS.

Section 1. All the public lands granted to the state are held in trust for all the people, and none of such lands, nor any estate or interest therein, shall ever be disposed of unless the full market value of the estate or interest disposed of, to be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law, be paid or safely secured to the state; nor shall any lands which the state holds by grant from the United States (in any case in which the manner of disposal and minimum price are so prescribed) be disposed of except in the manner and for at least the price prescribed in the grant thereof, without the consent of the United States.

Cited: 51 W. 613.

Title to school lands cannot be acquired by adverse possession. Bal. Code 4807 repugnant to state constitution—51 W. 55.

Sec. 2. None of the lands granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold otherwise than at public auction to the highest bidder. The value thereof, less the improvements, shall, before the sale, be appraised by a board of appraisers, to be provided by law, the terms of payment also to be prescribed by law, and no sale shall be valid unless the sum bid be equal to the appraised value of said land. In estimating the value of said lands for disposal, the value of the improvements thereon shall be excluded: *Provided*, That the sale of all school and university land heretofore made by the commissioners of any county or the university commissioners, when the purchase price has been paid in good faith, may be confirmed by the legislature.

Cited: 57 W. 613.

Construed: 51 W. 55. As to provisos see 7 W. 215.

Sec. 3. No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the state for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1895, and not more than one-half prior to January 1, 1905: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent the state from selling the timber or stone off of any of the state lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law: *And provided further*, That no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or secured to the state.

Sec. 4. No more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of any granted lands of the state shall be offered for sale in one parcel, and all lands within the limits of any incorporated city, or within two miles of the boundary of any incorporated city, where the valuation of such lands shall be found by appraisement to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) per acre, shall, before the same be sold, be platted into lots and blocks of not more than five acres in a block, and not more than one block shall be offered for sale in one parcel.

Sec. 5. None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, or municipal bonds.

ARTICLE XVII—TIDE LANDS.

Section 1. The State of Washington asserts its ownership to the beds and shores of all navigable waters in the state up to and including the line of ordinary high tide, in waters where the tide ebbs and flows, and up to and including the line of ordinary high water within the banks of all navigable rivers and lakes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to debar any person from asserting his claim to vested rights in the courts of the state.

Cited: 11 W. 232; 18 W. 499; 54 W. 91. See 2 W. 530; 5 W. 156; 24 W. 493; 24 W. 636; 40 W. 359. Navigable water—40 W. 414; 42 W. 43.

Construed: 2 W. 245; 24 W. 499; 40 W. 373; 153 U. S. 284; 49 W. 68, 131.

Sec. 2. The State of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all lands lying beyond the line of ordinary high water, and all tidelands, shorelands, swamp, and overflowed lands patented or patented by the United States: *Provided*, The same shall not impeached for fraud.

ARTICLE XVIII—STATE SEAL.

Section 1. The seal of the State of Washington shall be a seal encircled with the words: "The seal of the State of Washington," with the vignette of Gen. George Washington as the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figures "1889."

ARTICLE XIX—EXEMPTIONS.

Section 1. The legislature shall protect by law from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families.

ARTICLE XX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Section 1. There shall be established by law a state board of health and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the legislature may direct.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the sale of drugs and medicines.

ARTICLE XXI—WATER AND WATER RIGHTS.

Section 1. The use of the waters of the state for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes shall be deemed a public use.

ARTICLE XXII—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district,

and be entitled to three senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams and Franklin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Klickitat and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clarke shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Cowlitz shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Chehalis shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators; the county of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators; the counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Jefferson, Clallam, and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one senator; the counties of Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whatcom shall consti-

tute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner: The county of Adams shall have one representative; the county of Asotin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clarke shall have three representatives; the county of Clallam shall have one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowlitz shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Island shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county of Klickitat shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have one representative; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pacific shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of San Juan shall have one representative; the county of Skamania shall have one representative; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Spokane shall have six representatives; the county of Stevens shall have one representative; the county of Thurston shall have two representatives; the county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives; the county of Wahkiakum shall have one representative; the county of Whatcom shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative.

ARTICLE XXIII—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ayes and noes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval, at the next general election, and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this constitution, and proclamation thereof shall be made by the governor: *Provided*, That if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding election, in some weekly newspaper in every county where a newspaper is published throughout the state.

Construed: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583; 49 W. 74.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next general election for or against a convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at the next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of the most numerous branch of the legislature.

Cited: 1 W. 301; 25 W. 583.
Construed: 49 W. 75.

Sec. 3. Any constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

ARTICLE XXIV—BOUNDARIES.

Section 1. The boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows: Beginning at a point in the Pacific ocean one marine league due west of and opposite the middle of the mouth of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence running easterly to and up the middle channel of said river and where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river, near the mouth of the Walla Walla river; thence east on said forty-sixth parallel of latitude to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshone or Snake river; thence follow down the middle of the main channel of Snake river to a point opposite the mouth of the Kooskooskia or Clear Water river; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence west along said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent, that is to say to a point in longitude 123 degrees 19 minutes and 15 seconds west; thence following the boundary line between the United States and British possessions through the channel which separates Vancouver's Island from the continent to the termination of the boundary line between the United States and British possessions at a point in the Pacific ocean equi-distant between Bonnilla point on Vancouver's Island and Tatoosh Island lighthouse; thence running in a southerly course and parallel with the coast line, keeping one marine league off shore, to place of beginning.

ARTICLE XXV—JURISDICTION.

Section 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise by the congress of the United States of exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, lighthouses, and other needful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the seventeenth paragraph of

the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, so long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States: *Provided*, That a sufficient description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the orders, deeds, patents, or other evidences in writing of the title of the United States; *And provided*, That all civil process issued from the courts of this state, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this state, against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservations, may be served and executed thereon in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers, as if the consent herein given had not been made.

ARTICLE XXVI—COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

First: That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second: That the people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that, until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein belonging to or which may be

hereafter purchased by the United States or reserved for use: *Provided*, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the state from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relation, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of congress may prescribe.

Third: The debts and liabilities of the Territory of Washington, and payment of the same, are hereby assumed by this state.

Fourth: Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools free from sectarian control, which shall be open to all the children of said state.

ARTICLE XXVII—SCHEDULE.

In order that no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from territorial to a state government, it is hereby declared and ordained as follows:

Section 1. No existing rights, actions, suits, proceedings, contracts, or claims shall be affected by a change in the form of government, but all shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued under the authority of the Territory of Washington previous to its admission into the Union shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Washington, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the legislature; *Provided*, That this section shall not be so construed as to validate any act of the legislature of Washington territory granting shore or tide lands to any person, company, or any municipal or private corporation.

Cited: 2 W. 268; 4 W. 26; 8 W. 472; 11 W. 236; 13 W. 362; 22 W. 548; 28 W. 498; 47 W. 206.

Sec. 14 W. 310; 22 W. 129; 81 Fed. 356; 22 W. 548; 28 W. 498; 48 W. 182; 198 U. S. 473; 51 W. 56. (Invalidating territorial act Bal. Code, sec. 4807).

Sec. 3. All debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue, to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to the State of Washington.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to the state, and all bonds executed to the Territory of Washington, or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the state authorities and their successors in office, for the uses therein expressed, and may be used for and recovered accordingly, and all the estate, real, personal, and mixed, and all judgments, decrees, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts, of whatever description, belonging to the Territory of Washington, shall inure to and vest in the State of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent by the State of Washington, as the same could have been by the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecution and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Washington, before the change from a territorial to state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Washington, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted.

All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Washington, at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall be continued and transferred to the court of the state having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers now holding their office under the authority of the United States, or of the Territory of Washington, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Sec. 7. All officers provided for in this constitution, including a county clerk for each county, when no other time is fixed for their election, shall be elected at the election to be held for the adoption of this constitution on the first Tuesday of October, 1889.

Sec. 8. Whenever the judge of the superior court of any county, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States district court, had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes within such county, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court for such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court having custody of such papers and records to transmit to the clerk of such county or counties, other than that in which such records are kept, the original papers in all cases pending in such district court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties, together with transcript of so much of the records of said district court as relate to the same; and until the district courts of the territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts,

respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory. Whenever a quorum of the judges of the supreme court of the state shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States circuit court, had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, and until so superseded, the supreme court of the territory and the judges thereof shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the supreme court of the territory shall be the seal of the supreme court of the state. The seals of the superior courts of the several counties of the state shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington, with the words: "Seal of the Superior Court of ....., County," surrounding the vignette. The seal of municipalities, and all county officers of the territory, shall be the seals of such municipalities and county officers, respectively, under the state, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 10. When the state is admitted into the Union, and the superior courts in the respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges, on the second Monday in January, 1891, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the superior court of the same county created by this constitution, and the said court shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination, in the several matters and causes as the territorial probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the expiration of the term of office of the probate judges,

such probate judges shall perform the duties now imposed upon them by the laws of the territory. The superior courts shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decisions of the probate courts, as now provided by law, until such latter courts expire by limitation.

Sec. 11. The legislature, at its first session, shall provide for the election of all officers whose election is not provided for elsewhere in this constitution, and fix the time for commencement and duration of their term.

Sec. 12. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this constitution, for judges of the superior courts, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws, and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of state; and said officer, together with the governor and treasurer of state, shall review the evidence and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 13. One representative in the congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large, at the first election provided for in this constitution; and thereafter at such times and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by congress, the legislature shall divide the state into congressional districts, in accordance with such apportionment. The vote cast for representative in congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided for by the laws of the territory for the canvass of the vote for delegate in congress.

Sec. 14. All district, county, and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and the county clerk of each county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A. D. 1891, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution; and the official bond of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not

been adopted. And such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided until the same be changed by law.

Sec. 15. The election held at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of the territory, and the votes cast at said election for all officers (where no other provisions are made in this constitution), and for the adoption of this constitution and the several separate articles, and the location of the state capitol, shall be canvassed and returned in the several counties in the manner provided by territorial law, and shall be returned to the secretary of the territory in the manner provided by the enabling act.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the State of Washington admitted into the Union, and the terms of all officers elected at the first election under the provisions of this constitution shall commence on the Monday next succeeding the issue of said proclamation, unless otherwise provided herein.

Sec. 17. The following separate articles shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the election for the adoption of this constitution: Separate article No. 1. "All persons, male and female, of the age of 21 years, or over, possessing the other qualifications provided by this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections." Separate article No. 2: "It shall not be lawful for any individual, company, or corporation, within the limits of this state, to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, or to sell, or offer for sale, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt, or spirituous liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes." If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of either of said separate articles, then such separate articles so receiving a majority shall become a part of this constitution and shall govern and control any provision of the constitution in conflict therewith.

Sec. 18. The form of ballot to be used in voting for or against this constitution, or for or against the separate articles, or for the permanent location of the government, shall be:

1. For the constitution.
   Against the constitution.
2. For woman suffrage article.
   Against woman suffrage article.
3. For prohibition article.
   Against prohibition article.
4. For the permanent location of the seat of government. (Name of place voted for.)

Sec. 19. The legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the state treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this constitution not provided for by the enabling act of congress.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the State of Washington, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do hereunto set our hands, this twenty-second day of August, *anno domini*, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(Signed) John P. Hoyt, president, Francis Henry, J. J. Browne, George Comegys, N. G. Blalock, Oliver H. Joy, John F. Gowey, David E. Durie, Frank M. Dallam, D. Buchanan, James Z. Moore, John R. Kinnear, E. H. Sullivan, George W. Tibbetts, George Turner, H. W. Fairweather, Austin Miers, Thomas C. Griffiths, M. M. Godman, C. H. Warner, Gwin Hicks, J. P. T. McCroskey, Wm. F. Prosser, S. G. Cosgrove, Louis Solms, Thos. Hayton, A. A. Lindsley, Sam'l H. Berry, J. J. Weisenburger, D. J. Crowley, P. C. Sullivan, J. T. McDonald, R. S. More, John M. Reed, Thomas T. Minor, Edward Eldridge, J. J. Travis, Geo. H. Stevenson, Arnold J. West, Silvius A. Dickey, Charles T. Fay, Henry Winsor, Charles P. Coey, Theodore L. Stiles, Rob't F. Sturdevant, James A. Burk, John A. Shoudy, John McIlravy, Allen Weir, R. O. Dunbar, W. B. Gray, Morgan Morgans, Trusten P. Dyer, James Power, Geo. H. Jones, B. B. Glascock, R. L. Sharpstein, O. A. Bowen, H. M. Lillis, Harrison Clothier, J. F. Van Name, Matt C. McElroy, Albert Schooley, J. T. Eshelman, H. C. Willison, Robert Jamieson, T. M. Reed, Hiram E. Allen, S. H. Manly, H. F. Suksdorf, Richard Jeffs, J. C. Kellogg.

Attest: Jno. I. Booge, chief clerk.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

AMENDMENT 1.

Art. 16. Sec. 6. Investment of School Fund.—None of the permanent school fund of this state shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in national, state, county, municipal, or school district bonds.

Adopted November, 1894.

AMENDMENT 2.

Art. 6. Sec. 1. Qualifications of Voters.—All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward, or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: *Provided,* That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: *And further provided,* That this amendment shall not affect the right of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislature shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provisions of this section.

Approved November, 1896.

AMENDMENT 3.

Art 7. Sec. 2. was amended by adding the following proviso: "*And provided further,* That the legislature shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to exempt personal property to the amount of $300 for each head of a family liable to assessment and taxation under the provisions of the laws of this state of which the individual is the actual *bona fide* owner."

Approved November, 1900.

AMENDMENT 4.

Art. 1. Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molested or be disturbed in person or property on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or support of any religious establishment: *Provided, however,* That this article shall not be so construed as to forbid the employment by the state of a chaplain for the state penitentiary, and for such of the state reformatories as in the discretion of the legislature may seem justified. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

Approved November, 1904.

AMENDMENT 6.

Article 6, sections 1 and 2, were amended by striking said sections and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section 1. All persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the state one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; they shall be able to read and speak the English language: *Provided,* That Indians not taxed shall never be allowed the elective franchise: *And further provided,* That this amendment shall not

affect the rights of franchise of any person who is now a qualified elector of this state. The legislative authority shall enact laws defining the manner of ascertaining the qualifications of voters as to their ability to read and speak the English language, and providing for punishment of persons voting or registering in violation of the provision of this section. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex.

AMENDMENT 6.

Article 3, section 10, was amended to read as follows:

Section 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death or disability of the governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor; and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, the duties of the governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state. In addition to the line of succession to the office and duties of governor as hereinabove indicated, if the necessity shall arise, in order to fill the vacancy in the office of governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of governor and in the order named, viz.: Treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands. In case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of the person regularly elected to the office of governor to qualify at the time provided by law, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the person regularly elected to and qualified for the office of lieutenant governor, who shall act as governor until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected; and in case of the death, disability, failure or refusal of both the governor and the lieutenant governor-elect to qualify, the duties of the governor shall devolve upon the secretary of state; and in addition to the line of succession to the office and duties of governor as hereinabove indicated, if there shall be the failure or refusal of any officer named above to qualify, and if the necessity shall arise by reason thereof, then in that

event in order to fill the vacancy in the office of governor, the following state officers shall succeed to the duties of governor in the order named, viz.: Treasurer, auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction and commissioner of public lands.

Any person succeeding to the office of governor as in this section provided, shall perform the duties of such office only until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected and qualified; and if a vacancy occur more than thirty days before the next general election occurring within two years after the commencement of the term, a person shall be elected at such election to fill th office of governor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CONSTITUTION.

A

	Sec.	Art.
ABSCONDING DEBTORS—Not privileged from imprisonment for debt	17	1
ABSENCE:		
Of governor, duties devolve upon lieutenant governor	10	3
Of governor and lieutenant governor, duties devolve upon secretary of state	10	3
Of judicial officer, shall work forfeiture of office	8	4
Of other persons in certain cases, shall not affect residence for purpose of voting or election to office	4	6
ACCEPTANCE—Of certain offices under U. S. to vacate seat in legislature	14	2
ACCUSED:		
Rights of, to defense in criminal prosecutions	22	1
Rights of, in removal from office by legislature	9	4
ACT:		
Not to be revised or amended, unless set forth in full	37	2
May become a law, how	12	3
ACTIONS, SUITS, CONTRACTS, ETC.:		
Not to be affected in change of form of government	1	2
Pending, to be transferred to state courts	5	27
All pending actions, with papers, etc., to be transferred to proper courts	8	27
Pending actions in supreme court of territory transferred to supreme court of state	8	27
ADJOURNMENT OF LEGISLATURE:		
For want of quorum	8	2
Powers restricted as to time and place	11	2
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN—Shall not be authorized by special acts of legislature	28	2

	Sec.	Art.
ADVICE AND CONSENT OF SENATE—Appointment of officers for state institutions to be by and with	1	13
AFFIRMATION—(See Oath).		
ALIENATION OF FRANCHISE—Not to relieve corporations from liabilities	8	12
ALIENS:		
Ownership of land by, prohibited except in certain cases	33	2
Corporations aliens, if majority of stock is owned by aliens	33	2
AMENDMENT TO CHARTER OF TOWN—By special legislation, prohibited	28	2
AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION:		
Proposed in either house	1	23
Two-thirds vote necessary in each house	1	23
Votes to be taken by ayes and noes	1	23
Must be ratified by electors at general elections	1	23
Must be voted upon separately	1	23
Must be published three months before election	1	23
AMENDMENTS TO BILLS:		
May be made in either house	20	2
Not to change scope or object of original bill	38	2
ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior courts	6	4
APPELLATE JURISDICTION:		
Of supreme court	4	4
Of superior court	6	4
Of superior court over decisions of probate court	10	27
APPOINTMENT:		
To office under U. S., effect on legislator if office is accepted	14	2
Of officers of state institutions, to be made by governor	1	13
APPORTIONMENT:		
Of legislators to be made after each census	3	2
Persons excluded	3	2
Of legislature	2	22

	Sec.	Art.
APPROPRIATIONS:		
Necessary to draw money from state treasury	4	8
Payment to be made, when	4	8
Sum and object to be specified	4	8
Can be made for capitol building, when	8	14
AREA RESERVED:		
Between harbor line and line of high tide	1	14
Restrictions on sale by state	1	14
ARMS—Right of people to bear	24	15
ARMY—Standing, not to be kept	31	1
ARREST:		
Members of legislature privileged from	16	1
Except for certain crimes	16	2
Electors privileged from, on election day, except	5	3
Members of militia privileged from, when	5	6
ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—Right of cities to contract debt for	6	10
ASSEMBLAGES OF PEOPLE—Right to assemble peaceably not to be abridged	4	8
ASSESSMENT:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	1
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
Uniform and equal rate of, to be established (see Tax, Taxation)	2	4
ASSIGNMENT—Of counties to each judge of superior court	5	4
ASSOCIATION:		
Included in term "corporations"	5	11
May organize to construct telegraph and telephone lines	19	12
Combination to fix price, limit production, etc., of any product prohibited	22	12
ATTAINDER, BILLS OF—Prohibited	23	1
ATTORNEY GENERAL:		
When and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
Duties of	21	3
Salary of	21	3
May be removed for incompetency, etc., by legislature	9	4
Rights of accused	9	4
Liable to impeachment	2	5

	Sec.	Art.
AUDITOR:		
When and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
Duties of	20	3
Salary of	20	3
Must reside, where	24	3
Office may be abolished by legislature	25	3
AYES AND NOES—(See Yeas and Nays).		
To be taken in voting upon nominations by governor for officers of state institutions	1	13
And entered on the journal	1	13
On proposed amendment to constitution	1	23
To be entered on journal	1	22
B		
BAIL:		
Excessive not to be required	14	1
Allowed on sufficient sureties	20	1
Except for capital offenses	20	1
BALLOT:		
All elections to be by	6	6
Form of, for separate articles voted on	18	27
BANKING CORPORATIONS:		
Liability of stockholders of	11	12
Liability of any officer of, for receiving deposit after knowledge of insolvency of bank	12	12
BEDS AND SHORES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS—State asserts ownership of	1	17
BIENNIAL—Sessions of legislature	12	2
BILL:		
No law except by bill	18	2
To embrace only one subject	19	2
May originate, where	20	2
Requisites at final passage of	22	2
Must be signed by	32	2
Limitation of time for introduction	36	2
To be presented to governor for approval	12	3
Governor may sign or veto	43	3
Passage over veto	12	1
When to become a law	12	3
BONDS:		
County, city, township, etc., not to own stocks or bonds of corporation	7	8

	Sec.	Art.
BONDS—*Continued:*		
Of corporations not to be issued except for money, property or labor	6	12
Executed to the territory to pass to the state	4	27
BOUNDARIES—Of state	1	24
BRIBERY:		
To be punished, how	30	2
Compulsory testimony in cases of	30	2
A disqualification for office	30	2
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, AGRICULTURE, ETC.—To be established by legislature	34	2
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS—To be established by legislature	1	20

C

CANAL COMPANIES—(See Railroads).		
CAPITOL BUILDINGS—No appropriation to be made for, until, when	3	14
CAPITAL OFFENSE—Bailable, when	20	1
CENSUS—(See Enumeration and Inhabitants).		
CERTIORARI:		
Jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
CHANGE IN NAME—By special legislation prohibited	28	2
CHARTER—(See City).		
Cannot be amended by special legislation	28	2
Void for want of organization	2	12
Not to be extended	3	12
CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:		
Who to be	8	4
Must preside on trial of impeachment, when	1	5
CITY:		
Power to levy tax for local improvements	9	7
Power to assess and collect taxes	9	7
Assessment, how ascertained	6	8
Charter of, how obtained	10	11
To be submitted to electors of	10	11
Approval of majority of electors necessary	10	11
To be published	10	11
Election for adoption to be upon notice	10	11

	Sec.	Art.
CITY—*Continued:*		
May be amended	10	11
Alternate articles may be voted on separately	10	11
CIVIL ACTIONS:		
Limitation of, by special acts prohibited	28	2
Number of jurors in	21	1
Number necessary for verdict	21	1
Parties may waive jury	21	1
CLASSIFICATION—Of judges of supreme court by lot	3	4
CLERK:		
Of supreme court, judges to appoint	22	4
But legislature may provide for election	22	4
Salary of, to be provided by law	22	4
COLLECTION OF TAXES—Time not to be extended by special acts	28	2
COMBINATION:		
By common carriers to share earnings, prohibited	14	12
To affect prices, production or transportation of any commodity, prohibited	22	12
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—Of military	8	3
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS:		
When and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
Salary of	23	3
Duties of	23	3
Records of, to be kept at state capital	24	3
Office may be abolished by legislature	25	3
COMMISSIONS:		
To be signed by governor	15	3
To be attested by secretary of state	15	3
COMMON CARRIERS—(See Railroads).		
Railroad, canal and other transportation companies and	18	12
And subject to legislative control	13	12
Telegraph and telephone companies are	19	12
COMMON SCHOOL FUND:		
Revenue and income to be applied to common schools	2	9
Revenue derived from, shall be applied to current use of	3	9
Principal to remain permanent	3	9

	Sec.	Art.
COMMON SCHOOL FUND—*Continued:*		
Derived from what source.....	3	9
Legislature may provide for enlarging	3	9
Losses occasioned by default, fraud, etc., to become a permanent funded debt against state	5	9
Interest to be paid on debt, what	5	9
Not to be loaned to anyone.....	3	16
How to be invested.....	3	16
COMMON SCHOOLS—(See Public Schools)—Not subject to private or special acts.....	28	2
COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE:		
Each case of, to be reported by governor to legislature.....	11	3
With reasons for granting the same	11	3
COMMUTATION OF STATE TAXES—Prohibited	9	11
COMMUTATION TICKETS—May be at special rates	17	12
COMPENSATION:		
To be first made on taking property for public use.....	16	1
To be made for right-of-way to use of corporations.....	16	1
To be ascertained by a jury....	16	1
Of members of the legislature.	23	4
Extra, to any public officer cannot be granted.....	25	4
Of public officers not to be changed during term.....	25	2
Of state officers shall not be increased or diminished during term (see Salaries).....	25	3
CONDITIONS—On foreign corporations	7	1
CONFESSION IN OPEN COURT—Effect in treason.....	27	1
CONGRESS:		
Member of, not eligible to legislature	14	2
Legislators elected to, must vacate seat	14	2
To have exclusive legislation over lands of U. S.....	...	25
Subject to certain conditions.....	...	25
To have control of Indian lands	2	26
CONSENT OF GOVERNED—Origin of just powers of government..	1	1

	Sec.	Art.
CONSOLIDATION—Of competing lines of railroads prohibited.....	16	12
CONSTABLES—Legislature to fix salaries of certain.....	8	11
CONSTITUTION:		
Of U. S. supreme law of land..	2	1
Of state, provisions mandatory.	29	1
Modes of amending.....	1	23
Convention to amend, may be called	2	23
Mode of revising.....	2	23
To be submitted to people.....	3	23
To go into effect, when.....	16	27
Terms of officers, when to begin	16	27
CONTEMPT AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR—Each house may punish for	9	2
CONTRACTS:		
Obligations of, not to be impaired	23	1
Affecting price, production or transportation of any commodity prohibited	22	12
Existing, not to be affected by change in form of government	1	27
CONVENTION TO REVISE OR AMEND:		
How and when formed.....	2	23
To consist	2	23
CONVICTION:		
Not to work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.....	15	1
On impeachment, two-thirds senators must concur.....	1	5
CONVICT LABOR:		
Not to be let out by contract...	29	2
To be provided for by legislature	29	2
COPARTNERSHIPS—Not to combine, etc., to affect the price, production or transportation of any commodity	22	12
CORONERS—May or may not be salaried officers	8	11
CORPORATE POWERS—Cannot be granted by special legislation.	28	2
CORPORATIONS—(See Railroads):		
Equal privileges and immunities to	12	1
To pay compensation for right-of-way	16	1
Shall not be relieved from debt by special acts	28	2
When alien	33	2

CORPORATIONS *Continued:*	Sec.	Art.
Property to be taxed like that of individuals	3	7
State not to surrender power to tax	4	7
To be formed under general laws	1	12
Laws relating to, may be altered, amended or repealed	1	12
May be regulated or restrained in their business	1	12
Certain existing charters and franchises to be invalid	2	12
Liability of stockholders of	4	12
Of banking, etc., shall be individually and personally liable, etc.	11	12
Banking and insurance companies excepted	4	12
Stockholders may be joined as parties defendant	4	12
Term includes associations and joint stock companies	5	12
May sue and be sued	5	12
Restriction on issue of stocks or bonds	6	12
Consent of stockholders necessary to increase stock of	6	12
Notice to be given on increase of stock	6	12
Foreign corporations not to be favored	7	12
Not relieved from liability by lease or alienation of franchise	8	12
State not to subscribe for stock of	9	12
Subject to right of eminent domain	10	12
Not to issue anything but lawful money of United States	11	12
Liabilities of stockholders in banking, insurance and joint stock companies	11	12
Liabilities of officers of banks for receiving deposits after knowledge of insolvency	12	12
Right to organize and construct telegraph and telephone lines.	19	12
Combinations affecting the price, production or transportation of any commodity, prohibited.	22	12

	Sec.	Art.
CORRUPTING LEGISLATORS—(See Bribery).		
CORRUPTION IN OFFICE—Who may be removed for	9	4
CORRUPTION OF BLOOD—Conviction not to work	15	1
COUNTY:		
Assignment of judges of superior court	5	4
Existing to be legal subdivisions of state	1	11
Restrictions on formations of new	3	11
Majority of the voters necessary to reduce territory of	3	11
Debts to be apportioned on enlargement or division of	3	11
Not to apply to certain property or to affect creditors	3	11
Legislature to provide a system of government for	4	11
Organization under township	4	11
Not to be relieved of proportionate share of taxes	9	11
COUNTY, CITY OR TOWNSHIP:		
Power of, to contract debts	6	8
Limit of indebtedness	6	8
Assent of three-fifths of voters necessary	6	8
Assessment, how ascertained	6	8
Restriction as to purpose	6	8
May contract additional debts for water, etc.	6	8
Not to give or loan its credit, except	7	8
Not to own stock or bonds of corporation	7	8
May enforce local police and sanitary regulations	11	11
To assess and collect taxes	12	11
Use of money by official, a felony	14	11
All moneys to be deposited with the treasurer	15	11
COUNTY CLERK:		
To be clerk of superior court	26	4
Legislature to provide for election of	5	11
To prescribe duties, fix term and compensation	5	11
To provide for strict accountability	5	11

	Sec.	Art.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:		
May fill vacancies in county, township, etc., offices (see County Officers)	6	
Judge of supreme court may appoint	23	1
Authority and duties of	23	
COUNTY LINES—Change of, by special acts prohibited	28	
COUNTY OFFICERS:		
Time of election of	8	
Election to be biennial	8	
Legislature to provide for election of	5	1
Duties and term of office to be prescribed by law	5	
Compensation to be regulated	5	1
Accountability for fees	5	1
Not to hold office for more than two terms in succession	7	1
Legislature to fix salaries of	8	1
Who may or may not be salaried officers	8	1
Guilty of felony for using money of county	14	1
COUNTY SEAT:		
Change of, by special act prohibited	28	
Proceedings for removal of	2	1
Three-fifths vote required	2	1
Proposition can be made but once in four years	2	1
COURTS:		
Of record, what	11	
Inferior, legislature may prescribe jurisdiction of	12	
CREDIT:		
Of state not to be given or loaned	5	
State shall not subscribe to stock of corporation or loan its credit	9	1
Of county, city, etc., not to be given or loaned	7	8
CRIME—Person charged with, to be bailable	20	
CRIMINAL ACTIONS:		
No person to be compelled to testify against himself	9	
Rights of accused in	22	
Limitation of, by special acts prohibited	28	

	Sec.	Art.
CRIMINAL ACTIONS—*Continued:*		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
Upon change in form of government to be prosecuted in name of state	5	27
CRUEL PUNISHMENT—Not to be inflicted	14	1
D		
DAMAGE—Not to be done for public use without compensation	16	1
DEBATE—Member of legislature not to be liable for words spoken in	17	2
DEBTS (See State Indebtedness, Territory):		
Imprisonment for, not allowed	17	1
Absconding debtors excepted	17	1
DECISION—(See Judicial Decision).		
DEEDS—Cannot be made valid by special legislation	28	2
DEFECTS AND OMISSIONS IN LAWS—To be reported to governor, how	25	4
DEFENSE:		
Right of accused	22	1
In removal from office	9	4
DEFICITS OR FAILURE IN THE REVENUE—State may contract debts to meet	1	8
DELINQUENCY IN OFFICE—(See Corruption in Office).		
DISABILITY—Property of person under, cannot be affected by special legislation	28	2
DISAPPROVAL OF BILLS—By governor	12	3
DISCRIMINATION:		
In charges for transportation by any common carrier prohibited	15	12
In the receipt and transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone companies prohibited	19	12
By a railroad in favor of any telegraph company prohibited	19	12
By a railroad in favor of any express company prohibited	21	12
DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR—Each house may punish for	9	2

	Sec.	Art.
DISQUALIFICATION:		
On conviction for bribery of voters	30	
On conviction for impeachment.	2	2
DISTRICT COURT:		
Records in actions to be transferred to superior court, when	8	27
To continue until superseded by superior court	8	27
Duty of clerk in transmitting papers to county clerk	8	27
Legislature to provide for election of	5	11
DISTRICT OFFICERS:		
To prescribe duties, fix term and compensation, etc.	5	11
Time of election of	8	9
Of territory to hold office until, when	14	27
Official bonds to be unaffected by the change in form of government	14	27
Elections to be biennial	8	9
DIVORCE—Legislature not to grant	24	2
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—Legislature to regulate sale of	2	20
DUE PROCESS OF LAW—No person to be deprived of life, liberty, etc., without	3	1
E		
EARNINGS—Combinations by common carriers to share, prohibited	14	12
EDUCATION:		
State to make provision for	1	9
No distinction on account of race, color or sex	1	9
ELECTIONS:		
To be free, equal and undisturbed	19	1
Of representatives, when	4	2
Of representatives after first election	5	2
To be biennial	5	2
Of senators	6	2
Each house to be judge of election of its own members	8	2
By legislature to be *viva voce*	27	2
For state officers, how declared	4	3
Legislature to decide contested elections for certain state officers	4	3

	Sec.	Art.
ELECTIONS—*Continued:*		
Of judges of supreme court	3	4
Who may vote at	1	6
Who not entitled	1	6
Idiots, insane persons, etc., excluded from elective franchise	3	6
To be by ballot	6	6
Time of, for county, district and state officers	8	6
To be biennial	8	6
Of officers under this constitution, time of	7	27
Of officers not provided for in constitution	11	27
Evidence, how taken in contested (first) elections for judge or superior court	12	27
First election of representative to congress	13	27
First election to be according to laws of territory	15	27
ELECTIVE FRANCHISE:		
Not to be denied at school election on account of sex	2	6
Who excluded from	3	6
ELECTOR:		
Who qualified	1	6
Who not qualified	1	6
Idiots, insane persons, criminals, etc., not qualified	3	6
Residence not lost in certain cases	4	6
Privileged from arrest, when	5	6
Exempt from military duty, when	5	6
Legislature to secure secrecy in voting	6	6
EMINENT DOMAIN:		
Compensation to be first secured in taking property for public use	16	1
Or in damaging same	16	1
Corporations must make compensation for right-of-way	16	1
Corporations and franchises subject to	10	12
Right extended to telegraph and telephone companies	19	12
EMOLUMENTS, PRIVILEGES AND POWERS—Hereditary, prohibited	28	1
EMPLOYMENTS DANGEROUS TO LIFE, ETC.—Legislature to protect persons in	35	2

	Sec.	Art.
ENACTING CLAUSE—Of statutes...	18	
ENUMERATION OF INHABITANTS:		
Legislature to provide for, when	2	2
Who to be excepted in.....	3	2
To be basis of new apportionment of senators, etc.....	3	2
ENUMERATION OF RIGHTS—Not to deny others reserved.....	30	1
EQUITY:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
EVIDENCE:		
No person to be compelled to give, against himself.....	9	1
Necessary to convict for treason	27	1
How to be taken in cases of contested (first) election of superior court judge.....	12	27
EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION:		
Of congress over certain lands of U. S.		25
Subject to conditions.....		25
Over Indian lands.....		26
EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES:		
Prohibited	12	1
To be invalid, when.....	2	12
EXCURSION AND COMMUTATION TICKETS—May be at special rates	15	12
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:		
Shall consist of what.....	1	3
Secretary of state to keep records of	17	3
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—How and when chosen	1	3
EXECUTIVE POWER—Supreme, vested in governor.....	2	3
EXEMPTIONS:		
From military duty, of certain persons	6	10
Of homestead from forced sale..	1	19
EXPENSES:		
State may contract debt to meet	1	8
Of constitutional convention to be provided for.....	19	27
EX POST FACTO LAW—Prohibited.	23	1
EXPRESS COMPANIES—To be allowed transportation, etc., on railroads on equal terms.....	21	12

	Sec.	Art.
EXCLUSION OF MEMBERS:		
Power of each house	9	2
Restriction on power	9	2
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COLLECTION OF TAXES—By special act prohibited	28	2
EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT—By special act prohibited	28	2
EXTRA COMPENSATION TO PUBLIC OFFICERS—Prohibited	25	2
EXTRA SESSIONS OF LEGISLATURE—When convened	7	3
F		
FACTORIES—Legislature to protect employes in	25	2
FARES AND FREIGHTS—(See Railroads).		
FEDERAL OFFICERS—Not eligible to legislature	14	2
FEES:		
Prohibited to justice of the peace	10	4
Prohibited to judicial officers, except	13	4
FELONY—For public officer to use or make profit out of public money	14	11
FERRIES—Cannot be authorized by special legislation	28	2
FICTITIOUS ISSUE OF STOCK OR INDEBTEDNESS—To be void	6	12
FINES:		
Excessive, not to be imposed	14	1
Not to be remitted by special act	28	2
Governor to have power to remit	11	3
Governor to report to legislature names and amounts of fines remitted	11	3
With reasons for remitting	11	3
Accrued to territory to inure to state	3	27
FISCAL STATEMENT—To be published annually	7	7
FORCIBLE ENTRY AND DETAINER:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Not to be favored	7	12

	Sec.	Art.
FORFEITURE:		
Of estate, conviction not to work	15	
Cannot be remitted by special legislation	28	1
Governor to have power to remit	11	2
And must report to the legislature	11	3
Legislature not to remit forfeiture of franchise or charter	3	3
Of franchise for violation of provision against combinations	22	12
Accrued to territory to inure to state	3	12
FORTS, MAGAZINES, ETC.—Congress to have exclusive control of		27
FRANCHISE:		25
Granting of, irrevocably prohibited	8	
State not to surrender power to tax	4	1
Invalid, because not organized	2	7
Not to be extended	2	12
Legislature not to remit forfeiture of	3	12
Corporations not to be relieved from liability by alienation or lease of	8	12
Subject to right of eminent domain	10	12
May be forfeited	22	12
FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF PRESS—To be preserved	5	12
FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE—Guaranteed	11	1
FREIGHT RATES:		1
To be regulated by the legislature	18	1
Abuse and extortion to be prevented	18	12
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES—Frequent recurrence to, essential	32	12
G		
GOVERNMENT:		
Source of just powers of	1	1
Purposes of	1	1
GOVERNOR:		
To issue writs for elections; fill vacancies in legislature	15	2
When and by whom elected	1	3
Supreme executive power vested in	2	3

	Sec.	Art.
GOVERNOR—*Continued:*		
Term of office	2	3
May require written information from officers	5	3
To see that laws are executed	5	3
To communicate at every session to legislature	6	3
To convene legislature, when	7	3
To be commander-in-chief of military, except	8	3
Pardoning power vested in	9	3
Under restrictions	9	3
Who to act, in case of removal, etc.	10	3
To remit fines and forfeitures	11	3
To report to legislature each case of pardon, reprieve, etc.	11	3
With reasons for granting the same	11	3
Also names of persons in whose favor fines and forfeitures have been remitted	11	3
With reason for the remission	11	3
To approve all laws	12	2
May return bill with objections	12	3
May veto one or more items	12	3
To fill vacancy in office	13	3
Salary of	14	3
To sign commissions	15	3
Must keep records of his office, where	24	3
Must reside, where	24	3
To fill vacancy in judges of supreme court	8	4
To fill vacancy in judges of superior court	5	4
May extend leave of absence of judicial officer	8	4
Liable to impeachment	2	5
May call out militia to execute laws	2	10
To appoint regents, trustees and commissioners of state institutions	1	13
GRAND JURY—Not to be drawn or summoned unless superior court so orders	26	1
GRANTED LANDS—(See Lands, Public Lands).		

H

	Sec.
HABEAS CORPUS:	
Privilege of writ not to be suspended, except	13
Original and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6
Each judge of supreme court may issue writs of	4
Writs returnable before whom	4
HARBORS:	
Commission to be established to locate, lines in	1
Restrictions on state in selling land or rights in	1
Certain area to be reserved for landings, etc.	1
HEIR-AT-LAW—Not to be determined by special legislation	28
HIGH SCHOOLS—May be established by legislature	2
HIGHWAYS:	
Private and special legislation prohibited	28
But state and military roads excepted	7
HOME—Not to be invaded without authority of law	7
HOMESTEAD — Exemption from forced sale	1
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:	
Legislative powers vested in	1
Number of members	2
To be reapportioned after each census	3
Members, when and how chosen	4
Shall be elected biennially after 1890	5
To have sole power of impeachment	1
Concurrence of majority necessary to impeach	1
HYPOTHECATION BY MINOR—Special legislation prohibited	28

I

IDIOTS—Excluded from elective franchise	3
IMMUNITIES:	
From being twice put in jeopardy	9

	Sec.	Art.
IMMUNITIES—*Continued:*		
From loss or damage to property	16	1
From imprisonment for debt	17	1
Soldiers not to be quartered in houses	31	1
Of members of legislature from arrest	16	2
Of electors from arrest on election day	5	6
Of militia from arrest at musters and election of officers	5	10
IMPEACHMENT:		
House of representatives sole power of	1	5
Trial by senate	1	5
Chief justice presides, when	1	5
Who liable to	2	5
Judgment to extend only to removal from office and disqualification	2	5
Party liable to prosecution at law	2	5
IMPOSTS:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
IMPRISONMENT—For debt not allowed, except	17	1
INCOMPETENCY IN OFFICE:		
Who may be removed for	9	4
Three-fourths of each house to concur	9	4
Rights of the accused	9	4
INDEBTEDNESS OF CORPORATIONS—(See County, City and Township):—		
Cannot have relief by special acts	28	2
Liability of stockholders for	4	12
Stockholders of banking and insurance companies liable, etc.	11	12
Fictitious increase of, to be void	6	12
No lease or alienation of franchise shall relieve corporation from	8	12
INDIAN LANDS:		
Subject to jurisdiction of U. S.	2	26
Taxation of	2	26
Exemption of	2	26
INDIANS—Not taxed to be excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	3	2

	Sec.	Art.
INDICTMENT—Offenses may be prosecuted by	25	
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS—Government to protect and maintain	1	1
INDIVIDUAL SECURITY—Private affairs not to be disturbed	7	1
INFERIOR COURTS:		
Legislature to provide for	1	1
Appeal lies to superior court	6	4
Legislature to prescribe jurisdiction and power	12	4
INFORMATION—Offenses may be prosecuted by	25	1
INJUNCTION—May be issued and served, when	6	4
INSANE PERSONS—Excluded from elective franchise	3	6
INSOLVENCY:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
INSTRUMENTS—Cannot be validated by special acts	28	2
INSURANCE COMPANIES—Liabilities of stockholders	11	12
INTEREST:		
Not to be regulated by special acts	28	2
Private interest in bill to be disclosed by legislator	30	2
On certain state debts must be provided for	3	8
INVASION:		
Suspension of habeas corpus	13	1
State may contract debts to repel	2	8
IRRIGATION—Use of water of state for, deemed a public use	1	12

J

JEOPARDY—No person to be twice put in	9	1
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES:		
Included in term corporations	5	12
Liability of stockholders in	11	12
JOURNAL:		
Each house to keep	11	2
Yeas and nays to be entered on, when	21	2
Yeas and nays must be entered on, in passage of bill	22	2

	Sec.	Art.
JOURNAL—*Continued:*		
Yeas and nays must be entered on, in passage of emergency clause	31	2
Yeas and nays must be called and entered on, in authorizing introduction of bill later than 10 days before close of session	30	2
Votes on elections to be entered on	27	2
Votes removed of judges to be entered on	9	4
Ayes and noes to be entered upon nomination of officers for state institutions	1	13
Ayes and noes on proposed amendments to constitution to be entered	1	23
JUDGE PRO TEMPORE—Provision for in Superior court	7	4
JUDGES:		
May be removed for incompetency, etc	9	4
Rights of accused	9	4
Not to charge juries as to matters of fact	16	4
But declare the law	16	4
Not to practice law	19	4
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURTS		
Election of	5	4
Each judge to be invested with powers of all	5	4
Term of office	5	4
To begin, when	5	4
May sit in any county	7	4
Judge *pro tempore*	7	4
Salaries of	13	4
Salaries of, when payable	14	4
To any other office	15	4
Ineligible unless admitted to practice in Washington	17	4
Not to practice law	19	4
To decide cause within 90 days from final submission of same	20	4
May appoint court commissioners	23	4
May establish rules for court	24	4
To report in writing to judges of supreme court defects and omissions in the laws	25	4
To take oath in office	28	4
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT:		
Election of	3	4
Classification by lot	3	4

	Sec.	Art.
JUDGES SUPREME COURT—*Continued:*		
Chief justice, who to be	3	
Term of office	8	4
May issue writs	4	4
Salaries of	13	4
Salaries of, when payable	14	4
Ineligible unless admitted to practice in Washington	17	4
To appoint a reporter	18	4
Not to practice law	19	4
To appoint a clerk	22	4
To report to governor defects and omissions in law	25	4
To take oath of office	28	4
JUDGMENT:		4
Of one judge of superior court to be of same force as to all	5	
Of superior court to be given within ninety days from final submission	20	4
Extent of, on impeachment	2	4 5
JUDICIAL DECISIONS:		
All decisions to be in writing, and grounds stated	2	4
Concurrence of majority of supreme court judges necessary	2	4
To be published	21	4
May be published by any one	21	4
JUDICIAL OFFICERS:		
Absence, when a forfeiture of office	8	4
Not to receive any fees	13	4
To take oath of office	28	4
Liable to impeachment, except	2	5
JUDICIAL POWER—Is vested, where	1	4
JUDICIAL QUESTION—Whether a use is a public use	16	1
JURISDICTION:		
Of supreme court	4	4
Of superior court	6	4
Of justice of the peace to be prescribed by legislature	10	4
And not to trench upon jurisdiction of courts of record	10	4
JUROR:		
Not incompetent in consequence of religious opinion	11	1
Number necessary for verdict	21	1
JURY:		
To ascertain compensation for right-of-way	16	1
Number in	21	1

	Sec.	Art.
JURY—*Continued:*		
Number necessary for verdict..	21	1
Waiver of	21	1
JUSTICE—To be administered openly and without unnecessary delay	10	1
JUSTICE COURT—Appeal lies to superior court	6	4
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE:		
Invested with judicial power....	1	4
Legislature to determine number	10	4
Legislature to prescribe duties.	10	4
Salary of, provided by law.....	10	4
Fees prohibited	10	4
May be made police justice.....	10	4

L

LANDS:		
Ownership of, by aliens, prohibited	33	2
Of state, under grant from U. S., restrictions of sale of....	1	16
Lands of state for educational purposes, how to be sold....	2	16
Sale of school lands by county commissioners may be confirmed	2	16
Restrictions on sale of, for educational purposes	3	16
Timber and stone may be taken off state land, how.....	3	16
Limit of granted land to be sold in one parcel.....	4	16
Land of state in city to be platted before sale.....	4	16
Limit of sale.....	4	16
Of U. S., not to be taxed.....	2	26
Of non-residents, how taxed...	2	26
LAW OF THE LAND—U. S. constitution is the.....	2	1
LAWS:		
Bills of attainder and ex post facto prohibited	23	1
Enacting clause	18	2
No, except by bill.....	18	2
When to take effect.....	31	2
Must be presented to the governor for approval.....	12	3
How passed over governor's veto	12	3
How to become a.. without approval	12	3

LAWS—*Continued:* Sec. Art.
Defects and omissions in, to be reported to governor, how... 25
Object of tax must be stated in 5 4
State debt for some single work must provide for payment of interest and principal..... 3 7
Necessary to have a majority of votes 3 8
To be published..... 3 8
Relating to corporations may be altered, amended or repealed. 1 8
Of territory to remain in force until altered or repealed.... 2 12
Proviso as to tide lands..... 2 12
LEASE:
Of franchise not to relieve corporation from liability..... 8 12
Of rights to build and maintain wharves, powers of legislature 2 12
Limit of term..... 2 12
LEGISLATURE:
No power to grant irrevocable privilege or franchise..... 8
To make provisions for jury.... 21 1
To consist of..... 1 2
Number of members..... 2 2
To provide for enumeration of inhabitants, when..... 3 2
To reapportion members of each house after census..... 3 2
Who eligible to..... 7 2
Each house to judge of election of its members..... 8 2
Majority to constitute a quorum 8 2
Each house to determine rules of proceedings 9 2
And to punish for contempt.... 9 2
Two-thirds required to expel a member 9 2
Each house to elect its own officers 10 2
Each house to keep and publish a journal 11 2
Sessions to be open..... 11 2
Restrictions on power to adjourn 11 2
Sessions to meet, when..... 12 2
Sessions to be biennial..... 12 2
Members, from what civil offices excluded 13 2
Officers not eligible to..... 14 2

LEGISLATURE—*Continued:*	Sec.	Art.
Acceptance of office under U. S.		
To vacate seat in	14	2
Vacancies, how filled	15	2
Members privileged from arrest, except	16	2
Members not subject to civil process, when	16	2
Members not liable for words spoken in debate	17	2
Compensation and mileage to members	23	2
Not to authorize any lotteries or grant any divorce	24	2
Extra compensation for past services prohibited	25	2
To direct how and where suits against state be brought	26	2
Vote on elections to be *viva voce*	27	2
Private or special laws prohibited	28	2
To provide for convict labor	29	2
Bribery of members, how punished	30	2
Members to declare private interests in bill and not to vote	30	2
Presiding officer of each house to sign bill	32	2
To establish a bureau of statistics, etc.	34	2
To pass laws for protection of employes in mines and factories	35	2
To pass laws prohibiting the use of passes	36	2
To decide contested elections of state officers	4	3
May be specially convened by governor	7	3
Secretary of state to keep records of	17	3
May abolish certain offices	25	3
May increase number of judges of supreme court	2	4
To provide for separate departments	2	4
May remove, judge, attorney general, etc., for incompetency, etc.	9	4
Three-fourths of the members of each house to concur	9	4
To determine number of justices of the peace	10	4

LEGISLATURE—*Continued:* Sec. Art.
And to prescribe powers and duties 10
May make any courts, courts of record, except 11 4
May prescribe powers of inferior courts 12 4
May increase salaries of judges. 14 4
To provide for publication of opinions of judges of supreme court 21 4
May provide for election of clerk of supreme court..... 22 4
May provide that there be no denial of franchise at school elections on account of sex... 2 6
To provide for securing absolute secrecy to electors in voting.. 6 6
To enact a registration law.... 7 6
To require compliance with law as a prerequisite to vote..... 7 6
But not compulsory, when..... 7 6
To provide for annual tax for expenses of each year..... 1 7
To provide for tax to pay state debt 1 7
To provide uniform and equal rate for taxation..... 2 7
To insure just valuation of property 2 7
To provide general law for taxation of corporate property.. 3 7
To provide for account of receipts and expenditures..... 7 7
To provide for levying tax to meet deficiencies and expenses 8 7
May vest municipal corporations with power to make local improvements 9 7
To provide system of public schools 2 9
May provide for enlarging of common school fund 3 9
To provide for the organization and discipline of militia..... 2 10
To provide for maintenance of soldiers' home 3 10
To provide for protection and safe keeping of the public arms 4 10
To establish system of county government 4 11

LEGISLATURE: *Continued:*	Sec.	Art.
To provide by general laws for township organization	4	11
To provide for election of county officers	5	11
And township, precinct and district officers	5	11
To prescribe their duties and fix their term of office	5	11
To regulate their compensation	5	11
To provide for their strict accountability	5	11
To fix salaries of all county officers and certain constables	5	11
To provide, by general laws, for incorporation of cities	10	11
May take property and franchises of corporations for public use	10	12
To establish maximum rates for freight and passengers	18	12
To prevent discrimination in rates	18	12
May establish a railroad and transportation commission	18	12
To prevent grants of free passes to public officers	20	12
To provide penalties for punishment of combinations affecting the price, production and transportation of commodities	22	12
May declare forfeiture of property and franchise	22	12
To provide for choice of location of seat of government	1	14
To appoint a commission to establish harbor lines	1	15
To provide for the leasing of right to build and maintain wharves	2	15
Restrictions on power	2	15
To confirm sale of school and university lands made by county commissioners	2	16
To protect homesteads from forced sale	1	19
To establish state board of health and bureau of vital statistics	1	20
To regulate practice of medicine and surgery	2	20

	Sec.	Art.
LEGISLATURE—*Continued:*		
To regulate sale of drugs and medicine	2	20
May agree upon a convention to revise or amend constitution	2	20
To provide for the election and fix term of officers not provided for in constitution	11	23
To divide state into congressional districts, when	13	27
To appropriate for expenses of constitutional convention	19	27
LIABILITIES—Cannot be extinguished by special legislation	28	27
LIBERTY—Not to be deprived of without due process of law	3	2
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:		
When absent, who is to preside	10	1
To have deciding vote, when	10	2
When and by whom elected	1	2
Term of office	3	2
When to act as governor	10	2
To be president of the senate	16	2
Salary of	16	2
Office may be abolished by legislature	25	2
LIFE, LIBERTY AND PROPERTY—Not to be deprived of, without due process of law	3	2
LIMITATION OF ACTION—Special legislation prohibited	28	2
LOCAL OFFICERS—Eligible to legislature, when	14	2
LOTTERIES—Prohibited	24	2
M		
MAJORITY:		
Of each house necessary to constitute a quorum	8	2
Necessary to pass bill	22	2
Special act cannot declare person of age	28	2
Of judges of supreme court necessary to form quorum and pronounce a decision	2	4
Necessary for impeachment	1	5
MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE—(See Corruption in Office).		
MANDAMUS:		
Original and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4

	Sec.	Art.
MANDATORY—Provisions of this constitution	29	1
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Uses of water of state for, deemed a public use	1	21
MEDICINE:		
Legislature to regulate sale of.	2	20
Legislature to regulate practice of	2	20
MILEAGE—Of legislators	23	2
MILITARY—To be subordinate to civil power	18	1
MILITIA:		
Officer eligible to legislature, when	14	2
Governor to be commander-in-chief	8	3
Who liable to military duty	1	10
Who exempt	1	10
Persons having religious scruples exempt, when	6	10
Organization and discipline of.	2	10
Privileged from arrest, when	5	10
Persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms to pay for exemption	6	10
MINES—Legislature to pass laws to protect employes in	25	2
MINING PURPOSE—Uses of waters of state for, deemed a public use	1	21
MINORS—Sale of property by special acts prohibited	28	2
MONEY:		
How and when paid out of the treasury	4	8
Using or making profit by official a felony	14	11
In hands of municipal officers to be paid into the treasury	15	11
Corporations not to issue anything but lawful money of U. S.	11	12
MONOPOLIES:		
Prohibited	22	12
Adequate penalties to be provided	22	12
Forfeiture of franchise and property may be declared	22	12
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:		
Power to make local improvements by special taxation	9	7
Power to assess and levy taxes.	9	7

	Sec.	Art.
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—*Continued:*		
Legislature may confer power to levy taxes for certain purposes	12	
Power to contract debts	6	11
Limit of power	6	8
Not to give or loan its credit	7	8
May organize under general laws	10	8
And be subject to such laws	10	11
Private property not to be taken for debt of	13	11
Use of money by an official a felony	14	11
Money to be deposited with treasurer	15	11
Power to extend streets over tide lands	3	15
MUNICIPAL FINE:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
N		
NAME—Change of, by special legislation prohibited	28	2
NATURALIZATION—Power of, vested in superior court	6	4
NAVIGABLE WATERS:		
Legislature to establish a commission to locate harbor lines in	1	15
State asserts ownership of beds and shores of	1	17
NEW COUNTY—Restriction of formation of	3	11
NON-RESIDENTS—Taxation of lands of	2	20
NORMAL SCHOOLS—May be established	2	9
NUISANCES:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
O		
OATHS—To be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience	6	1
OATH OF OFFICE—Judicial officers to take	28	4

	Sec.	Art.
OBLIGATION—Of contracts not to be impaired	23	1
OFFENSES:		
No person to be put twice in jeopardy for	9	1
Right of trial by jury	21	1
Right of party accused	22	1
To be prosecuted by information or indictment	25	1
Impeachment of public officers	2	5
Existing, to be prosecuted in name of state	5	27
OFFICE:		
No religious qualification for	11	1
Disqualification of legislators for certain civil offices	13	2
Who ineligible for legislature	14	2
Acceptance of, under U. S. to vacate seat in legislature	14	2
But certain officers are exempt	14	2
Disqualification for bribery	30	2
Vacancy, when filled by governor	13	3
Legislature may abolish certain offices	25	3
Of judge of supreme and superior court open only to whom	17	4
OFFICERS (See Term of Office, Salaries):		
Not to be allowed extra compensation	25	2
Of militia may be members of legislature	14	2
Local, may be members of legislature	14	2
Bribery of, how punished	30	2
Legislature may abolish certain offices	25	3
Liable to impeachment	2	5
Not liable to impeachment may be removed by law	3	5
Of militia, elected or appointed, how	6	10
Of county, district, town, etc., how elected	5	11
Who may or may not be salaried	8	11
Guilty of felony, when	14	11
Not to accept passes	20	12
Of state institutions to be appointed by governor with advice and consent of senate	1	13

OFFICERS—*Continued:* Sec. Art.
Of territory and U. S. to hold office until superseded by state officers 6 27
Time of election under this constitution 7 27
Legislature to provide for election of officers not provided for by constitution..... 11 27
OFFICIAL ACTS—Cannot be made valid by special acts..... 28 2
OMISSIONS IN THE LAW—To be ported to governor..... 25 4
OPINIONS OF SUPREME COURT:
To be published..... 21 4
Free for publication by any person 21 4
OWNERSHIP OF LAND—Right of aliens..... 33 2

P

PARDONING POWER:
Vested in governor, subject to.. 9 3
Governor to report to legislature number of pardons granted.. 11 3
PASS:
Use of by public officers prohibited 39 1
Grant of, by railroads to public officers and legislators, prohibited 20 1
PASSENGER TARIFF:
To be regulated by legislature.. 18 12
Abuses and extortions to be prevented 18 12
PENALTIES:
Cannot be remitted by special legislation 28 2
Accrued to territory to inure to state 3 27
Incurred unaffected by change in form of government..... 5 27
PEOPLE:
Political power inherent in..... 1 1
Rights retained by..... 30 1
Right of petition and of peaceable assemblage 4 1
Right to security..... 7 1
Public lands to be held by state in trust for..... 1 16
PERSONAL PROPERTY — Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court when amount is over $200.... 4 4

	Sec.	Art.
PERSONS CONVICTED OF INFAMOUS CRIMES—Excluded from elective franchise	3	6
PETITION—Right of, not to be abridged	4	1
POLICE JUSTICES—Justice of the peace may be made	10	4
POLICE REGULATIONS — County, city, etc., may enforce	11	11
POLITICAL POWER—Inherent in people	1	1
POSTMASTER—May be eligible to legislature, when	14	2
POWERS OF GOVERNMENT:		
Legislative, where vested	1	2
Executive, where vested	1	3
Judicial, where vested	1	4
Pardoning power, where vested	9	3
PRECINCT OFFICERS:		
Legislature to provide for election of	5	11
To prescribe duties, etc	5	11
County commissioners to fill vacancies in office	6	11
Term of office of present officers	14	27
PRESIDENT OF SENATE:		
Who is	16	3
Temporary	10	2
PRESS—Liberty of, secured	5	1
PRIVATE LEGISLATION—On certain matters prohibited	28	2
PRIVILEGE:		
Not to be granted irrevocably	8	1
Of members of legislature from arrest	16	2
Of electors from arrest	5	6
Of militia from arrest	5	10
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES—(See Immunities):		
Equal, to all citizens and corporations	12	1
PROBATE COURT:		
Merger of, in superior court, to take place, when	10	27
Judge to perform duties until term of office expires	10	27
PROBATE MATTERS:		
Appellate jurisdiction in supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction in superior court	6	4
Appellate jurisdiction in superior court	10	27

	Sec.	Art.
PROCESS:		
Privileges of member of legislature from	16	
Of superior court to extend to all parts of state	6	3
Style of	27	4
Of state court may be served on lands of U. S.		4
Issued under authority of territory to be valid	1	26
PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT OF U. S.—Constitution to go into effect upon	16	27
PROHIBITION:		
Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court	4	
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	
Writs may be issued and served, when	6	4
Separate articles rejected	17	27
PROPERTY:		
Persons not to be deprived of, without due process of law	9	1
Not to be taken for private use, except	16	1
Not to be taken without just compensation	16	1
To be taxed in proportion to its value	1	7
Not to be taken to pay corporate debt	13	1
Of every kind belonging to the territory, to vest in the state	4	27
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY — (See County Officers):		
May be removed for incompetency or corruption in office	9	4
Right of accused	9	4
Legislature to provide for electing	5	11
PROSECUTIONS:		
To be conducted in name of state	5	27
Not affected by change in form of government	5	27
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—May or may not be salaried officer	8	11
PUBLIC ARMS—Legislature to provide for protection and safe keeping of	4	10
PUBLIC DEBTS—Private property not to be taken for payment of	13	11

	Sec.	Art.
PUBLIC LANDS:		
Granted to state to be held in trust for people	1	16
Not to be disposed except for full market value	1	16
State disclaims all title to unappropriated	2	26
Unappropriated to be subject to control of U. S.	2	26
PUBLIC MONEY:		
Not to be appropriated for religious worship	11	1
Statement of receipts and expenditures to be published	7	7
PUBLIC SAFETY—May require suspension of habeas corpus	13	1
PUBLIC SCHOOLS:		
Legislature to provide a system of	2	9
System to include what	2	9
To be free from sectarian control	4	9
Shall be free from sectarian control and open to all children	4	26
To be established and maintained by state	4	26
PUBLIC USE:		
Property not to be taken for, without compensation	16	1
A judicial question	16	1
PUNISHMENT—Cruel, not to be inflicted	14	1

Q

QUALIFICATION:		
Religious, not to be required for public office	11	1
Of members of legislature	7	2
Each house to judge of	8	2
Of state officers	25	3
Of electors	1	6
QUORUM:		
Majority of each house shall constitute	8	2
Less may adjourn and compel attendance	8	2
Majority of judges of supreme court necessary to form	2	4
QUO WARRANTO:		
Jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Jurisdiction of superior court	6	4

R

	Sec.	Art.
RACE, COLOR, SEX—No discrimination in education on account of	1	9
RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION—Legislature may establish	18	12
RAILROAD COMPANIES (See Common Carriers):		
Are common carriers	13	12
Subject to legislative control	13	12
May connect at state line with foreign railroads	13	12
May intersect, cross or connect with other railroads	13	12
And when of same gauge shall form proper connection for transfer of cars	13	12
Delay and discrimination prohibited	13	12
Not to combine to share earnings	14	12
Discrimination between places or persons prohibited	15	12
Charges to any station not to exceed those to a more distant station	15	12
Excursion and commutation tickets	15	12
Consolidation with competing line prohibited	16	12
Rolling stock to be personal property	17	12
Liable to taxation and execution and sale	17	12
Maximum rates for transportation of freight and passengers to be established by legislature	18	12
To allow telegraph and telephone companies to construct lines on their right-of-way	19	12
Discrimination in rates and privileges to any telegraph or telephone company prohibited	19	12
Prohibited from granting free passes or selling tickets at a discount to any public officer	20	12
To allow equal terms of transportation to all express companies	21	12
Discrimination on rates and privileges prohibited	21	12

	Sec.	Art.
REAL PROPERTY:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	6	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
REBELLION OR INVASION—Suspension of habeas corpus	13	1
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Account of, to be published	7	7
RECOGNIZANCES:		
To remain valid and unaffected upon change in form of government	4	27
And to pass to state	4	27
RECORDS:		
Of state officers to be kept at seat of government		24
Of district court to be transferred to superior court	8	27
REGISTRATION LAW:		
To be enacted by legislature	7	6
Elector not to vote until complied with	7	6
Not compulsory, when	7	6
RELEASE OR DEBT OR OBLIGATION—Special legislation prohibited	28	2
RELIGION:		
Freedom of conscience in matters of, guaranteed	11	1
No one to molested on account of	11	1
No person to be incompetent as witness or juror on account of	11	1
Perfect toleration in, secured	1	26
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP:		
No public money to be appropriated for	11	1
Mode of not to be interfered with	1	26
REMOVAL FROM OFFICE:		
Of governor, who to act	10	3
On impeachment	2	5
REPRESENTATIVES:		
Number of	2	2
To be reapportioned after each census	32	2
Members, when and how chosen	4	2
Members of, when and how chosen after first election	5	2
Term of office	4	2
Members elected after first election, terms of	5	2
Qualifications of	7	2

	Sec.	Art.
REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued:*		
To be privileged from arrest....	16	2
Compensation and mileage.....	23	2
Not to receive pass.....	39	2
Apportionment of	2	25
To congress of U. S. from state at large, when and how to be elected	13	
Vote for such representative at first election to be according to territorial law.....	13	27
REPRIEVE—To be reported by governor to the legislature.....	11	27
REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT:		3
To be appointed by judges.....	18	
Salary to be prescribed by law.	18	4
RESIDENCE:		4
Of certain state officers, where.	24	3
Absence of citizen in public service, or at certain institutions not to affect residence.....	4	
REVENUE—State may contract casual deficits or failures in.....	1	6
REVENUE AND TAXATION:		8
Property to be taxed in proportion to its value.....	1	7
Uniform and equal rate of.....	2	7
Deduction of debts from credits allowed	2	7
Power to tax corporations never to be suspended or surrendered (see Tax, Taxation)...	4	7
REVIEW, WRIT OF:		
Appellate and revisory jurisdiction of supreme court.....	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
REVISION OF CONSTITUTION:		
Two-thirds of each house necessary to recommend.....	2	23
Vote for, how provided for.....	2	23
Convention to consist of.....	2	23
RIGHT OF PETITION—Not to be abridged	4	1
RIGHT-OF-WAY—Appropriation of.	16	1
RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE—Not to be abridged	4	1
RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS:		
Not to be impaired	24	1
Meaning construed	24	1
RIGHTS:		
Enumerated, not to deny others retained	30	1

RIGHTS—*Continued:*
Existing, not to be affected by change in form of government ..... Sec. 1 Art. 27
ROAD DISTRICT OFFICERS—County commissioners to fill vacancies in office 6 11
ROLLING STOCK—(See Railroad Companies).
RULES:
Of proceedings, each house to determine 9 2
of superior court, judges to establish 24 4

S

SAILORS—To be excluded from enumeration of inhabitants.. 3 2
SALARIES:
Of officers, not to be changed during term 25 2
Of governor 14 3
Of other state officers.....16-23 3
Of judges of supreme court.... 13 4
How payable to judges of supreme and superior courts... 14 4
Not to be increased during term of office 13 4
To be paid by state..... 13 4
Of judges of the superior court. 13 4
How and when payable..... 14 4
Half to be paid by state and half by counties 13 4
Or apportioned by counties.... 13 4
Of supreme court reporter to be prescribed by law..... 18 4
Of county, etc., officers, legislature to fix..... 8 11
Of certain constables..... 8 11
SANITARY REGULATIONS—County, city and town may enforce... 11 11
SCHOOL DISTRICT—Power to contract debts (see County, City and Township) 6 8
SCHOOL ELECTIONS—Elective franchise not denied at, on account of sex..... 2 6
SCHOOL FUNDS:
Apportionment of, by special acts prohibited 28 2
To be applied exclusively to common schools 2 9
SCHOOL LANDS—(See Lands, Public).
SCHOOLS—(See Public Schools).

	Sec.	Art.
SEAL:		
Of state to be kept by secretary of state	18	3
Description of		18
Of territorial courts, municipal and county officers to be seals under state	9	27
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT:		
Location of, how determined	1	14
Votes of majority of electors necessary to locate	1	14
If no choice at first election, provisions for determining the location	1	14
Temporary location to be where	1	14
Two-thirds of votes necessary to change location	2	14
Form of ballot for location of	18	27
SECRECY—To be secured in voting	6	6
SECRETARY OF STATE:		
When and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
To act as governor, when	10	3
To attest commissions	15	3
Duties of	17	3
Shall keep office at capital of state	24	3
Salary of	17,	3
SECTARIAN CONTROL — Public schools to be forever free from	4	26
SECURITY:		
Of person in private affairs and at home	7	1
Of individual rights, what is essential to	32	1
SENATE:		
Legislative powers vested in	1	2
Number of members	2	2
To be reapportioned after each census	3	2
To try all impeachments	1	5
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS:		
To be of convenient and contiguous territory	6	2
No representative district to be divided in formation of	6	2
To be numbered consecutively	6	2
Number of	1	22
Number and constitution of each district	1	22
SENATORS:		
Number of	2,	2
When and how chosen	6	2

	Sec.	Art.
SENATORS—*Continued:*		
Term of office	6	2
Allotment of	6	2
Trials of impeachment by	1	3
To be under oath or affirmation	1	5
Two-thirds of, necessary for conviction	1	5
SEPARATE ARTICLES:		
Submitted to people for adoption or rejection	17	27
Woman suffrage [rejected]	17	27
Prohibition [rejected]	17	27
Form of ballot	18	27
SESSIONS:		
Of each house to be open	11	2
Of legislature to be biennial	12	2
But legislature may change time of meeting	12	2
Length of	12	2
Of supreme court to be at seat of government	3	4
Of superior court	5	4
SEWERS—Right of city to contract debts for	6	8
SEX:		
No denial of elective franchise at school elections on account of	2	6
No distinction in educational provisions on account of	1	0
SHERIFFS:		
Legislature to provide for election of	5	11
Prescribe duties, to fix term and salary	5	11
To provide for strict accountability of	5	11
SOLDIERS:		
Not to be quartered in time of peace	31	1
To be excluded from enumeration of inhabitants	3	2
SOLDIERS' HOME—Legislature to provide for maintenance of	3	10
SPECIAL LEGISLATION—On certain matters, prohibited	28	2
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—When void	2	12
SPEECH—Liberty of, guaranteed	5	1
STATE:		
Suits against, how and when brought	26	2
Not to surrender power to tax corporations	4	7

	Sec.	Art.
STATE—*Continued:*		
Power of state to contract debts	1-3	8
Limit of power	1	8
Power to contract certain debts may be conferred at general election	3	8
Money to be applied, how	1	8
Not to loan its credit	5	8
To make provision for education of all children	1	9
Not to subscribe for stock of corporations	9	12
To support state institutions	1	13
Restrictions in selling land or rights in harbors	1	15
To hold public lands in trust for people	1	16
May sell timber and stone off any state lands, how	3	16
Asserts ownership of beds and shores of navigable waters	1	17
Disclaims title in tide lands patented by U. S.	2	17
Consents to exclusive legislation of U. S. over certain lands	1	25
On certain conditions	1	25
Compact with U. S.		26
Disclaims all title to unappropriated public lands or Indian lands	1	25
Not precluded from taxing lands of Indians who hold by grant	2	26
Except land exempted by act of congress	2	26
Assumes debts and liabilities of territory	3	26
Agrees to establish free public schools	4	26
Debts, fines, etc., accrued to territory, to pass to state	3	27
All property of territory to pass to	4	27
Criminal prosecutions to continue in name of	5	27
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—Legislature to establish	1	20
STATE INDEBTEDNESS:		
Provisions for paying annual expenses and state debt	1	7
State may contract debts to meet casual deficits in revenue	1	8
Limits to aggregate debt	1	8

	Sec	Art.
STATE INDEBTEDNESS—*Continued:*		
May be increased by state to repel invasion	2	8
Or for single work or object	3	8
Law to provide for such object to be submitted to people	3	8
Majority of votes necessary	3	8
And law to be published	3	8
State to assume losses to common school funds	5	9
STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS:		
To be supported by state	1	13
Officers to be appointed by governor	1	13
With advice and consent of senate	1	13
STATE LANDS—(See Lands, School Lands).		
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—To be published annually	7	7
STATE OFFICERS:		
Term of office	3	3
Election of, how declared	4	3
Contested elections of, to be decided by legislature	4	3
Term of, to begin when	4	3
To furnish information in writing to governor	5	3
State officers to keep records, where	24	3
Salaries of	14-28	3
Residence of certain	24	3
Qualification for office	25	3
Compensation not to be increased or diminished during term	25	3
Legislature may abolish offices of certain	25	3
Liable to impeachment	2	5
Time of election	8	6
STATE SCHOOL TAX—Revenue to be applied exclusively to common schools	2	9
STATUTES—Enacting clause of	18	2
STOCKHOLDERS:		
Liability of	4	12
As parties defendant in suit	4	12
Liability of, in banking, insurance and joint stock companies	11	12

	Sec.	Art.
STOCK OF CORPORATIONS:		
Not to be owned by county, city, etc.	7	8
Not to be issued except to *bona fide* subscribers	6	12
Or assignees	6	12
Not to be increased except by general law	6	12
Consent of whom, necessary to increase	6	12
Notice of increase to be given	6	12
Fictitious increase to be void	6	12
STREETS AND ROADS:		
Private and special law prohibited	28	2
Exceptions	28	2
Municipal corporations may extend over tide lands, etc.	3	15
STUDENT—Absence from state not to affect the right to vote	4	6
SUFFRAGE:		
Right of, shall be free, equal and undisturbed	19	1
Right to, who entitled	1	6
Who not entitled	1	6
SUITS AGAINST STATE—Legislature to direct how and when to be brought	26	2
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:		
When and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
Duties of	22	3
Shall keep records at capital of state	24	3
Salary of	22	3
SUPERIOR COURT:		
Judges of, to order grand jury to be drawn	26	1
Vested with judicial power	1	4
In each organized county	5	4
With at least one judge for each county	5	4
How elected	5	4
Assignment of counties to a judge	5	4
Number of sessions in each county	5	4
Business of, how to be distributed	5	4
Each judge to be invested with the powers of all	5	4
Governor to fill vacancies	5	4

	Sec.	Art.
SUPERIOR COURT—*Continued:*		
Jurisdiction of	6	4
Power to naturalize	6	4
Appellate jurisdiction in justice and inferior courts	6	4
Always to be open except on non-judicial days	6	4
May issue writs	6	4
Process to extend to all parts of state	6	4
Judges may sit in any county	7	4
Judges *pro tempore*	7	4
To be a court of record	11	4
Judge to decide cause within ninety days after final submission	20	4
Judge may appoint court commissioners	23	4
Judges to establish rules for government of	24	4
Judges to report in writing defects, etc., in the laws to judges of supreme court	25	4
Clerk of, to be county clerk	26	4
To assume jurisdiction of pending causes, and to take records, when	8	27
To assume jurisdiction of probate matters, when	10	27
To have appellate jurisdiction over probate court until it expires	10	27
Provision for contested [first] election of judges	12	27
SUPREME COURT:		
Invested with judicial power	1	4
To consist of five judges	2	4
Majority required to form a quorum	2	4
And to pronounce a decision	2	4
Always to be open except on non-judicial days	2	4
Decision in all cases to be in writing	2	4
Grounds to be stated	2	4
Number of judges may be increased	2	4
Legislature may provide separate departments	2	4
Judges, election of	3	4
First election, when	3	4
Classification by lot of judges first elected	3	4

	Sec.	Art.
SUPREME COURT—*Continued:*		
Seats to be vacated every two years	3	
Chief justice, who to be	3	4
Governor to fill vacancies in office	3	4
Sessions to be held, when	3	4
Jurisdiction of	4	4
Court of record	11	4
Judges to appoint reporter	18	4
Judges to appoint clerk of the court	22	4
Judges to report in writing defects and omissions in the laws to the governor	25	4
To assume jurisdiction of pending causes and to take court papers, when	8	27
SUPREME LAW—U. S. constitution.	2	1
SURVEYORS—May or may not be salaried officers	8	11
T		
TAX:		
Assessment or collection of, by special act prohibited	28	2
Extending time for collection of, by special act prohibited	28	2
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
All property subject to	1	7
Annual tax for expenses of state	1	7
Annual tax to pay state debt	1	7
Not to be levied except in pursuance of law	5	7
Levied for state purposes to be paid into the treasury	6	7
To meet deficiency in expenditure, legislature may levy	8	7
By municipal corporations to be uniform	9	7
TAXATION:		
Legislature to provide uniform and equal rates of	2	7
Deduction of debts from credit authorized	2	7
What property exempt from	2	7
Of corporate property by same methods as of individuals	3	7
Power to tax corporations not to be surrendered by state	4	7

	Sec.	Art.
TAXATION—*Continued:*		
Municipal corporation vested with power of	9	7
Lands of U. S. exempt from	2	26
Rolling stock of railroads subject to	17	12
Of lands of non-residents	2	26
Of certain Indian lands	2	26
Exemption of certain Indian lands from	2	26
State may tax lands of Indians held under patent or grant	2	26
Unless exempt by act of congress	2	26
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS—May be established	2	9
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES:		
Any one authorized to construct lines in this state	19	12
Delay and discrimination in receiving and sending messages prohibited	19	12
Declared to be common carrier	19	12
Subject to legislative control	19	12
Right to construct lines along railroad	19	12
No discrimination by railroads in rates or privileges	19	12
Right of eminent domain extended to	19	12
TERM OF OFFICE:		
Of representatives	4	2
Of senators	6	2
Of governor	2	3
Of lieutenant-governor	3	3
Of other state officers	3	3
When to begin	4	3
Of judges of supreme court	3	4
Of judges of superior court	5	4
Of county, district, township and precinct officers	5	11
Of those in office at time state government is organized	14	27
Officers not provided for in constitution, legislature to regulate	11	27
Of all officers elected at first election under constitution, when to begin	16	27
TERRITORY:		
State assumes debts of	3	26
Process issued under authority of, to be valid	1	27

	Sec.	Art.
TERRITORY—*Continued:*		
Change of form of government, not to affect rights, actions, etc.	1	27
Laws of, to remain in force, until when	2	27
Accrued debts, fines and penalties to inure to the state	3	27
All property of, to vest in state	4	27
Officers of, to hold office until superseded by state officers	6	7
Courts of, to continue until when	8	27
TESTIMONY:		
No person to be compelled to testify against himself	9	1
Weight of, not to be affected on account of religious belief	11	1
Necessary to conviction of treason	27	1
On prosecution for bribery	30	2
TIDE LANDS:		
Municipal corporations may extend streets over	3	15
State asserts ownership to	1	17
Vested rights may be asserted in courts of state	1	17
State disclaims title to lands patented by U. S.	2	17
Grants of, not validated	2	27
TIDE WATERS—(See Harbors).		
TIMBER AND STONE—May be sold off state lands, how	3	16
TOLL:		
Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Original jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
TOWN—(See City, County and Township):		
Amendment of charter by special legislation, prohibited	28	2
May organize under general laws	10	11
TOWNSHIP OFFICERS:		
Legislature to provide for	5	11
To provide duties, fix terms and compensation	5	11
County commissioners to fill vacancies in	6	11
TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION:		
Legislature to provide for	4	11
County may adopt	4	11
Majority vote necessary for adoption of	4	11

	Sec.	Art.
TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES—Are common carriers (see Railroad Companies)	13	12
TREASON:		
What constitutes	27	1
Evidence necessary to convict for	27	1
TREASURER:		
Of state, when and by whom elected	1	3
Term of office	3	3
Duties of	19	3
Shall keep records at capital of state	24	3
Salary of	19	3
Must reside, where	24	3
When ineligible	25	3
Of county, legislature to provide for election of (see County Officers)	5	11
TREASURY—Money paid out of, how and when	4	8
TRIAL BY JURY:		
Right of, to be inviolate	21	1
Jury to consist of	21	1
Number necessary for verdict	21	1
Jury may be waived	21	1
TRUSTS:		
Prohibited	22	12
Under penalties to be provided	22	12
Legislature may declare forfeiture of property and franchise	22	12

U

UNITED STATES:		
Acceptance of office under, vacates seat in legislature	14	2
Consent of, necessary to enable state to dispose of certain lands	1	16
Compact of state with		26
Title to unappropriated lands to be in	2	26
Taxation of lands of	2	26
Officers of, to hold until superseded by state officers	6	27
UNIVERSITY LANDS—(See Lands, Public Lands).		

V

VACANCY:		
In legislature, filled by governor	15	2
In office, when filled by the governor	13	3

	Sec.	Art.
VACANCY—*Continued:*		
In office of judge of supreme court, filled by governor.....	3	4
In office of judge of superior court, filled by governor.....	5	4
In county, township, etc., offices, to be filled by county commissioners	6	11
VALIDATING ACTS—Of deeds, wills, etc., by special acts prohibited	28	2
VALIDITY OF STATUTE—Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court.	4	4
VERDICT—In civil cases, number of jurors	21	1
VETO:		
Governor to have power to.....	12	3
Two-thirds of legislature may pass bill over.....	12	3
VILLAGE—(See Town).		
VOTE:		
In elections by legislature to be *viva voce*	27	2
And entered on the journal.....	27	2
Qualification necessary to.....	1	6
Who entitled to.....	1	6
Who not entitled to.....	1	6
At school elections, who entitled to	2	6
Who excluded from right to....	3	6
Residence of certain persons not to affect right to.....	4	6
To be by ballot.....	6	6
Prerequisite to the right to....	7	6
For representative in congress, how determined	13	27
At first election to be according to territorial laws.....	15	27
VOTERS:		
Qualifications of	1	6
Privileged from arrest on election day, except.....	5	6
Absence of certain persons not to affect rights to.....	4	6

W

WATER AND WATER RIGHTS:		
Power of city to contract debts for	6	8
Restrictions on state in selling water rights	1	15
Appropriation for irrigation, etc., declared a public use.....	1	21

	Sec.	Art.
WARRANTS:		
Legislature to provide for leasing by general laws	2	15
Limit of term	2	15
WILLS—Cannot be validated by special acts	28	2
WITNESS:		
Not to be compelled to testify against himself	9	1
Not incompetent in consequence of religious opinion	11	1
Concurrence necessary in treason	27	1
WOMAN SUFFRAGE—Separate article [rejected]	17	27
WRITS:		
Jurisdiction of supreme court	4	4
Jurisdiction of superior court	6	4
Y		
YEAS AND NAYS:		
To be entered on journal, when	21	2
To be taken on final passage of bill	22	2
In case of emergency for passage of bill	31	2
To be taken on vote to consider bill not introduced in time	36	2