

before the commencement thereof. For any speech or debate in either house a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

9. The sessions of the general assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the state, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day or place shall have been appointed by law. But if in the opinion of the governor the public welfare shall require it, he may at any time, by proclamation, call a special session.

10. Each house when assembled shall choose its own officers (the president of the senate excepted), judge the elections, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment. But neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any place other than that in which it may be sitting.

11. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the house so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal: Provided, that, on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

13. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy.

14. Either house may punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

15. Either house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house, by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

16. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent state.

17. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives.

18. Every bill shall be read by sections on three several days in each house, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the house where such bill may be depending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

19. Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

20. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding as far as practicable the use of technical terms.

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

22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables;
- For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons;
- For laying out, opening, and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares;
- Summoning and empannelling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;
- Regulating county and township business;
- Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation;
- For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, township, or road purposes;