CONSTITUTION
of the
State of Washington.

PREAMBLE.
We, the people, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our freedoms, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, form a more independent and perfect government, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Washington.

The Boundaries of the State of Washington shall be as follows:
Commencing one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, thence, along the northern boundary of the State of Oregon, up said river, to where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intersects the same near the mouth of the Willamette river; thence east, along said parallel, to where it intersects the middle of the main channel of Snake river; thence southerly, along said channel of Snake river, to where it intersects the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; thence east, along said parallel, to where it intersects the meridian thirty-seven degrees and thirty minutes west; thence north, along said meridian, to where it intersects the crest of the Bitter Root range of mountains; thence northwesterly, along the crest of said mountains, to where it intersects the thirty-ninth meridian west; thence north, along said meridian to the boundary line of the British Possessions; thence westerly, along the line of the British Possessions to a point one marine league west from the mouth of the middle of the channel of the Strait of Juan de Fuca; thence southerly, at a distance of one marine league west from the east shore of the Pacific Ocean, to the place of beginning.
including all islands and parts of islands within said boundaries, within the jurisdiction of
the United States.

Article 11. Eminent Domain.

Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers bordering on the state, to
far as such rivers shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory, now or
hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same. The Columbia river, and the navigable streams of
the state, shall be common highways, and persons from as well as the inhabitants of the state as of the
States of the United States, with vessels being, navigation, to navigate the same.

Sec. 2. The title to all lands and other property which has accrued to the Territory of
Washington, by gift, grant, purchase, inheritance, or otherwise, shall vest in the state.

Sec. 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate
property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state, and all lands, the titles to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or vest to the state.

Article 111. Distribution of Powers.

Section 1. The Government of the state shall be divided into three separate and distinct
departments, to wit: The Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

Sec. 2. No person, or collection of persons, holding any position in, or exercising any authority,
under one of these departments, shall hold any office in, or exercise any authority whatever,
under either of the others, except such as may be expressly provided for in this constitution.


Section 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one years, belonging to either of the
following classes, who shall have resided in the State for six months next preceding any
election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1st citizens of the United States

2d Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens
conformably to the laws of the United States, or the subject of naturalization six months before offering to vote.

32. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization. The legislature may prescribe additional qualifications for electors of municipal and school district elections.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or to have 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 in any poorhouse or other asylum, nor while confined in prison.

Sec. 3. No person except treason, felony or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 4. No person except a qualified elector, shall be elected or appointed to any civil office in the state.

Sec. 5. The general election shall be held biennially on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall elect in all cases except where the person who shall receive them shall be ineligible, in which case the person receiving the next highest number of votes, and who is eligible, shall be declared elected. Elections by persons in their representative capacity shall be two-thirds and a majority shall be necessary to an election.

Sec. 7. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

Sec. 8. Laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, perjury or any infamous crime. And depriving every person who shall make, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, of the right to vote at such election.

Sec. 9. The legislature shall pass laws to preserve the purity of elections, and to guard
against the abuse of the elective franchise, and shall for that purpose have power to pass laws of registration.

**Article V. Declaration of Rights.**

**Section 1.** All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority.

**Sec. 2.** The people of this state have the sole right to alter or abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary to their safety and happiness; provided, such change be not repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

**Sec. 3.** All persons are by nature free, and equally entitled to certain natural rights; among which are those of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining happiness. To secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

**Sec. 4.** All persons have a natural and indestructible right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, aid, or support any place of worship, against his consent, and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office; nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religion, but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed so as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state.

**Sec. 5.** No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, or be denied the equal protection of the law.

**Sec. 6.** No person, on account of sex, shall be disqualified to enter upon and pursue any of the lawful business avocations or professions of life.

**Sec. 7.** Every person may freely speak, write and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth
may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears that the matter charged as
libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends,
the party accused shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to de-
termine the law and the fact.

Sec. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due pro-
cess of law, and no person, for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy
of punishment, nor again be put upon trial for the same offense after having
been once acquitted by a jury, nor shall be compelled, in any criminal cause,
to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable
by sufficient sureties, except for murder in the first degree and treason, where
the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas
corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the
public safety may require. The right of trial by jury of twelve persons shall re-
main inviolate in all criminal cases; a jury in civil cases, in all Courts, may
consist of less than twelve persons, as may be prescribed by law; and the concor-
dence of three-fourths of the whole number of the jury shall be sufficient for a
verdict; provided, that the right may be waived by the parties, in such manner as may
be provided by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of seven persons, any five of
whom, convening, may find an indictment; provided, the legislature may change, regu-
late, abolish or re-establish the grand jury system.

Sec. 9. Every person in the state shall be entitled to a certain remedy in the law,
for all wrongs and injuries which he may receive in his person, character or property;
justice shall be administered to all, freely, and without purchase, completely, and without
delay, promptly and without delay; and all courts shall be open to the public.

Sec. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, houses and effects,
against unreasonable seizure and search shall not be violated; and no warrant shall
issue except upon probable cause; supported by oath or affirmation in writing, describing
as nearly as may be, the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 11. There shall never be in this state, involuntary servitude, save as a punishment
for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in case of fraud in contracting the same,
or of an ascertaining debtor having no mony legally applicable to the payment of his debts, or
some part thereof.

Sec. 13. 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; to have a
copy thereof; to testify in his own behalf; to meet the witnesses against him face to face;
to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and a speedy public
trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged
to have been committed.

Sec. 14. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or any law impairing the obligations
of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privilege, franchise, or
immunities, shall ever be passed by the legislature.

Sec. 15. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just
compensation; and no private particular service shall be required without just payment therefor.

Sec. 16. The right of the people to peacefully assemble and consult for the common goods,
and to petition for the redress of grievances, shall never be restrained or abridged.

Sec. 17. The military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil powers.

Sec. 18. All laws in relation to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, shall
be alike applicable to resident aliens and citizens.

Sec. 19. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; but
This shall not be so construed as to justify the carrying of concealed weapons.

Sec. 20. All elections shall be free and open, and no power, civil or military, shall interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 21. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; and no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his own confession in open court.

Sec. 22. No person shall be transported out of the state for any offense committed within the same, and no conviction shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 23. All lands within the state are declared to be allotted, and feudal tenures, with all their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rents or services of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Sec. 24. No law shall be passed, granting to any citizens or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Sec. 25. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the legislature.

Sec. 26. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny, impair or disparage others retained by the people.

Article VI. Legislative.

Section 1. The legislative power of the state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be styled the Senate, and the other the House of Representatives; and both together, the Legislature of the State of Washington. The style of all laws shall be: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Washington..."
Sec. 2. The number of the members of the House of Representatives shall never be less than eighteen nor more than sixty. The Senate shall consist of one-third the number of members of the House of Representatives.

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 eighty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at its first session after such enumeration, and after each enumeration made by authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district among the members of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Sec. 4. Elections for members of the legislature shall be held biennially. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and members of the House of Rep. resentative for the term of two years; provided, that the members of both houses first elected shall hold their offices until the time fixed for the meeting of the second legislature, but no longer.

Sec. 6. No person shall be a member of the legislature who shall not be a qualified elector of the district for which he is chosen, and who shall not, for at least twelve months next preceding his election, have resided therein; provided, that any person who at the time of the adoption of this constitution is a qualified elector in the county or district for which he shall be chosen shall be eligible to the first legislature.

Sec. 7. The first legislature shall divide the state into at least ten legislative districts, in each of which one senator and three representatives shall be elected at the general election then most ensuing; and the districts shall be of convenient contiguous territory, to be bounded by county, precinct or ward lines; and the number may be increased, but shall never exceed twenty. The legislative districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the senators chosen by odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year; and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.
Representatives shall hold their office for the term of two years. In all elections of representatives, after such division, each qualified elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected in the district, or he may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit, and the candidate highest in votes shall be elected. But the legislature may at any time after the year eighteen hundred and ninety, adopt the system known as the preferential system, in the election of representatives, and enact such laws as will be necessary to carry it into effect. The term of office of senators and representatives, elected at any time subsequent to the first election, shall commence at the end of the term of those in office at the time.

Sec. 8. Each member of the legislature, as a compensation for his services, shall receive four dollars for each day's attendance, and two cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to or returning from the seat of government, and shall not receive any other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatsoever. No session of the legislature, except the first, shall exceed forty days. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation or mileage of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 9. There shall be biennial sessions of the legislature. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each 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 prescribe.
Sec. 10. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members or other persons, for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its processes to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes, or private solicitations, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a coordinate branch of the legislature. A member, expelled for corruption, shall not thereafter be eligible to either branch of the same legislature; and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

Sec. 11. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members as President.

Sec. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may, in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 13. Members of the legislature shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at any session of the legislature, and in going to and returning from the same; and no member shall be liable in any criminal action or criminal prosecution, whatsoever, for words spoken in debate.

Sec. 14. No act of the legislature shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble of the act) the legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds
of the members elected. An house, strict. No bill, except the general appropriation bill, for the
expenses of the government, introduced in either house after the expiration of the first thirty
days of the session, shall become a law, unless the same shall have been recommended by
the governor by special message; and no bill, except one so recommended, shall be considered
or become a law, unless referred to a committee, returned thence, and printed for the
use of the members.
Sec. 15. No bill, except for general appropriations, shall be passed, containing more than one
subject, which shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced
in any act, which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void
only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.
Sec. 16. Every bill (except one recommended by the governor as aforesaid, and except
a general revision of the statutes) shall be read at length at least once in each
house; all substantial amendments thereto shall be printed for the use of
the members before final vote on the bill; and no bill shall become a
law unless a majority of all the members elected to each house shall
vote in its favor; nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by
ayes and nayes, and entered on the journal.
Sec. 17. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title alone,
but as much thereof as is revised or extended shall be rewritten and pub-
lished at length as amended. The legislature shall not pass local or special
laws in any of the following cases, viz: for laying out, opening, altering, or working
roads or highways; erecting roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
regulating county or precinct affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice;
regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, police, magistrates
and constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing
for changes of venue in civil or criminal causes; declaring any person of age; the protection of game or shell-fish; limitation of civil actions; or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impanning juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money; the opening or conducting of any elections or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or other under disability; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; unifying fines, penalties or forfeitures; exiling, incising or decreeing fines, percentage or allowance of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever; allowing the redemption of real estate sold for taxes or under the final process of any court.

Sec. 18. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, the titles of which shall be publicly read immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. The legislature shall provide by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made to any officer or employee, who does not discharge his duties in person.

Sec. 20. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state; and all printing and binding authorized and required by them to be done for their use or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; but the legislature may establish a maximum price. No member or officers of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract.

Sec. 21. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.
Sec. 22. The legislature shall not authorize any lottery, nor grant any divorces. The sale of lottery tickets shall be prohibited by law.

Sec. 23. The general appropriation bill shall embrace only appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, interest on the public debt, and for purposes of education. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bill, each embracing but one subject.

Sec. 24. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon an appropriation by law, and by warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 25. The legislature shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement; money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function whatsoever.

Sec. 26. No act of the legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

Sec. 27. No obligation or liability of any county, association or corporation, held or owned by the state or by any municipal corporation, shall be exchanged, transferred, emitted, released, postponed or in any way diminished by the legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished except by payment thereof into the proper treasury.

Sec. 28. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment or relative solely to the transaction of the business of the two houses, shall be presented to the governor for his approval; if he disapprove, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, when it shall take the
Sec. 29. A member who has a private interest in any bill 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. 30. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall determine what persons constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. All elections to be made by the legislature, the members thereof shall vote by voices, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 33. The legislature may, by general law, confer upon the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties, such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 34. The legislature shall pass laws defining the personal and property rights of married women.

Sec. 35. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability heretofore contracted.

**Article vii Executive**

Section 1. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor unless he is a
origins of the United States, and shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been for three years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the state.

Sec. 3. The governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state, at the general election next preceding the expiration of an executive term. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall, immediately upon the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same, in the presence of a majority of both houses of the legislature, who shall, for that purpose assemble in the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for said office shall be declared duly elected. But if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, one of them shall immediately be chosen thereof by the two houses or joint ballot, and shall be declared duly elected governor.

Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the two houses of the legislature, on joint ballot, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, by proclamation, stating the purposes for which it is assembled. But at such session, no business shall be transacted other than that especially named in the proclamations and in case of invasion, or insurrection, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene it at any other place in the state. He shall transact all necessary business— civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as shall be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.
Sec. 5. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason, upon such conditions, and with such qualifications and limitations, as may be provided by law. Upon conviction of any person for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. The governor shall communicate to the legislature, at each regular session, every case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Sec. 6. In case of the failure to qualify, removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office, for the residue of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and if there be no president of the senate, or if, for any of the above-named causes, he shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the office shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives, with like powers, duties and emoluments, for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed.

Sec. 7. Every bill passed by the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it, in the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the signature in its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall
be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall also be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on their respective journals. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, unless the legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or else become a law.

Sec. 8. The governor may require information in writing, from the officers of the administrative and military departments of the state, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath whenever so required. He may also require information in writing at any time, under oath, from all officers and managers of state institutions. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and from time to time, by message, give to the legislature, information of the condition of the state; and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall also send to the legislature, at the beginning of each session's a statement of all money of the state, expended by him or under his direction; and, at the same time, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all state expenditures.

Article VIII Judicial

Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of the state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes/
and misdemeanors, but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On a trial of an impeachment against the governor, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No judicial officer shall exercise his office after he shall be impeached until he is acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmations, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected.

Judgment, in cases of impeachments, shall not extend further than removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but this shall not prevent the officer from being prosecuted and punished in the courts according to law.

Sect. 2. The judicial power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, probate courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior municipal courts as may be provided by law.

Sect. 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction in all chancery causes, and jurisdiction in all actions at law, civil and criminal, upon writs of error, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamuses, injunctions, quo warrantos, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Sect. 4. For the term of four years and thereafter, until the legislative
shall otherwise provides the judges of the several circuit courts shall be ex officio judges of the supreme court, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum; and a concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision, provided that if the court shall be equally divided in opinion, the cause shall be continued for re-argument; and if upon reargument, the court shall again be equally divided in opinion, the judgment below shall be affirmed. The legislature shall have power, after the expiration of said terms, to provide by law for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed by the constitutions to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The supreme court, when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their terms of office shall be the same as is provided for judges of the circuit courts.

Sec. 5. The state shall be divided into three judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise all that portion of the state lying east of the summit of the cascade mountains, except the county of Klickitat. The second circuit shall comprise the counties of Chehalis, Clark, Cowles, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum. The third circuit shall comprise the counties of Kitsap, Island, Jefferson, King, Kittitas, Pierce, San Juan, Snohomish, and Whatcom.

Sec. 6. The legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, moving them as convenient and compact as practicable, and founding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office.
In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected, as provided in this constitution, and receive a salary not less than that provided for judges of the circuit court.

Sec. 7. For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution. One of the judges shall be designated as chief justice, by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The judge first chosen under this constitution shall be elected at the first general election provided hereon for members of the legislature; and shall hold their office for the term of four years. The legislature shall, at its first session, provide by law, as well for the election of, as for classifying, the judges, to be thereafter elected in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in four years, and the remaining judge or judges in six years; and thereafter the judge or judges elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Sec. 8. In all causes submitted in the supreme court, and in all causes tried by the circuit court, without a jury, the judgment or decree shall be rendered at the same term at which the causes are submitted, or within thirty days thereafter, provided, that judgments and decrees may be rendered by judges of the circuit court in vacation upon confession or upon default for failure to plead or answer.

Sec. 9. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals; and a supervisory control over the same. They, and the judges thereof respectively in vacation shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, injunction, quo
warrant, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs necessary to carry
into effect their judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over
offices and jurisdictions, and to hear and determine said writs at such
time and in such manner as may be provided by law. Remedies at law must
be administered separately from those in equity.

Sec. 10. There shall be a clerk of the supreme court, appointed by the judge thereof
who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judge; his compen-
sation shall be such free as may be provided by law.

Sec. 11. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court, in each county where such
courts are authorized to be held, who shall be appointed by the judge of
the circuit, and who shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judge;
his compensation shall be such free as may be provided by law.

Sec. 12. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of judge of the separate
supreme court, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor
which appointment shall hold good until a successor is appointed, by and
with the advice and consent of the senate, which successor shall hold his
office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 13. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of judge of the circuit
court, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor,
and the appointee shall hold for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Sec. 14. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall not receive fees
of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall not be
eligible to any office of public trust, except a judicial office, during
the term for which they are respectively elected; and all votes for either
for any office except a judicial one, given by the legislature, or by the
people, shall be void. Every judge shall, before taking his office,
subscribe and file with the secretary of state a written pledge that he
will not, during the term for which he was elected or appointed, accept any office of profit or trust—except a judicial office—under the government of the United States, or under any other state of the union, or under any foreign power. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election or appointment, be a citizen of the United States, have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Sec 15 The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law; and the legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places, when they may deem it necessary. The circuit courts shall hold courts at such times and places as now are or may be prescribed by law. The judges of the circuit courts may hold terms for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Sec 16 The election of the several justices, at the time appointed for the election of county commissioners, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct; elect justices of the peace whose term of office shall be for two years. They shall have such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, but they shall not have jurisdiction of any case wherein the value of the property or the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars, nor where the boundaries or title to real estate may be called in question. The supreme and circuit courts shall be courts of record and of general jurisdiction. All inferior courts shall be courts of special and limited jurisdiction and not of record.

Sec 17 The style of all acts shall be "The People of the State of
Washington. All criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws, and of the decisions of the supreme court.

Sec. 19. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial circuit, at each general election for members of the legislature, a circuit attorney for such circuit, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be as provided by law. No person shall be eligible to the office of circuit attorney who shall not, at the time of his election, be a qualified elector in the circuit for which he is elected, and shall have practiced as an attorney of a court of record for at least five years.

Sec. 20. All officers provided for by this article, except judges of the superior court, shall respectively reside in the circuit, county, precinct or city for which they may be elected or appointed.

Sec. 21. There shall be a probate court in each county, which shall have such jurisdiction in matters relating to the estates of deceased persons, and to the persons and estates of minors and persons of unsound mind, as may be prescribed by law. This court shall consist of one judge, who shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the county, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall hold court at such times, and receive such compensation, as may be provided by law.

Article IX

Administrative

Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, a secretary of state, a state treasurer, and a superintendent of public
instruction, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years. They shall
during their term of office, reside at the seat of government, where shall be
kept the public records, money, securities, books, and papers of their respect-
tive offices.

Sec. 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the Acts of the
Legislature, and of the official acts of the executive department, and
shall, when required, say the same, and all matters relating thereto, before
either branch of the legislature. He shall be, by virtue of his office,
auditor of public accounts, and shall perform such other duties as shall
be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The powers and duties of the treasurer and superintendent of
public instruction shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of
public instruction shall be, by virtue of his office, state librarian.

Sec. 4. No person shall hold the office of state treasurer for two succes-
sive terms.

Sec. 5. In each county, there shall be elected for the term of two years
three county commissioners, who shall perform such duties as may be
prescribed by law; any two of whom shall be a quorum for the trans-
action of business, and who shall be elected at the same time as
is provided for the election of members of the legislature. There shall
also be elected at the same time in each county, one county clerk,
who shall be clerk of the board of county commissioners; and the ex-officio
recorder of deeds; one sheriff; one coroner; one treasurer; one superintendent
of schools; one assessor; and one assessor who shall severally hold their
offices for the term of two years.
Sec 6. The legislature may provide for the election or appointment of such other county, precinct, municipal and school officers as public convenience may require; and the terms of their office shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec 7. The legislature shall, by law, classify the several counties according to population, and shall grade the compensation of the officers within the respective classes according to population. Such law shall establish scales of fees to be charged and collected by such of the county and precinct officers as may be designated therein, for services to be performed by them respectively; and when salaries are provided, the same shall be payable only out of the fees actually collected, in case where fees are prescribed. All fees, surcharges and emoluments above the amount of such salaries, shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec 8. No person shall be eligible to any county office unless he shall be a qualified elector and have resided in the county one year next preceding his election, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec 9. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of either the secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, the governor shall fill the same by appointment; and the person appointed shall hold such office for the remainder of the term; and in case of a vacancy in either of the county, precinct, municipal or school officers, the same shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Artich X

Officers

Section 1. Every person holding any office under the state, or any municipality, shall, unless removed according to law, continue to perform the duties of such office until his successor is duly qualified; but this shall not apply
to members of the legislature, nor to members of any board or assembly, two or more of whom are elected at the same time. The legislature may by law provide for suspending any officer in his function, pending any proceeding the effect of which, if convicted, would be removal from office.

Sec. 2. No person shall hold any office or employment of trust or profit under the laws of the state, or any ordinance of any municipality therein, without devoting his personal attention to the duties of the same.

Sec. 3. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit in this State, unless restored to the rights of citizenship by a pardon from the governor.

Sec. 4. Every civil officer shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Washington, and to faithfully perform the duties of the office upon which he shall be about to enter.

Sec. 5. State officers, judge of the supreme and circuit courts, and circuit attorneys, shall file their oaths or affirmations of office in the office of the secretary of state. Every other officer, except the officers of municipalities and school district officers, shall file his oath or affirmation of office in the office of the county clerk of the county wherein he shall have been elected or appointed.

Sec. 6. Every person appointed to fill a vacancy in any elective office shall hold for the remainder of the unexpired term, unless a general election shall intervene, in which case his successor shall be elected, and shall hold for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 7. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the
Sec. 8. Public officers, except the governor and judges of the supreme and circuit courts, shall not be impeached; but corruption, malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance in office, shall be prosecuted and tried in the same manner as criminal officers; and judgment, upon conviction, shall be given of dismissal from office, in addition to such further punishment as may be prescribed therefor by law.

Sec. 9. The compensation of all officers, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. No person being a member of congress, or holding a commission to any civil or military office under the United States, except postmaster of the fourth class, shall be eligible to any office under this state; and if any person shall, after his election to any office, be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or of any state or territory, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his office.

Sec. 11. Salaries shall be paid quarterly. The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, shall each receive fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall each receive two thousand dollars per annum. The salary of the circuit attorney shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Article XI  Education

Section 1. The general supervision of the public schools of the state shall be vested in a board of education, whose powers and duties...
shall be prescribed by law. The superintendent of public instruction,
secretary of state, and state treasurer shall constitute the board, of which
the superintendent of public instruction shall be president.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the estab-
lishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free
public schools throughout the state, wherein all residents between the
age of five and twenty-one years, may be educated gratuitously. One or
more public schools, shall be maintained in each school-district within
the state at least three months in each year.

Sec. 3. The public school fund of the state shall forever remain inviolable;
the interest thereon only shall be expended in the maintenance of the
schools of the state, and shall be distributed among the several counties
and school-districts in such manner as may be provided by law. No
part of this fund, principal or interest, shall ever be transferred to
any other fund, or used or appropriated for any other purpose than
that herein provided. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of
this fund, and the state shall make good all losses thereof that may
in any manner occur.

Sec. 4. The net proceeds of the sale of all lands that have been or
heretofore may be granted by the United States to the state for educational
purposes—except the lands heretofore granted, or that may be heretofore
granted, for the purposes of a university, or for a college of agriculture—
all moneys, the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the
state by forfeiture or escheat; all moneys which may be paid as an
equivalent for military duty; and all moneys arising from any grant
to the state, where the purposes of the grant are not specified;
The net proceeds of the sale or other disposition of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled on its admission, by the provisions of section two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight of the revised statutes of the United States, together with the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands which the state may receive on its admission into the Union (if exercise consent to such appropriations last-mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called the school fund, the interest of which, and all other revenue derived from the school-lands, shall be exclusively applied in such manner as the legislature may prescribe to the support of common and graded schools, and to the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefore.

Sec. 5. All fines, penalties and forfeited recognizances, arising under the general laws of the state, shall belong and be paid over to the counties respectively, where the offenses shall have been committed; and shall be appropriated exclusively to the support of common schools where the same may occur.

Sec. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several districts, for the support of common schools, in proportion to the number of children therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and no appropriations shall be made from the school fund to any district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

Sec. 7. Provision shall be made by law for the support of the state university, and for connecting with the same, from time to time,
such college, in different parts of the state, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the United States to the territory or the state, for the support of a university, shall be and remain an irreducible fund, to be called the university fund, the interest of which shall be apportioned to the support of the state university and its branches wherever located in the state; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Sec. 8. The superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, shall constitute a state board of land commissioners, for the sale, leasing and general management of the public lands belonging to the state, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, in such manner as the legislature may provide. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the state board of land commissioners to provide for the location, protection, sale or other disposition of all the lands belonging to the state, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No law shall ever be passed by the legislature granting any privilege to persons who may have settled upon any school lands subsequent to the public survey thereof, by which the amount to be derived from the sale or other disposition of such lands shall be diminished directly or indirectly. The legislature shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide by law that the several grants of lands, made by congress to the state, shall be located, preserved and held for agricultural,
for the respective purposes for which said grants were made, or which are designated in this constitution; and shall provide for the sale, leasing and general management of said lands from time to time, and for the application of the proceeds thereof, in the manner directed in this constitution.

Sec. 10. University, college, common school or other lands, which are now held or may be hereafter acquired by the state, for educational purposes, shall, before the sale of the same be appraised, and shall not be sold for less than the appraised value.

Sec. 11. There shall be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose term of office shall be two years and whose duties, qualifications and compensation shall be prescribed by law. He shall be ex officio commissioners of lands within his county, and shall discharge the duties of said office under the direction of the state board of land commissioners, and as provided by law.

Sec. 12. No religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public school or educational institution of the state, as teacher or pupil; and no sectarian doctrine shall ever be taught in the public schools in this state. nor shall any funds, set apart for educational purposes, be appropriated for the support of schools controlled in whole or in part by any church, religious society or sectarian denomination; and no appropriations from the common school fund shall be made for the support of any private school or seminary whatever.
Section 1. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses for each year, and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of each ensuing year.

Sec. 2. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal.

Sec. 3. The property, real and personal, of the United States, and the property of the state and counties; property of municipalities; common school property; cemeteries, not owned or used for private or corporate purposes and public libraries—shall be exempt from taxation; and all laws exempting from taxation property other than that hereinbefore mentioned, shall be void.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town or other corporation; but may by law vest in the corporate authorities thereof respectively, the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation; but no county, city, town or other municipal corporation—the inhabitants thereof or the property therein—shall be released or discharged from their or its just share of taxes, to be levied for state purposes.

Sec. 5. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall never be relinquished or suspended.
Sec. 6. All corporations in this state or doing business or doing business therein shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

Sec. 7. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

Sec. 8. Neither the state nor any county, city, town, or school district shall make any donation or grant to, or in aid of, or become a subscriber to, or a shareholder in, any corporation or company, or a joint-owner with, any person, company or corporation, public or private, in or out of the state; except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state by operation of law; and except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state, or to any county, city, town or school district, or to either or any of them jointly with any person, company or corporation, by forfeiture or by sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, or by any donation or devise for public use, or by purchase by or on behalf of any or either of them under execution in case of joint, separate or forfeiture of recognizances, breach of condition of official bond or of bond to secure public moneys or the performance of any contract in which they or any of them may be jointly or severally interested.

Sec. 9. Neither the state nor any county, city, town nor school district shall lend or pledge the credit or faith thereof, directly or indirectly, in aid of any person, company or corporation, for any amount or for any purpose whatever, or become responsible for any debt, contract or liability of any person, company or corporation, in or out of the state.

Sec. 10. The state shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner hereinafter described.
Sec. 11. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts but such debts in the aggregate shall not for the first fifteen years exceed fifty thousand dollars; and shall never exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within ten years from the passage of such laws; and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Sec. 12. No county, city, town, or school district shall contract any debt unless authorized and limited by law; and no stock, certificate, or other evidence of debt whatever shall be issued by them, except in accordance with the provisions of such law.

Sec. 13. No city or town shall contract any debts by loan in any form, except by means of an ordinance, which shall be irrepealable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged; specifying the purpose to which the funds to be raised shall be applied, and providing for the levy of a tax not exceeding twelve mills on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within such city or town, sufficient to pay the annual interest, and extinguish the principal of such debt within fifteen years, but not less than ten years, from the creation thereof: and such tax, when assessed, shall be applied only to the purposes in such ordinance specified, until the indebtedness be paid or discharged. But no such debt shall be created unless the question of incurring the same shall, at a regular election for councilmen, assessors, or officers of such city or
town, be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall, in the year next preceding, have paid a property tax therein; and a majority of those voting on the question, by ballot deposited in a separate box, shall vote in favor of creating such debt; but the aggregate amount of debt as created, together with the debt existing at the time of such elections, shall not, at any time, exceed three-fourths of the last valuation of property upon which said tax was paid.

Sec. 14. Nothing contained in this article shall either impair or add to the obligation of any debt heretofore contracted by the Territory of Washington, or by any county, city, town or school-district within the State, in accordance with law.

Sec. 15. The State Treasurer shall keep a separate account of each fund in his hands, and shall at the end of every quarter of the fiscal year, report to the Governor, in writing, under oath, the amount of all money in his hands; to the credit of every such fund; and the place where the same are deposited; and the number and amount of every warrant received, and the number and amount of every warrant paid therefore, during the quarter. The Governor shall cause every such report to be immediately published in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government. The legislature shall, at its first session, and may at any subsequent one, provide by law regulations for the safe keeping of the public funds, and for bonds to be given by the Treasurer, with sureties.

Sec. 16. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of the State, county, city, town or school-district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, or any other person, shall
be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

Sec. 17. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of 
the corporate debt of municipal corporations.

Sec. 18. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the秘书 
ion, state treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction, whose 
duty it shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal 
property among the several counties. Also, in each county, a board of 
equalization, consisting of the board of county commissioners, whose duty it 
shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property 
within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such oth 
der duties as may be prescribed by law, provided, that the legislature 
may prescribe the rule by which such equalization shall be controlled, 
and may revise or amend the same when they may deem it necessary.

Sec. 19. The state shall not assume the debts or any part thereof of 
any county, municipal corporation, or person, unless such debt shall 
have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to 
save the state, in the discharge of any portion of its indebtedness.

Sec. 20. The legislature may borrow money or contract debts, to repel invasion 
suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money 
there raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the 
loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Sec. 21. The state shall never contract any debt for work of internal 
 improvements, or be a party in carrying on the same. But whenever 
grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, 
for particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry
on such works, and shall devote there to the proceeds of such grants, and may appropriate the revenue derived from such works in aid of their completion and repairs.

Sec. 22. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any church or religious society, or religious or theological seminaries.

Chapter XIII Corporations

Section 1. All existing charters, or grants of exclusive privileges, under which the corporation or grantee shall not have organized and commenced business in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. Corporations may be created under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts except for municipal purposes. All general and special laws, creating corporations, may be altered, amended or repealed, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done.

Sec. 3. All railroads in this state shall be deemed public highways, and shall be open to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by laws and laws shall be passed from time to time, establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight;

Sec. 4. Thieves and to prevent unjust discrimination. No railroad corporation, or the lessee or manager thereof, shall consolidate its stocks, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation, owning or having under its control a competing line. Every railroad shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad. The
manner of the exercise of which rights, however, to be regulated by law. Laws shall also be passed regulating the liability of common carriers of passengers in cases of personal injuries occasioned by negligence on the part of the carrier.

Sec. 4. No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any private corporation until full compensation shall be first made to the owners, irrespective of any benefit arising therefrom, which compensation shall be ascertained in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. No street railroad shall be constructed within any incorporated city or town without the consent of the local authorities thereof.

Sec. 6. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for labor done, services performed, or money or property actually received. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies shall be individually liable for all labor performed for such corporation or company.

Sec. 7. Laws shall be passed, regulating the right of foreign corporations to do business in this state, and the mode in which they may sue and be sued.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall not have power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company, or monied institution whatever in this state, with the privilege of making, issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, certificate, promissory note or other paper intended to circulate as money.

Article XIV. State Institutions

Section 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and
those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the state in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall not have power to change or locate the seat of government of the state: but shall at the first session consequent to the admission of the state, submit the question of the permanent location to the qualified electors of the state, at the general election then next ensuing. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to such location; and in case no one place shall have such majority, the question shall be re-submitted, at each general election, until such majority vote shall affect a location. Provided, That, until the seat of government shall have been permanently located, as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall remain at the capital of the territory at the time of the admission of the state.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capital buildings or grounds (except to keep the territorial capital building and grounds in repair), until the seat of government shall have been permanently located.

Sec. 4. The University at Seattle, and the hospital for the insane at Stilacoom, shall, upon the adoption of this constitution, become institutions of the state, and the management thereof subject to the control of the state, under such laws and regulations as the legislature shall provide: and all gifts, grants, and appropriations of money or property, real or personal, heretofore made to said institutions, or to the territory of Washington therefore, are hereby confirmed to the use and benefit of said institutions respectively.
Section 1. The political year for the State of Washington shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year.

Sec. 2. The term felony, whenever it occur in this Constitution, or the laws of the State, shall be held to mean any criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and none other.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the legislature, at its first session, to provide a seal for the State, to be called the "Great Seal of the State of Washington," which shall be kept by the Secretary of State; and all official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated. The seal of the Territory of Washington shall be the seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, or have any part withdrawn therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the qualified voters of the county, nor unless a majority of those voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Sec. 5. No county-seat shall be removed until a majority of the qualified electors of the county voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal.

Sec. 6. All county officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the Governor, or by the board of county commissioners, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and precinct officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution,
shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and precincts, or by some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature may designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 7. All navigable waters within the state shall be and remain public highways, free to all citizens of the state and of the United States.

Sec. 8. No navigable stream in the state shall be bridged, dammed or obstructed by any person or corporation, without the authority of law.

Sec. 9. Now but citizens of the United States, or aliens who have declared their intentions to become such, in accordance with the laws of congress, shall be employed in or about any public office in the state, or in any state institution, or on any public work procured by the state.

Sec. 10. All patents and grants of lands, made by the United States to settlers and purchasers of the title lands, shall be ratified and confirmed by the state.

Sec. 11. In the event of the rejection of the separate articles relative to woman suffrage, the legislature may submit the question, at any general election, to the qualified electors of the state; and if a majority of all the votes cast at such election on the question, shall be in favor of woman suffrage, then all women who are citizens of this state, and who possess the other qualifications of voters, shall be qualified electors of the state.

Sec. 12. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office
shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, when no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Sec. 13. The county commissioners, superintendent of schools, and the county treasurer of each county, shall constitute a board of appointees, who shall appraise all lands belonging to the state within their respective counties, except tide lands, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, before they can be sold.

Sec. 14. The common law of England—applicable to our condition and circumstances, and not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the constitution of the United States, or the constitution or laws of this state—shall be in full force, and the rule of decision in all courts in this state; but in the event of laws being passed, conferring rights or imposing obligations growing out of or founded upon principles of the civil, and not the common law, then the rules of the civil law may be resorted to for the purpose of interpretation and decision.

Which XVI  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 votes and now thrown, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their approval, at the next general elections and
if the people shall 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 manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The legislature shall also cause the amendment that are to be submitted to the people, to be published in some weekly newspapers in every county where such newspaper is published, throughout the state.

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.

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

Schedule

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change
from a territorial to a state government. It is declared that actions, rights, prosecutions, judgments, decrees, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, including counties, cities, towns, school and road districts, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may have been issued, 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.

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

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 and may be prosecuted in the name of the State: and all bonds executed to the governor or to the territory of Washington, or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any officer or agent 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 sued 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 come to and rest 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. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which may have arisen or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then 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 a 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 proceedings 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 such courts of the state, having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Sec. 5. All officers now holding their offices 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; and shall be entitled to receive, for services rendered the states, a compensation not greater than that theretofore received.

On the taking effect of this constitution, all officers thereby continued in office, shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their respective duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this constitution. All vacancies that may occur in existing offices prior to the election and qualification of officers under this constitution, shall be filled in
Sec 6. Whenever the judge of the circuit court of any circuit elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in his office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory within any county in such circuit, 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 circuit court of the state for such counties; and until the district courts of the territory shall be superceded 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 any two of the judges of the circuit courts elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in their office, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory, 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 superceded, 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 7. The term of office of the governor and state officers, members of the legislature, circuit and probate judges, circuit attorneys, and all county officers first elected under this constitution, shall commence on the seventh Monday after the first general elections and in the event that either of the persons elected shall fail to qualify within twenty days after said seventh Monday, then the person receiving the next highest number of votes for each office shall take
It within the next succeeding ten days, and in the event of his failure, or neglect, the office shall be declared vacant; and the legislature shall provide for filling the vacancy.

Sec. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, the state now in use in the supreme, district, and probate courts of the territory, are hereby declared to be the state of the supreme, circuit, and probate courts respectively of the state.

The state of municipalities, and all county officers of the territory, shall be the state of such municipalities and officers respectively under this state, and till otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 9. When the state is admitted into the Union, the books, the records, files, and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the probate court of the same county created by this constitution; and the said courts shall proceed to final judgment or decree, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes, as the territorial probate court might have done, if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the probate judge provided for in this constitution, the territorial probate judge shall act as judge of the probate courts created by this constitution, within the respective counties.

Sec. 10. 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 the commencement and duration of their term.

Sec. 11. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the
first general election under this constitution, for judge of the circuit or probate court, or for circuit attorney, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws; and the testimony as taken shall be certified to the secretary of state; and the said officers, together with the governor and treasurer of state, shall review the evidence, and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 12. The county auditors of the several counties shall provide poll books, tally lists, and forms of oath of officers, for inspectors, judges, and clerks of election for the first state election under this constitution, in the same manner as is now provided for by law. The vote at the first general election under this constitution, for the several officers who are to be elected at such election, shall be canvassed, returns made, and results determined, in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws for canvassing votes for time officers. The vote cast for governor, state officers, members of the legislature, judges of the circuit and probate courts, and for circuit attorney, shall be canvassed by the county canvassing boards in the manner prescribed by the territorial laws for canvassing votes for members of the legislative assembly; and returns shall be made to the secretary of the territory acting as secretary of state, under the same regulations as are prescribed by law for sending the abstracts of votes for delegate in Congress; and the secretary, auditor, and treasurer, or any two of them, on the twenty-fifth day after election, or within ten days thereafter, shall proceed to canvass the votes and declare the result. The judges and inspectors of elections, who shall have been appointed by the county commissioners of the several counties of the territory, shall hold
and conduct the general election next preceding the time of holding the first general election under this constitution, shall be and are hereby appointed judges and inspectors of the first election, as provided in section seventeen in this schedule, with power to fill vacancies as provided by law.

Sec. 12. 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 time and place 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 held under this constitution, shall be canvassed, and the result determined, in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for the cannuasa of the vote for delegate in congress.

Sec. 14. The first legislature shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, at the seat of government on the second Monday after the first general election: shall affect an organization, and thereafter the legislature shall meet biennially, at such time and place as may be provided by law.

Sec. 15. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the term of the supreme, circuit and probate courts shall be held as is now provided by law for the supreme, district and probate courts of the territory.

Sec. 16. Until there shall be a new apportionment under the authority of the state, the senators and members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows: the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the first senate district. The counties of Columbia, Whitman and Stevens shall constitute the second senate
district. The counties of Skagit, Okanogan, Yakima and Kittitas shall constitute the third senate district. The counties of Skagit, Whatcom and Pacific shall constitute the fourth senate district. The counties of Thurston, and Lewis shall constitute the fifth senate district. The counties of Pierce, Mason and Lewis shall constitute the sixth senate district. The county of King shall constitute the seventh senate district. The counties of Kittitas, Snohomish, and Whatcom shall constitute the eighth senate district. The county of Jefferson, Whatcom, Island and San Juan shall constitute the ninth senate district. Each senate district shall be entitled to elect one senator. The counties of Skagit and Whatcom shall elect one representative. The county of Skagit—one. The county of Skagit—two. The county of Columbia—one. The county of Kittitas—one. The county of Skagit and Okanogan—one. The county of Lewis—one. The county of Thurston—one. The county of Skagit and Okanogan—one. The county of Lewis—one. The county of Skagit—one. The counties of Pierce and Whatcom—one. The county of King—one. The counties of Skagit and Jefferson—one. The county of Jefferson—one. The county of Whatcom—one. The counties of Island—one. The county of Whatcom—one. The county of Skagit and Jefferson—one. The county of Jefferson—one. The county of Island—one. The county of Whitman—one. The county of Skagit—one. The county of Skagit—one. Sec 17. The first general election under this constitution shall be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the sixth Monday after the adoption of the state; at which there shall be elected, the governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state superintendent of public instruction, judges of the circuit courts, judge of the probate courts, members of the legislature, circuit attorneys, and for each county, three county commissioners, a county clerk, sheriff, county superintendent of
of schools, surveyor, coroner, and all precinct officers; and no further notice of said elections shall be required.

Sec. 18. The legislature, at its first session, shall provide by law for the expiration of the terms of all officers first elected and qualified under this constitution, on a day designated as the commencement of the political year; provided, the several terms of office shall not be thereby renewed nor extended more than one political year.

Sec. 19. This constitution, when enrolled and signed, shall be deposited by the president of this convention, in the office of the governor of this territory; and in the event of its adoption by the people, the governor shall send a copy thereof to the president of the United States, with the request that he submit the same to congresses together with our request that the state of Washington be admitted into the Union. There shall be sent, at the same time, a copy of the act of the legislative assembly of this territory, entitled: An Act to provide for calling a convention to frame a constitution for a state of Washington, and submitting the same to the people for ratification or rejection: approved November ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and also a certified abstract of the vote cast for and against this constitution.

Sec. 20. This constitution: separate articles, number one; separate articles, number two; and separate articles, number three—shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the qualified electors of this territory, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, anno Dominii one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. If the same be adopted by the said electors, it shall become the constitution of the state of Washington. An each of the ballots
as are for the Constitution, shall be written or printed the words, "For Constitution," on such of the ballots as are against the Constitution, the words, "Against the Constitution," and on such of the ballots as are in favor of separate article number one, the words, "For separate article number one," and on such as are against separate article, number one, the words, "Against separate article, number one;" and also on such ballots as are in favor of separate article, number two, the words, "For separate article, number two," and on such as are against separate article, number two, the words, "Against separate article, number two;" and also on such ballots as are in favor of separate article, number three, the words, "For separate article, number three," and on such as are against separate article, number three, the words, "Against separate article, number three." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law for the election of delegate in counties; and the votes counted and returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the same manner and at the same time as are the votes for said delegate. The Secretary shall canvass and certify the result to the Governor within sixty days after said election, who shall make known the result by proclamation. The several elections provided for in this schedule shall be conducted according to the existing laws of this territory. The journal of this convention shall be deposited by the President in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Syl. 21. This Constitution shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the counties of Oregon, Idaho, and Shenandoah in Idaho Territory, or that portion of them embraced in the boundaries as defined in this Constitution, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, for their adoption or rejection.
and H. A. Squier, of Asotin county; J. W. Mars, and Frank Davis, of Idaho county; and E. H. Bradley, of Shoshone county, are hereby appointed a board of commissioners, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and may fill any vacancy that may occur in said boards; which board shall have an office at Lewiston, Idaho territory, for the transaction of the business of said boards; and shall have full authority to appoint a judge and clerk in each and every precinct throughout those counties above named for said elections; and the full returns of the votes in all the precincts in those counties shall be made by the respective judges and clerks of election as appointed, under oath, to the said board of commissioners at Lewiston, within ten days after said elections, which board shall open said returns, canvass the vote and certify the result of the same, and transmit forthwith said result to the Secretary of Washington Territory at Olympia, Washington Territory, to be canvassed at the time of canvassing the result of the vote of the people of the Territory of Washington and the separate and aggregate result of the vote in both territories made known. The said board of commissioners shall give at least ten days' previous public notice of each of said elections in each and every precinct in said counties, by publication in some newspaper circulating therein, and by posting printed notices thereof at the places of holding the election. The members of said board of commissioners, and the and the several judges and clerks of election shall severally take and subscribe an oath before some person authorized to administer oaths, to well and truly discharge the duties of their respective offices, which oaths shall be transmitted, with the returns of said elections, to the said Secretary.
all laws in force in that portion of Idaho Territory included within said boundaries at the time of the admission of the state, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue in force until altered or repealed. All officers exercising their functions of office under the laws of Idaho Territory in that portion thereof embraced in the boundaries defined in this constitution, when it takes effect, shall continue in office and in the exercise of their respective duties and authority until superseded by the state authorities, and shall take an oath to support the constitution of this state. The first general election for the officers designated in sections thirteen and sixteen of this schedule shall be conducted in every respect according to the existing laws of Idaho Territory, and returns thereof shall be made to the secretary of the territory of Washington acting as secretary of state and shall be canvassed as provided in sections twelve and thirteen. The counties of Keg, Pesc, Idaho and Shoshone shall be counties of the state and shall constitute the tenth Senate district. They shall constitute one representative district and shall elect one member of the house of representatives from the county of Keg, one from the counties of Keg, Pesc and Shoshone, and one from the county of Idaho. All the provisions of this schedule, in so far as they are applicable, shall apply to that portion of the territory of Idaho and to the people thereof, included in the boundaries of this state. The legislature shall have power to pass laws assigning to and confining such provisions as may be made by congress in order to the conservation of public and private rights of every kind and nature whatsoever founded upon law or growing out of the change in the political relations of that portion of Idaho, or of the municipal divisions thereof, or of the people who may be included within the boundaries of this state. The State of Washington hereby pledges its faith to pay to the territory of Idaho the just proportion of
the said indebtedness shall have been so collected.

**Article XV**

**Miscellaneous**

Sec. 15. The legislature shall have power to fix the time for the election of all officers where no provision is made for such election in this constitution.

**Ordinance**

The people of the territory of Washington, together with that portion of the people of the territory of Idaho included within the boundaries as defined by this constitution, by their delegates in convention assembled, do ordain and declare:

First.—That we adopt the constitution of the United States as the supreme law.

Second.—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Third.—The people of the territory included within the boundaries of the proposed State, as set forth in this constitution, by their delegates in convention assembled do agree and declare, that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposal of the United States; that the lands belonging to persons residing without the State shall never be taxed higher 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 hereafter be purchased by the United States. That these three sections shall be invocable without the consent of the United States and the People of the State of Washington.

Separate Articles

At the time of the submission of this constitution to the electors, for their adoption or rejection, these shall be submitted, as separate articles, the following:

Separate Article No. 1.

No person, who is otherwise a qualified elector, shall be denied the right to vote in this state, on account of sex, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Separate Article No. 2.

No person shall be denied the right, on account of sex, to vote or hold office in this state, nor shall such right be, in any manner, abridged, on account of sex.

Separate Article No. 3

It shall be lawful for the electors of any county, municipal corporation or precinct not included within the corporate limits of any municipality, at any general election, to prohibit, by a majority vote, the sale or disposal of alcoholic liquors in less quantities than one gallon, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. And the legislature shall pass, at its first session, such laws as will carry into effect this article, if adopted. On the ballot, shall be written or printed the following: "For Separate Article, Number One", "Against separate Article, Number One", "For Separate Article, Number Two", "Against Separate Article, Number Two", "For Separate Article, Number Three", "Against Separate Article, Number Three". In case a majority of all the votes for and against any separate article,
shall be in favor of such article, the same shall become a part of
the Constitution, and shall be added to the Declaration of Rights.

Resolutions

Resolved—That the conquest of the United States be and is hereby requested, upon the application of Missoula for admission into the Union, to grant to the state, lands in lieu of the tide and school lands within the boundaries of the state, which have been henceforth or hereafter may be sold by the United States, and to extend to the state the benefits of the act of Congress, passed September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in relation to swamp and overflowed lands, and to grant other lands as in the cases of state heretofore admitted, for a university, for public buildings, and for general purposes, and to confirm the disposition made by the Constitution of the state of the five per centum of the sale of the public lands of the United States, out of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state will become entitled by virtue of the laws of Congress upon its admission.

Resolved—That Congress be requested to restrict the sales of the lands of the United States in this state to actual settlers, in limited quantities, and to provide that persons who have purchased lands within railroad grants, which have lapsed or have been abandoned, may enter additional land for the square mile over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and that homestead and pre-emption settlers shall be allowed the benefit of the minimum price, and further, that in the selection of the five hundred thousand acres of land the state may be allowed to select the same in tracts of not less than forty acres, instead of three hundred and twenty acre, as is now provided by law.

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 subscribe at our hands, this twenty-seventh
day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

Byron Daniels, Secretary, Alex S. Abernethy, President

Lyman B. Andrews - Judi. W. Butler
Charles M. Breckshaw - Jno. M. W.

Gen'l. F. Davenport

Edward Eldridge

James Henry

M. Gifford

Hyatt A. George - lawyer. to Day's 9-29-78

C. R. Hannan

C. E. A. Landing

Oliver P. Taylor

Henry B. Lane

James V. Deff - prompter. Coffee

George H. Stowell


(Oren)
The following words to wit: "The Columbia River and the navigable waters of the State shall be common highway and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State, as to the citizens of the United States without any tax, duty, or impost therefor." in Section 1 of the Article on Eminent Domain, page 2 of this book, were inserted by error and in final revision were struck out by order of the convention.

Seina Hall, Walla Walla, July 27th, 1878
W. W. Byron Daniels
Secretary

Territory of Washington, Executive Department, Olympia, August 3, 1878.

The foregoing engrossed Constitution of the State of Washington was this day filed in this office.

Governor