CONSTITUTION
OF THE
STATE
OF
WASHINGTON.
Preamble.

We, the people of the State of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution.

Article I.

Declaration of Rights.

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

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

Sec. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
Sec. 4. The right of petition and of the people peaceably to assemble for the common good shall never be abridged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 11. Absolute freedom of conscience in all matters of religious sentiment, belief, and worship, shall be guaranteed to every individual, and no one shall be molest or disturbed in person, or property, on account of religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. No public money or property shall be appropriated for, or applied to any religious worship, exercise, or instruction, or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office, or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness, or judge, in consequence of his opinion on matters of religion, nor be
questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 16. Private property shall not be taken for private use, except for private ways of necessity, and for drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, domestic or sanitary purposes. No private property shall be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation having been first made. It shall be paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or ascertained and paid into the court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived as in other civil cases in courts of record, in the manner prescribed by law. Whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public shall be a judicial
question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

Sec. 17. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of absconding debtor.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 22. In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person, and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and, in no instance, shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed.
Sec. 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sec. 24. The right of the individual citizen to bear arms in defense of himself, or the State, shall not be impaired, but nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing individuals or corporations to organize, maintain or employ an armed body of men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Legislative Department.

Section 1. The Legislative powers shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be called the Legislature of the State of Washington.

Sec 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not less than 63 nor more than 99 members. The number of Senators shall not be more than one-half nor less than one-third of the number of members of the House of Representatives. The first Legislature shall be composed of 70 members of the House of Representatives, and 35 Senators.

Sec 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after each enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the 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, soldiers, sailors and officers of the United States Army and Navy in active service.

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

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

Sec. 6. After the first election, the Senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient and contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives are required to be elected; and no representative district shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district. They shall be elected for the term of four years, one-third of their number retiring every two years. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively, and the Senators chosen at the first election shall by virtue of this Constitution, in odd numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the first year, and the Senators, elected in the even numbered districts, shall go out of office at the end of the third year.

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

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

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

Sec. 10. Each house shall elect its own officers; and when the Lieutenant Governor shall not attend as President, or shall act as Governor, the Senate shall choose a temporary President. When presiding, the Lieutenant Governor shall have the deciding vote in case of an equal division of the Senate.

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

Sec. 12. The first Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November, A.D. 1857. The second Legislature shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, A.D. 1859, and sessions of the Legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, unless specially convened by the Governor, but the time of meeting of subsequent sessions may be changed by the Legislature. After the first Legislature the sessions shall not be more than sixty days.

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

Sec. 14. No person, being a member of Congress, or holding any civil or military office under the United States, or any other power, shall be eligible to be a member of the Legislature; and if any person after his election as a member of the Legislature, shall be elected to Congress or be appointed to any other office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or any other power, his acceptance
thereof shall vacate his seat, provided, that officers in the service of the State who receive no annual salary, local officers and postmasters, whose compensation does not exceed their hundred dollars per annum, shall not be ineligible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any city, or grant any devise.

Sec. 25. 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 of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall direct by law, in what manner, and in what courts, suits may be brought against the State.

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

Sec. 28. Special Legislation

The Legislature is forbidden from enacting any private or special law in the following cases:

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

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

3. For authorizing persons to keep forests wholly within this State.

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

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

6. For granting corporate powers or privileges.

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

8. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charters thereof.
9. Enabling the execution of valid deeds, wills or other instruments.
10. Relieving or extinguishing in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or other obligations of any person, or corporation to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein.
11. Declaring any person of age or authorizing any minor to sell, lease, or encumber his or her property.
12. Legalizing causes against the State, the unauthorised or invalid act of any officer.
13. Regulating the rates of interest on money.
14. Requiring fines, penalties or forfeitures.
15. Providing for the management of common schools.
16. Authorizing the adoption of children.
17. For limitation of civil or criminal actions.
18. Changing county lines; locating or changing county seats.

Provided, this shall not be construed to apply to the creation of new counties.

Sec. 29. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety,
the labor of convicts of this State shall not be let out by con-
tact to any person, co-partnership, company or corporation,
and the Legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

Sec. 30. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the
Legislature, or of public officers of the State or any municipal
division thereof, and any solicitation or practice of solicitation
of such members or officers to influence their official action,
shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and
imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify
in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding
against any person who may be charged with having
committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation,
or practice of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to
withhold his testimony on the ground that it may crim-
inate himself or subject him to public infamy, but
such testimony shall not afterwards be used against
him in any judicial proceeding—except for perjury or
giving such testimony—and any person convicted of either
of the offenses aforesaid, shall at first of the punishment
therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of
honor, trust, or profit in this State. A member who
has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed
for funding before the Legislature, shall disclose the fac-
to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

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

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

Sec. 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who
in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the
United States, is prohibited in this State, except what acquired
by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordi-
nary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all con-
veyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in
trust for such alien shall be void: Provided, that the pro-
visions of this section shall not apply to lands containing
Valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire-clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom.

Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition.

Sec. 34. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 35. The Legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories, and other employments dangerous to life or detrimental to health, and for means and facilities for the enforcement of same.

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

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

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

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

The Executive.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Commissioner of Public Lands, who shall be severally chosen by the qualified electors of the State at the same time and place of voting as for the members of the Legislature.

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

Sec. 3. The Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Public Lands, shall hold their offices for four years, respectively, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 8. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia in the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

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

Sec. 10. In case of the removal, resignation, death, or disability of the Governor, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor, and in case of a vacancy in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the duties of Governor shall devolve upon the Secretary of State, who shall act as Governor until the disability be removed or a Governor be elected.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and shall report to the Legislature at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same, and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the amount remitted and the reasons for the remission.
Sec. 12. Every act which shall have passed the Legislature shall be, before it become a law, presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, Sunday excepted, after it shall be presented to him, it shall become a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless the Governor, within ten days next after the adjournment, Sunday excepted, shall file such bill with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several sections or items, he may object to one or more sections or items while approving other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the section or sections, item or items to
which he objects and the reasons therefor, and the section or sections, item or items so objected to, shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor’s objections as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 13. When, during a recess of the Legislature, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which it vested in the Legislature, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office, for the filling of which provision is made elsewhere in this Constitution, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

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

Sec. 15. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the State, and attested by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 16. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the Senate, and shall discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 17. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature, and executive department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by the Legislature, but shall never exceed three thousand dollars per annum.
Sec. 18. There shall be a Seal of the State kept by the Secretary of State for official purposes, which shall be called "The Seal of the State of Washington."

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

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

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

Sec. 22. The Superintendant of Public Instruction shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to public schools, and shall perform such specific duties as may be prescribed by law. He shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which may be increased by law, but shall never exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 23. The Commissioners of Public Lands shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 24. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendant of Public Instruction, Commissioners of Public Lands, and Attorney General shall jointly keep the public records, books and papers relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor shall reside.

Sec. 25. No person, except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of this State, shall be eligible to hold any State office, and the State Treasurer shall be ineligible for the term succeeding that for which he was elected. The compensation for State offices shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected. The Legislature may, in its discretion, abolish the offices of Superintendent Governor, Auditor and Commissioners of Public Lands.
Article IV.
The Judiciary.

Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, justices of the peace, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may provide.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, and pronounce a decision. The said court shall always be open for the transaction of business except on non-judicial days. In the determination of cause all decisions of the court shall be given in writing and the grounds of the decision shall be stated. The Legislature may increase the number of justices of the supreme court from time to time and may provide for separate departments of said court.

Sec. 3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large at the general State election at the times and places at which State officers are elected, unless some other time be provided by the Legislature. The first election of judges of the supreme court shall be at the election which shall be held upon the adoption of this Constitution and the judges elected thereat shall be classified by lot, so that two shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of five years, and one for the term of seven years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges who shall for that purpose assembled at the seat of government and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the Secretary of State, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve not holding his office by appointment.
or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and
shall preside at all sessions of the supreme court, and in
such case shall be two judges having in like manner
the same short term, the other judge of the supreme
court shall determine which of them shall be chief justice.
In case of the absence of the chief justice, the judges
having in like manner the shortest or next shortest term
to serve shall preside. After the first election the terms
of judges elected shall be six years from and after the
second Monday in January next succeeding their election.
If a vacancy occur in the office of a judge of the supreme
court, the governor shall appoint a person to hold the
office until the election and qualification of a judge
to fill the vacancy, which election shall take place at
the next succeeding general election, and the judge so
elected shall hold the office for the remainder of the un
expired term. The term of office of the judge of the
supreme court, first elected, shall commence as soon
as the state shall have been admitted into the union,
and continue for the term herein provided, and until
their successors are elected and qualified. The sessions
of the supreme court shall be held at the seat
of government until otherwise provided by law.
Sec. 4. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction
in habeas corpus, and quo warranto and mandamus as
to all state officers, and appellate jurisdiction in all actions
and proceedings, excepting that its appellate jurisdiction shall
not extend to civil actions at law for the recovery of
money or personal property when the principal amount in
Controversy, or the value of the property does not exceed the
time of two hundred dollars ($200) unless the same involves
the legality of a tax, impost, assessment, fine, or the validity of a statute. The supreme court shall
also have power to issue writs of mandamus, replevin, prohibition,
habeas corpus, certiorari, and all other writs necessary and proper
as the complete exercise of its appellate and superior jurisdiction.
Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas
corpus to any part of the state upon petition by or on behalf
of any person held in actual custody, and may make
such writs returnable before himself, or before the supreme
court, or before any supreme court of the state or any judge thereof.

Sec. 5. There shall be in each of the organized counties of
this state a superior court for which at least one judge shall
be elected by the qualified electors of the county at the
general state election: Provided, that until otherwise directed
by the legislature one judge only shall be elected for the
counties of Kittitas and Stevens; one judge for the
county of Whitman; one judge for the counties of Lincoln,
Asotin, Douglas and Adams; one judge for the counties of
Walla Walla and Franklin; one judge for the counties of
Columbia, Garfield and Asotin; one judge for the
counties of Kittitas, Yakima and Yakima; one judge for the
counties of Clark, Skamania, Lewis, Cowichan, and
Vancouver; one judge for the counties of Pendleton, Columbia,
Walla Walla, Benton and Lewis; one judge for the county of
Prescott; one judge for the county of King; one judge for the counties of
Jefferson, Clallam, Skagit, San Juan and Clallam;
and one judge for the counties of Whatcom, Skagit,
and Snohomish. In any county where there shall be
more than one superior judge, they may be always
Sessions of the Superior Court at the same time as there are judges thereof, and whenever the Governor shall direct a Superior Judge to hold court in any county other than that for which he has been elected, there may be as many sessions of the Superior Court in said county at the same time as there are judges therein or assigned to duty therein by the Governor, and the business of the Court shall be so distributed and assigned by law or in the absence of legislation therefor, by such rules and orders of Court as shall best promote and secure the convenient and expeditious transaction thereof. The judgments, decrees, orders, and proceedings of any session of the Superior Court held by any one or more of the judges of such court shall be equally effectual as if all the judges of said court had sat at each session. The first Superior Judge elected under this Constitution shall hold their offices for the period of three years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and thereafter the term of office of all superior judges in this State shall be for four years from the second Monday in January next succeeding their election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The first election of Judges of the Superior Court shall be at the election held for the adoption of this Constitution. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge of the Superior Court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a judge to fill the vacancy, which election shall be at the next succeeding general election, and the judge so elected shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term.
Sec. 5. The superior court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases in equity, and in all cases at law, which involve the title or succession of real property, or the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine, and in all other cases in which the demand, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases amounting to felony, and in all cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for by law, of actions of forcible entry and detainer; of proceedings in insolvency; of actions to prevent or abate a nuisance; of all matters of probate, of divorce, and for annulment of marriages; and for such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for. The superior court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court, and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue subpoenas therefore. They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in justice and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law. They shall be always open except on non-judicial days, and their process shall extend to all parts of the State. Said courts and their judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties. Writs of injunction and writs of prohibition and of habeas corpus may be issued and served on legal holidays and non-judicial days.

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

Sec. 8. Any judge of a circuit court who shall absent himself
from the State for more than sixty consecutive days
shall be deemed to have forfeited his office; Provided, the
in case of extreme necessity the Governor may extend
the time of absence such time as the necessity thereof shall exist.

Sec. 9. Any judge of any court of record, the Attorney Gen-
eral, or any Prosecuting Attorney may be removed from of-
fice by joint resolution of the Legislature, in which three-
fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur,
for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency
in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution.
Proviso. Removal shall be made unless the officer com-
plained of shall have been served with a copy of the
charge against him as the ground of removal, and shall
have an opportunity of being heard in his defense. Such
resolution shall be entered at length on the journal of both houses
and on the question of removal the age and wage
shall also be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10. The Legislature shall determine the number of
justices of the peace to be elected in incorporated cities
or towns and in precincts, and shall prescribe by law
the powers, duties, and jurisdiction of justices of the peace;
Provided, that such jurisdiction granted by the Legislature
shall not trench upon the jurisdiction of Superior or
other causes of record, except that justices of the peace may be made police justices of incorporated cities and towns. In incorporated cities or towns having more than five thousand inhabitants, the justices of the peace shall receive their salary as may be provided by law, and shall have no fees for their own use.

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

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

Sec. 13. All judicial officers, except court commissioners and unsworn justices of the peace, shall receive to the use and use any fees or perquisites of office. The judge of the supreme court and judges of the superior courts shall generally at stated times, during their continuance in office, receive for their service the salaries prescribed by law therefor, which shall not be increased after their election, nor during the term for which they shall have been elected. The salaries of the judges of the supreme court shall be paid by the State. One-third of the salary of each of the superior court judges shall be paid by the State, and the other two-thirds by the county or counties for which he is elected. In cases where a judge is provided for more than one county, that portion of his salary which is to be paid by the county shall be apportioned between or among them according to the amount value of their taxable property, to be determined by the assessment and inserting the time for which such salary is to be paid.
Sec. 14. Each of the judges of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars ($4,000); each of the Superior Court judges shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars ($3,000), which said salaries shall be payable quarterly. The Legislature may increase the salaries of judges herein provided.

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

Sec. 16. Judges shall not charge fees with respect to matters of fact, nor commit they in, but shall declare the law.

Sec. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court, or judge of a Superior Court, unless he shall have been admitted to practice in the courts of record of this State, or of the Territory of Washington.

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

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

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

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall provide for the prompt publication of opinions of the Supreme Court, and all opinions shall be free for publication by any person.
Sec. 22. The judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint a clerk of that Court, who shall be removable at their pleasure, but the Legislature may provide for the election of the clerk of the Supreme Court, and prescribe the term of his office. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall receive such compensation by salary only as shall be provided by law.  

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

Sec. 24. The judges of the Superior Court, shall, from time to time, establish uniform rules for the government of the Superior Courts.  

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

Sec. 26. The county clerk shall be by virtue of his office, clerk of the Superior Court.  

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

Sec. 28. Every judge of the supreme court, and every judge of a Superior Court shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Washington, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of judge to the best of his ability, which oath shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.
Article V.
Impeachment.

Section 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two thirds of the Senate elected.

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

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

Section 1. All male persons of the age of twenty-one years or over, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: They shall be citizens of the United States; they shall have lived in the State one year, and in the county ninety days, and in the city, town, ward or parish thirty days immediately preceding the election at which they offer to vote; Provided, that Indians out treaties shall never be allowed the elective franchise.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 7. The legislature shall enact a registration law, and
shall require a compliance with such law before any
elector shall be allowed to vote: Provided, that this provi-
sion is not compulsory upon the legislature except as to cities and towns having a population of over
five hundred inhabitants. In all other cases the
legislature may or may not require registration as a
pre-requisite to the right to vote, and the same-
system of registration must not be adopted for both classes.

Sec. 8. The first election of county and district officials,
not otherwise provided for in this constitution shall
be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in
November, 1870, and thereafter all elections for
such officers shall be held biennially on the Tuesday
next following the first Monday in November. The
first election of all State officers not otherwise provid-
for in this constitution shall be on the Tuesday
next after the first Monday in November, 1872, and
the elections for such State officers shall be held
in every fourth year thereafter on the Tuesday
succeeding the first Monday in November.
Article VII.

Revenue and Taxation.

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

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the State, according to its value in money, and shall prescribe such regulations by general law as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property. Provided, that a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized: Provided, further, that the property of the United States and of the State, counties, school districts and other municipal corporations, and such other property as the Legislature may by general laws provide, shall be exempt from taxation.
Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as may be by the same methods as are provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1. The State may be met casual deficits or failures in revenue, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, being or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000), and the money arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

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

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

Sec. 4. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of
Sec. 5. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner be given or
loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, company or corporation.

Sec. 6. No county, city, town, school district, or other municipal
 corporation, shall, for any purpose become indebted in any manner to any
 amount exceeding one and one-half per centum of the taxable
 property in such county, city, town, school district, or other
 municipal corporation, without the consent of three-fifths of the
 voters therein, voting at an election to be held for that purpose.

No in excess requiring such consent shall the total indebtedness
 at any time exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable
 property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for
 State, county, city, or school purposes, preceding to the incurring of such in
 debtance: except that in incorporated cities the assessment shall
 be taken from the last assessment for city purposes. Provided, that
 no part of the indebtedness incurred herein shall be incurred for any
 purpose other than strictly county, city, town, school district, or other munici
 pal purposes. Provided further, that any city or town, with such consent may
 be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount than not exceeding five per
 centum additional for supplying such city or town with water artificial
 light, and sewers, when the works for supplying such water,
 light, and sewers shall be owned and controlled by the municipality.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall be per
mit to receive any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to, or in aid of any
 individual, association, company, or corporation, except for the necessary sup
port of the poor and reform, or become directly or indirectly, the owner
of any stock or bonds of any association, company or corporation.
Article IX.

Education.

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

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools. The public school system shall include common schools and such high schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may hereafter be established. But the entire revenue derived from the common school fund and the State tax for common schools shall be exclusively applied to the support of the common schools.

Sec. 3. The principal of the common school fund shall remain permanent and indissoluble. The said fund shall be derived from the following named sources, to wit: Appropriations and donations by the State to said fund; donations and bounties by individuals to the State or public for common schools; the proceeds of lands and other property which revert to the State by sale or forfeiture; the proceeds of all property granted to the State when the purpose of the grant is not specified; all money received or accumulated in the treasury of the State for the disbursement of which provision has not been made by law; the proceeds of the sale of timber, stone, minerals, or other property from school and State lands; other than those granted for specific purposes; all money received...
from persons appropriating timber, stone, minerals or other property from school and State lands other than those granted for specific purposes, and all moneys other than rental received from persons trespassing on said lands; five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within the State, which shall be held by the United States subsequent to the admission of the State into the Union as approved by Section 13 of the act of Congress enabling the admission of the State into the Union; the principal of all funds arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been, and hereafter may be granted to the State for the support of common schools. The Legislature may make further provisions for enlarging said fund. The interest accruing on said fund together with all rentals and other revenues derived therefrom and from lands and other property devoted to the common school fund shall be exclusively applied to the current and permanent needs of the common schools.

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

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

Militia.

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

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

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the maintenance of a Soldiers' Home for honorably discharged Union Soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the State Militia disabled, while in the line of duty and who are four feet ten inches of the State.

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

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

Sec. 6. No person or persons, having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace; Provided, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemptions.
Article XI.
County, City and
Township Organization.

Section 1. The several counties of this Territory of Washington existing at
the time of the adoption of this Constitution are hereby recog-
nized as legal subdivisions of this State.

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

Sec. 3. A new county shall be established which shall con-
tain any county to a population less than four thousand (4000),
and shall a new county be formed containing a less population
than two thousand (2000). There shall be no territory stricken
from any county unless a majority of the voters living in
such territory shall petition therefore, and that only under
such other conditions as may be prescribed by a general
law applicable to the whole State. Every county which
shall be excised or created from territory taken from any
other county or counties shall be liable for a just propor-
tion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or
counties from which such territory shall be taken. Provided,
That in such accounting neither county shall be charged
with any debt or liability then existing incurred in the
purchase of any county property, or in the purchase or con-
struction of any county building then in use, or under
construction, which shall fall within and be retained by
the county: Provided further, That this shall not be
considered to affect the rights of citizens.

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

Sec. 5. The Legislature by general and uniform laws shall
provide for the election in the several counties of Boards of
County Commissioners, Sheriffs, County Clerks, Treasurers,
Prosecuting Attorneys, and other county, township or prison,
and district officers as public convenience may require, and shall
prescribe their duties, and fix their terms of office. It shall
regulate the compensation of all such officers, in proportion
to their duties, and for that purpose may classify the coun-
ties by population. And it shall provide for the tax-amount
ability of such officers for all fees which may be collected by
them, and for all public moneys which may be paid to
them, or officially come into their possession.

Sec. 6. The board of county commissioners in each county
shall fill all vacancies occurring in any county, township,
precinct or school district office of such county by appointment,
and officers thus appointed shall hold office till the next
Sec. 7. No county officer shall be eligible to hold his office more than two terms in succession.

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

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

Sec. 10. Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the Legislature, by general laws, shall provide for the incorporation, organization and classification in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed. Cities and towns heretofore organized, or incorporated may become organized under such general laws whenever a majority of the electors voting at a general election, shall determine, and shall organize in conformity therewith; and cities or towns heretofore or thereafter organized, and all other thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution shall be subject to, and controlled by general laws. Any city containing a population of twenty thousand inhabit
...ante, or more, shall be permitted to form a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this State, and for such purpose the legislative authority of such city may cause an election to be held at which election there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said city, fifteen freemen thereof, who shall have been residents of said city for a period of at least two years preceding their election as qualified electors, whose duty it shall be to convene within ten days after their election, and prepare and propose a charter for such city. Such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city, and if a majority of such qualified electors voting thereon ratify the same, it shall become the charter of said city, and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charter, including amendments thereto, and all special laws inconsistent with such charter. Said proposed charter shall be published in two daily newspapers published in said city, for at least thirty days prior to the day of submitting the same to the electors for their approval, as above provided. All elections in this section authorized shall only be held upon notice, which notice shall specify the object of calling such election, and shall be given for at least ten days before the day of elections in all election districts of said city. Said elections may be general or special elections, and except as herein provided shall be governed by the law regulating and controlling general or special elections in said city. Such charter may be amended by proposals therfor submitted by the legislative authority of such city to the electors thereof at any general election after notice of said submission has been as above...
Specified, and ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon. In submitting any such charter, or amendment thereto, any alternate article or provision may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others.

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

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

Sec. 13. No private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of any public or municipal corporation, except in the cases provided by law for the laying and collection of taxes.

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

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

Corporations other than Municipal.

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

Sec 2. All existing charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual and corporate organization shall not have taken place, and business has commenced in good faith, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall henceforth have no validity.

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

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

Sec 5. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies, having any franchise or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships, and all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.
Sec 6. Corporations shall not issue stock, except to bona fide subscribers therefor, or their assigns; nor shall any corporation issue any bond, or other obligation, for the payment of money, except for money or property received or labor done. The stock of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of a general law, nor shall any law authorize the issuance of stock, without the consent of the person or persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock, nor without due notice of the proposed increase having been previously given to such persons as may be prescribed by law. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

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

Sec 8. No corporation shall have or claim any franchise, license, or privilege, except as prescribed by law, to sell or lease, hold or convey to, or be benefited by, or receive from, the state or any county, city, town, or village, or the state, county, city, town, or village, or any corporation, company, association, or corporation. No corporation shall have or claim any franchise, license, or privilege, except as prescribed by law, to sell or lease, hold or convey to, or be benefited by, or receive from, the state or any county, city, town, or village, or the state, county, city, town, or village, or any corporation, company, association, or corporation.

Sec 9. The State shall not in any manner create, or shall not create to, or be benefited by, or receive from, the state or any county, city, town, or village, or the state, county, city, town, or village, or any corporation, company, association, or corporation.

Sec 10. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall not be in any manner limited, except as prescribed by law, to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchise of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals.

Sec 11. No corporation, association, or individual shall issue or put in circulation as money any thing but the lawful money of the United States. Each stockholder of any banking or insurance corporation or joint stock association, shall be enti-
virtually and personally liable equally and ratably and
not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements
of such corporation or association accruing while they
remain such stockholders to the extent of the amount
of their stock therein at the par value thereof, in addi-
tion to the amount invested in such share.

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

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

Sec. 14. No railroad company, or other common carrier,
shall combine or make any contract with the owners
of any vessel that leave port or make port in the State, or with any common carrier, by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying.

Sec 13. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made by any railroad or other transportation company between places or persons, nor in the facilities for the transportation of the same classes of freight or passengers within this State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad, or by any other transportation company, or individual, shall be delivered at any station, landing or port, at charges not exceeding the charges for the transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, to any more distant station, port or landing. Excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

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

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

Sec 18. The Legislature shall pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and to correct abuse and prevent discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads and other
Common Carriers in the State, and shall enforce such laws, by adequate penalties. A Railroad and Transportation Commission may be established, and its powers and duties fully defined by law.

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

Sec. 20. No Railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes, or sell tickets or passage at a discount, other than as sold to the public generally, to any member of the Legislature, or to any person holding any public office within this State. The Legislature shall have laws to carry
Sec 21. Railroad companies, now or hereafter organized or doing business in this State, shall allow all express companies organized or doing business in this State, transportation over all lines of railroad owned or operated by such railroad companies upon equal terms, with any other express company, and no railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall allow any express corporation or company any facilities, privileges or rates for transportation of merchandise or property carried by them or for doing the business of such express companies, not allowed to all express companies.

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

State Institutions.

Section 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions; those for the benefit of blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise defective youth; for the insane or idiots; and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be founded and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. The Regents, Trustees, or Commissioners of all such institutions existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and of such as shall thereafter be established by law, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by the ayes and nays, and entered upon the Journal.
Section 1. The Legislature shall have no power to change, or to locate the seat of government of this State; but the question of the permanent location of the seat of government of the State shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the Territory, at the election to be held for the adoption of this Constitution. A majority of all the votes cast at said election, upon said question, shall be necessary to determine the permanent location of the seat of government for the State; and no place shall ever be the seat of government which shall not receive a majority of the votes cast on that matter. In case there shall be no choice of location at said first election, the Legislature shall, at its first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution, provide for submitting to the qualified electors of the State, at the next succeeding general election thereafter, the question of choice of location between the three places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast at the said first election. Said Legislature shall provide further that in case there shall be no choice of location at said second election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast, shall be submitted in
like manner to the qualified electors of the State at
the next ensuing general election: Provided,
That until the seat of government shall have
been permanently located as herein provided,
the temporary location thereof shall remain at
the city of Olympia.
Sec. 2. When the seat of government shall have
been located as herein provided, the location thereof
shall not thereafter be changed except by a
vote of two thirds of all the qualified electors
of the State voting on that question, at a
general election, at which the question of
location of the seat of government shall have
been submitted by the Legislature.
Sec. 3. The Legislature shall make no appropri-
ations or expenditures for capital buildings or
grounds, except to keep the Territorial capital
buildings and grounds in repair, and for
making all necessary additions thereto, until
the seat of government shall have been per-
manently located, and the public buildings are
erected at the permanent capital in pursuance
of law.
Article XV.

Harbors and Tide Waters.

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

Section 2. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the leasing of the right to build and maintain wharves, docks and other structures upon the areas mentioned in Section one of this article, but no lease shall be made for any term longer than thirty years, nor the Legislature may provide by general laws for the building and maintaining upon such areas wharves, docks, and other structures.

Section 3. Municipal corporations shall have the right to extend their streets over intervening tide lands to and across the area reserved as herein provided.
Article XVI.

School and Granted Lands.

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

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

Sec. 3. No more than one-fourth of the land granted to the State for educational purposes shall be sold prior to January 1, 1875, and not more than one-half prior to January 1, 1905: provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the State from selling the timber or stone off of any of the State lands in such manner and on such terms as may be prescribed by law; and provided, further, that no sale of timber lands shall be valid unless the full value of such lands is paid or allowed to the State.

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

Sec 5. None of the permanent school fund shall ever be loaned to private persons or corporations, but it may be invested in National, State, County or Municipal bonds.
Article XVII.

State Lands.

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

Sec. 2. The State of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp and overflowed lands, protected by the United States: Provided, the same is not inappropriate for grant.

Article XVIII.

State Seal.

Section 1. The Seal of the State of Washington shall be, a Seal circled with the words: "The Seal of the State of Washington," with the Vignette of General George Washington at the central figure, and beneath the vignette the figure "1889."
Article XIX.

Exemptions.

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

Article XX.


Section 1. There shall be established by law a State Board of Health and a Bureau of Vital Statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the Legislature may direct.

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

Article XXI.

Water and Water Rights.

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

Legislative Apportionment.

Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into twenty-four (24) senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows: The counties of Snohomish and Spokane shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Spokane shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to two senators; the county of Lincoln shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Okanogan, Lincoln, Adams, and Pendleton shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Whitman shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to three senators; the counties of Garfield and Benton shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Columbia shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Walla Walla shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to two senators; the counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Kittitas shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator; the counties of Kittitas, and Skamania shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator; the county of Clark shall constitute the twelfth district, and
be entitled to one Senator; the County of Cowley shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Lewis shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the Counties of Pacific and Yakima shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Thurston shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Clark's shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Pierce shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to three Senators; the County of King shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to five Senators; the Counties of Mason and Kitsap shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one Senator; the counties of Jefferson, Chelan and San Juan shall constitute the twenty-first district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Snohomish shall constitute the twenty-second district, and shall be entitled to one Senator; the Counties of Whatcom and Skagit and Island shall constitute the twenty-third district, and be entitled to one Senator; the County of Skagit shall constitute the twenty-fourth district, and be entitled to one Senator.

Sec. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the State in the following manner; the County of Adams shall have one representative; the County
of Martin shall have one representative; the county of Chehalis shall have two representatives; the county of Clarke shall have three representatives; the county of Chelan shall have one representative; the county of Columbia shall have two representatives; the county of Cowley shall have one representative; the county of Douglas shall have one representative; the county of Franklin shall have one representative; the county of Garfield shall have one representative; the county of Grant shall have one representative; the county of Jefferson shall have two representatives; the county of King shall have eight representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Kitsap shall have two representatives; the county of Kittitas shall have two representatives; the county of Lewis shall have two representatives; the county of Lincoln shall have two representatives; the county of Mason shall have one representative; the county of Okanogan shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have one representative; the county of Pierce shall have six representatives; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have six representatives; the county of Skagit shall have one representative; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Skagit shall have two representatives; the county of Snohomish shall have two representatives; the county of Whitman shall have five representatives; the county of Yakima shall have one representative.
Article XXIII

Amendments

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature; and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the ages and votes thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their approval at the next general election; and if the people approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, the same shall become part of this Constitution; and proclamation thereof shall be made by the Governor.

Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted to such a manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately. The Legislature shall also cause the amendments that are to be submitted to the people to be published for at least three months next preceding the election, in some weekly newspaper, in every county where a 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 such 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.
Article XXIV.

Boundaries.

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

Jurisdiction.

Section 1. The consent of the State of Washington is hereby given to the exercise by Congress of the United States, of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such tracts or parcels of land as are now held or reserved by the Government of the United States for the purpose of erecting or maintaining thereon forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, lighthouses, and other useful buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the twentieth paragraph of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, as long as the same shall be so held and reserved by the United States. Provided: That an accurate description by metes and bounds, and an accurate plat or map of each such tract or parcel of land be filed in the proper office of record in the county in which the same is situated, together with copies of the order, deed, patents or other evidence in writing of the title of the United States; and provided, that all civil process issued from the courts of this State and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of this State against any person charged with crime in cases arising outside of such reservations, may be served and executed therein in the same mode and manner, and by the same officers as if the consent herein given had not been made.
Article XXVI.

Compact with the United States.

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

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

Second. That the people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this State, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian Tribe; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the limits of this State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein, belonging to or which may be hereafter purchased by the United States or received for use. Provided, That nothing in this ordinance shall preclude the State from taxing all other lands or tax any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any
act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which exemption shall continue so long and to such an extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

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

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

Schedule.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a territorial to a State government shall remain valid and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State, and all bonds executed to the Territory of Washington or to any county or municipal corporation, or to any office or court in his or its official capacity, shall pass to the State authorities and their successors in office, for the use 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 ensue to and vest in the State of Washington, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the State of Washington, as the same could have been by the Territory of Washington.

Sec. 5. All criminal 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 penalties incurred shall remain the same as
if this Constitution had not been adopted. All
actions at law and suits in equity which may
be pending in any of the Courts of the Territory
of Washington, at the time of the change from a
territorial to a State government, shall be con-
tinued, and transferred to the Court of the State
having jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.
Sec. 6. All officers now holding their office under
the authority of the United States, or of the Territory
of Washington, shall continue to hold and exer-
cise their respective offices until they shall be supers-
ruded by the authority of the State.
Sec. 7. All officers provided for in this Constitution,
including a County Clerk for each county where no
other time is fixed for their election, shall be
elected at the election to be held for the adoption of
this Constitution on the first Tuesday of October, 1887.
Sec. 8. Whenever the Judge of the Superior Court of
any county, elected or appointed under the provisions
of this Constitution shall have qualified, the several
cases then pending in the district Court of the territory
except such cases as would have been within the
exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District
Court had such Court existed at the time of the
commencement of such cases, within such county,
and the records, papers and proceedings of said
District Court, and the Stel and other property
pertain to thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Superior Court for such county. And where the same judge is elected for two or more counties, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court having custody of such papers and records, to transmit to the Clerk of such county, or counties, other than that in which such records are kept, the original papers in all cases pending in such District Court and belonging to the jurisdiction of such county or counties, together with transcript of so much of the records of said District Court as relate to the same, and until the District Courts of the Territory shall be superseded in manner aforesaid, the said District Courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers, to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively, as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory. Wherever a quorum of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State shall have been elected and qualified, the causes then pending in the Supreme Court of the Territory, except such causes as would have been within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court had such court existed at the time of the commencement of such causes, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court and the State, the property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the State, and until so
Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law, the seal now in use in the Supreme Court of the Territory shall be the seal of the Supreme Court of the State. The seal of the Superior Courts of the several counties of the State shall be, until otherwise provided by law, the vignette of General George Washington with the words: Seal of the Superior Court of ___________ County surrounding the Vignette. The seal of municipalities and of all county officers of the Territory shall be the seal of such municipalities, and county officers respectively under the State, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 10. When the State is admitted into the Union, and the Superior Courts in the respective counties organized, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall, upon the expiration of the term of office of the probate judge, on the second Monday in January, 1897, pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Superior Courts 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 several matters.
and causes, as the Territorial Probate Court might
have done, if this Constitution had not been adopt-
ed. And until the expiration of the term of office
of the probate judges, such probate judges shall
perform the duties now imposed upon them by
the laws of the Territory. The Superior Courts
shall have appellate and revisory jurisdiction
over the decisions of the probate courts, as now
provided by law, until such latter amendment by limitation.

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

Sec. 12. In case of a contest of election between candidates,
at the first general election under this Constitution, for
judges of the Superior Courts, the evidence shall be taken
in the manner prescribed by the Territorial law, and the
testimony as taken shall be certified to the Secretary of
State; and said officer, together with the Governor
and Treasurer of State, shall review the evidence and
determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 13. One representative in the Congress of the United
States shall be elected from the State at large, at the
first election provided for in this Constitution; and
thereafter, at such times and places, and in such
manner, as may be prescribed by law. When a
new apportionment shall be made by Congress,
the Legislature shall divide the State into Com-
mittee Districts, in accordance with such apportion-
ment. The vote cast for representation in
Congress, at the first election, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Territory for the canvass of the vote for Delegate in Congress.

Sec. 14. All district, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and the county clerk of such county elected at the first election, shall hold their respective offices until the second Monday of January, A.D. 1871, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted, and such officers shall continue to receive the compensation now provided, until the same be changed by law.

Sec. 15. The election held at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be held and conducted in all respects according to the laws of the Territory, and the votes cast at said election for all offices (where no other provision are made in this constitution), and for the adoption of this article of the constitution and the several separate articles and the location of the State capital, shall be annulled and returned to the several counties in the manner provided by Territorial law, and shall be returned to the Secretary of the Territory in the manner provided by the enabling Act.

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

Sec. 17. The following separate articles shall be
submitted to the people for adoption or rejection
at the election for the adoption of this constitution:

Separate article, No. 1.

All persons male and female of the age of twenty-one
years or over, possessing the other qualifications, provided
by this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

Separate article, No. 2.

It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corpo-
rations within the limits of this State, to manufacture, or
cause to be manufactured, to sell, or offer for sale, or
distill, or in any manner dispose of any alcoholic, malt or
spiritsuous, liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes.

If a majority of the ballots cast at said election on
said separate articles be in favor of the adoption of
either of said separate articles, then such separate
article as receiving a majority shall become a part
of this constitution and shall govern and control
any provision of the constitution in conflict therewith.

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

1. For the Constitution
Against the constitution
2. For Woman Suffrage Article
   Against Woman Suffrage Article

3. For Prohibition Article
   Against Prohibition Article

4. For the Permanent Location of the
   Seat of Government
   [Name of place voted for]

Sec. 19. The Legislature is hereby authorized to appropriate from the State treasury sufficient money to pay any of the expenses of this Convention not provided for by the Enabling Act of Congress.

Certificate.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention

to form a Constitution for the State of

Washington, which is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, do hereby declare this to be the Constitution formed by us, and in testimony thereof, do herewith set our hands, this twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.
John D. Hay

Darius Hinks

J. F. Brown

George Connep

W. H. Black

Oliver Hoy

John T. Hewit

David C. Davis

Frank M. Hattam

Dr. Baskam

James T. Moore

John R. Kincaid

E. H. Sullivan

George M. Mathes

George Turner

H. W. Fairbrother

Austin Miles

Thomas L. Griffeth

M. M. Gilman

W. D. Danner

C. H. Danner

C. M. Nicks

J. P. V. McCombs

W. J. Pooker

L. G. Cony

Louis Dobin

Thomas Hayter
H. A. Landey
Samuel Berry
J. Weisburger
J. J. Dowling
Sullivan
J. P. Halder

R. S. More

John M. Reed
Thomas J. Minor
Edward Eldridge
J. F. Francis

Horse C. Stevenson
Arnold J. West

Dycheus A. Dickay
Charles Stany
Henry Winney

Charles T. Crow

Theodore L. Stiles
Robert H. Standen

James A. Buck

John A. Shockey

John McNeary

Ellen War.
K. O. Towner
W. B. Gray
Morgan Morgan
Dr. A. T. Jones
B. F. Noyes
Geo. D. Jones
B. B. Glasscock
B. L. Humphreys
O. A. Bowen
H. W. Lillis
Carrie J.色々
J. T. Van Winkle
I. H. Willing
R. A. Doolittle
J. T. Eshelman
W. A. Williams
Robert Lemingon
F. W. Reed.
Hiram E. Allen
L.H. Merly
H. T. Sucksdorff
Richard Jeff's
J. O. Kellogg
J. W. Hunkle

Attest: Geo. Boyce
Chas A. Keck