

PERMANENT RULES OF THE SENATE.

EIGHTH SESSION.

1. A majority of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, or for less time than one day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

2. The Senate shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed daily in pamphlet form and laid upon the desks of Senators and officers the following morning. The Journal need not be read unless ordered by the Senate, and the report of the committee on Senate Journal may be taken up and disposed of at any time.

3. Any two members of the Senate shall have the liberty to dissent and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered upon the Journal. Provided, That when objection is made that the language is not respectful, the Senate may refer the same back to the Senator protesting.

4. The Senate may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered on the Journal, with the names of the members voting on the question. But a second offense for the same cause shall subject the offender to expulsion on a majority vote of all the members elected.

5. The Senate, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to same by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

6. The doors of the Senate shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the Senate require secrecy.

7. The Senate shall not adjourn, without the consent of the House of Representatives, for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

8. No person, except members of the House of Representatives and its officers, the head of executive departments of this state, Chaplains, Judges of the United States Courts and Supreme and Circuit Judges of this state, former Governors, Lieutenant Governors and ex-members of the Senate of this state, and reporters of the press shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate, unless by leave of the President of the Senate.

HOUR OF MEETING.

9. Until otherwise ordered, the regular hour of meeting of the Senate shall be two o'clock p. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND THEIR DUTIES.

10. The Lieutenant Governor of the state shall be the President of the Senate. He may vote only when the Senate is equally divided. In all such cases a majority vote for reconsideration, if made in time, shall be in order from any Senator who voted on the question.

11. The Senate shall elect a President pro tempore for the session, who shall possess all the powers and prerogatives of the President of the Senate in the absence of the President.

12. The Lieutenant Governor, or in his absence, the President pro tempore, or in the absence of both, and Senator called to the chair by the Senate, shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read, if demanded by a majority of the Senate.

13. The presiding officer shall preserve decorum and order, and may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once except by leave of the Senate.

14. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

15. He shall, in the presence of the Senate, sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas that may be issued by the Senate shall be signed by him and attested by the Secretary.

16. Questions shall be put in this form, viz.: As many as are of the opinion that—(as the case may be)—say "Aye" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, as many as are of the contrary opinion say "No." If the President doubt the result of a vote or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide; those in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats and be counted, and afterward those in the negative.

17. The President may examine and correct the Journal before it is read; he shall have the general direction of the Senate Chamber; he shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, and such substitute shall be vested with all the power of the president during the time he shall act as such, and shall not lose the right of voting on any question while so presiding, but such substitutions shall not extend beyond one day.

18. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the President shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

19. The President shall assign to the Sergeant at Arms, his assistants, Messengers, Watchmen and Janitors, their respective duties and stations.

20. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct Journal,

in which he shall seasonably record the motions, resolutions, rules and decisions of the Senate, and to do and perform all such other acts appertaining to his office as may be required of him by the Senate or its pending officer.

21. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant at Arms to attend the Senate during its sittings, to execute the commands of the Senate, from time to time, together with all such process issued by order of the Senate, or any committee thereof, signed by the President.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

22. The Lieutenant Governor shall at each bi-ennial session appoint the following standing committees.

Rules—Five members.

Judiciary—Nine members.

Elections—Nine members.

Education—Nine members.

State Affairs—Nine members.

Ways and Means—Nine members.

Appropriations—Nine members.

Railroads—Nine members.

Federal Relations—Seven members.

Counties and Towns—Seven members.

Public Buildings—Five members.

Cities and Municipal Corporations—Seven members.

Public institutions—Five members.

Public Printing.—Five members.

Mines and Mining—Seven members.

Agricultural—Seven members.

Live Stock—Seven members.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills—Five members.

Insurance and Banking—Nine members.

Public Health—Seven members.

Senate Journal—Three members.

Warehouses and Grain Grading—Seven members.

Incorporations—Five members,

Military Affairs—Five members.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—Seven members.

Schools and public Lands—Seven members.

Temperance—Nine members.

Legislative Expenses—Five members.

Highways, Bridges and Ferries—Five members.

Irrigation—Seven members.

Report of committees may be signed by any member in behalf of the committee, and shall be by him presented to the Senate, when the call for reports is made. The signer of each report is held responsible for the accuracy of his sentiments, and the propriety of its language, and when the same shall be under consideration, he shall be further

Hable to give additional statements of facts or other explanations, in answer to the call of any Senator.

The following named committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated, viz: The committee on rules, joint rules and order of business, the committee on elections, and right of member to take his seat, on engrossed and enrolled bills. It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from a committee on rules, and pending the consideration thereof the presiding officer of the Senate may entertain one motion that the Senate adjourn, but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the said report shall have been fully disposed of.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

23. The daily order of business shall be as follows:

1. Roll call.
2. Approval of the Journal.
3. Presentation of petitions.
4. Report of standing committees.
5. Reports from select committees.
6. Presentation of resolutions.
7. Introduction of bills.

After the daily order of business shall have passed, the following general order of business shall be observed:

1. Messages from the House of Representatives.
2. Reading bills and joint resolutions of the Senate the third time.
3. Consideration of reports of committees, either by the Senate or committee of the whole, in the order in which said reports are made.
4. Reading bills and joint resolutions of the Senate the second time.
5. Reading bills of the Senate the first time.
6. Reading bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives the third time.
7. Reading bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives the second time.
8. Reading bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives the first time.
9. Consideration of resolutions.

The item of unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the general order of business, and when the Senate shall have passed from one order to another, no action shall be had upon the order passed, except by leave of the Senate, and to give this leave, two-thirds of the Senators present must concur. Provided, that all other questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.

DECORUM AND DEBATE.

24. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall arise from his seat and address himself to "Mr. Presi-

dent," and shall confine himself to the question on debate and avoid personalities.

25. If any member, in speaking (or otherwise) transgresses the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide on the case without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

26. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down by the Secretary, but no member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken in debate or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before objections to them shall have been taken, the members shall not be subject to censure.

27. If two or more members rise at once, the President shall name the member who is first to speak.

28. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken, nor longer than five minutes at any one time, without the consent of the Senate.

29. While the President is putting a question or addressing the Senate, no member shall walk out of or across the room, nor at such time, or when a member is speaking, shall any member entertain private discourse, nor, when a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

30. Every member who shall be in the Senate, when a question is put shall give his vote, unless the Senate shall, for special reasons, excuse him.

31. No member shall be permitted to vote on any question, unless within the bar before the vote is announced.

32. When the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, no member shall be permitted to vote or change his vote after the decision is announced from the chair, unless by unanimous consent of the Senate.

33. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the Senate chamber, or give any sign of approbation or disapprobation while the Senate is in session.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

34. Any five Senators may make a call of the Senate and require absent Senators to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced. A call of the Senate being ordered, the doors shall be closed and the absentees noted, and no Senator permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant at Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings in the call suspended, or the Senate adjourn.

Previous to the reception of such report, further proceedings in the call shall not be suspended, except by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

REFERENCE OF BILLS AND AMENDMENTS.

35. A bill may be referred to a committee without reading, but shall be read before being amended and may be amended in every particular on second reading. Unless otherwise ordered, each bill shall be referred after its first reading.

36. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee, shall be put first.

37. A motion to commit until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments and debate on the main question, and a motion to postpone indefinitely or to a day certain, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments on the main question.

38. No amendment shall be in order at the third reading of a bill, resolution or motion requiring three readings, unless by unanimous consent of all the members present, but, it shall be at all times in order, before the final passage of such bill, resolution or motion to move its commitment.

39. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment.

40. No bill shall be introduced providing for the amendment of any existing statutes or sections thereof, unless said bill shall contain a full text of said statute, or section thereof, as proposed by said amendment. For example: § 1. That Section 1, of Chapter 6, of the Session Laws of 1891, entitled, etc., be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1., etc.

BILLS—HOW PASSED.

41. Every bill shall be read three separate times, but the first and second reading may be on the same day, and the second reading may be by title of the bill, unless the reading at length be demanded. The first and third reading shall be at length.

42. No bill shall be read the third time until it shall have been reported as correctly engrossed by the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills, if the bill has been amended after its introduction.

43. In lieu of being engrossed any bill, memorial or joint resolution may be printed or typewritten, when so directed by a two-thirds vote, and such printed or typewritten copy shall take the place of what is now known as and shall be called the engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as an engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution, and shall be sent in such printed or typewritten form, after passing, to the other House.

And in any case when so directed at any time by a two-thirds vote, the original copy of any bill, memorial or joint resolution introduced in printed or typewritten form, and in form approved by the committee on engrossed

and enrolled bills, shall take the place of what is now known as, and shall be called the engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution and shall be dealt with in the same manner as an engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be sent in such printed or typewritten form, after passing, to the other House.

44. No bill or resolution shall have its third reading or be put upon its final passage until at least one day after the same has been reported to the Senate by the committee to which the same had been referred and such report read to the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, nor shall any report of any standing or select committee be acted upon until at least one day after the same has been read to the Senate unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, except as provided by Rule 22.

45. On the final passage of all bills, joint resolutions and memorials, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each separately, and shall be entered upon the Journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the senators elect.

46. No bill, joint resolution, memorial or resolution, which shall have failed to pass upon its final passage, or upon which consideration has been indefinitely postponed or from which the enacting clause has been struck, or which has been placed upon the table indefinitely or which has been defeated in any manner shall be again introduced or considered at this legislative session; nor shall any bill, joint resolution, memorial or resolution embodying the same or similar provisions to those of any bill, joint resolution, memorial or resolution which has been so defeated be again introduced or considered at this legislative session in any manner.

EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

47. When an emergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act, as a reason why such act should take effect prior to ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it is passed, and when such act contains a clause or proviso fixing such time prior to ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it is passed, the question shall be: "Shall the bill pass," and if decided affirmatively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate, then the bill shall be deemed passed; but if, upon such vote, less than two-thirds of said members vote affirmatively on said question, then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency, and the time of taking effect, and then said bill shall be under consideration on its third reading, with the emergency clause and the time of taking effect taken out.

AYES AND NOES.

48. At the request of two Senators the ayes and noes shall be taken on any question and entered on the Journal.

RESOLUTIONS.

49. All resolutions presented to the Senate shall lie on the table one

day, and all resolutions involving the expenditure of money shall, on their introduction, be referred to an appropriate committee and reported upon before being considered.

AMENDMENTS.

50. When a motion or proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of a substitute.

MOTIONS—THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

51. No motion shall be entertained and debated until the same shall be seconded.

52. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member desire it.

53. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Secretary, and read aloud before debate.

54. After a motion is stated by the President, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed in the possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time by the unanimous consent of the senate before decision.

55. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but:
To adjourn.

To call the Senate.

To lay on the table.

The previous question.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

56. A motion for adjournment shall always be in order, except when the roll is being called, and be decided, as well as the motion to lay on the table, without debate.

No motion to postpone to a certain day.

Or indefinitely.

Or to commit.

Being decided in the negative, shall again be allowed on the same day at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

57. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence to a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be deemed equivalent to its rejection.

58. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or times are proposed, the question shall first be put on the largest sum and the longest time.

59. If the question in debate contains several points, any member

may have the same divided, but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question, but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.

RECONSIDERATION..

60. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or the next day of actual session thereafter; move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

61. Upon a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill, a majority of all the members elected shall be required to reconsider the same.

62. If a bill shall fail to pass on account of not having received the constitutional majority, any Senator having voted in the negative shall have a right to move a reconsideration.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

63. Whenever the Senate determines to go into a committee of the whole, the President shall name one of the Senators as chairman, who shall, for the time being, be invested with all the authority of the presiding officer of the Senate.

The rules observed by the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee of the whole, except that a Senator may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, and that a call of the ayes and nays or for the previous question can not be made.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

64. The previous question shall be stated in this form. "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments or debate. When it is decided the main question shall not be now put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate.

65. The effect of the main question being ordered shall be to put an end to all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote—first upon all amendments reported or pending, in the inverse order in which they are offered. After a motion for the previous question has prevailed, it shall

not be in order to move a call of the Senate or to move to adjourn, prior to a decision of the main question.

66. The Senate may at any time, by a majority vote, close all debate upon a pending amendment, or an amendment thereto, and cause the question to be put thereon, and this does not preclude further amendments or debate on the main subject.

67. Three hundred and fifty copies of every bill, joint resolution or memorial shall be printed when referred, also 350 copies of the Senate Journal shall be printed daily, except a greater or less number be ordered by the Senate, unless otherwise ordered.

68. No rule of the Senate shall be altered, suspended or rescinded, without a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, except as provided in Rule 22.

69. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

70. Messages from the Governor and communications from state officers may be received at any time, except when the President is putting a question or the ayes and nays are being called, and upon motion may be considered at any time. The consideration of executive business shall take place with closed doors, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the Senators present.

71. Nominations may be referred to a standing or select committee. On considering nominations, the President shall put the following question: "Does the Senate advise and consent to the nomination just made?" While any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

PERMANENT RULES OF THE HOUSE.

EIGHTH SESSION.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the time to which the House stands adjourned, and the House shall then be called to order, and the roll of members called, and the names of the absentees shall be entered upon the Journal of the House.
2. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read by the Chief Clerk and shall be corrected and approved by the House.
3. Any thirteen members of the House may order a call of the House and cause absent members to be sent for, but a call must not be made after the voting has commenced. A call being moved, the Speaker shall require those desiring the call to rise, and if thirteen or more members shall rise the call shall be ordered. The call being ordered, the sergeant-at-arms shall close the door, and no member shall be allowed to leave the room. The chief clerk shall then call the roll and furnish the sergeant-at-arms with a list of those members absent without leave, and that officer shall then proceed forthwith, to find and bring in such absentees. While the house is under call, no business shall be transacted, except to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant-at-arms, and no motion shall be in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call, and said motion shall not be adopted unless a majority of all the members-elect vote in favor thereof. Upon the report of the sergeant-at-arms, showing that all the members who were absent without leave, naming them, are present, the call shall be at an end, and the doors shall be opened, and the business or motion pending at the time the call was made shall be proceeded with.
4. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and may clear the hall of the House in case of disturbance, and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal of the House. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in the case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker pro tempore, whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.
5. The speaker shall vote on all questions taken by yeas and nays (except on appeal from his own decision) and in all elections and divisions called for by any member.
6. The Speaker shall rise to put the question, but may state it sitting and shall put all questions in the form to-wit:

"As many as are in favor say aye," and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed say no," If he doubts, or a division is called for by two or more members, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats and remain standing until counted, and then those in the negative in like manner, and the Speaker shall announce the vote and declare the result.

7. The Speaker shall, in the presence of the House, sign all bills, memorials and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be attested by the Chief Clerk, and the fact of signing shall be entered upon the Journal. When the House adjourns the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker announces the adjournment.

8. Every member previous to his speaking, shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker, and remain standing in his place, before proceeding to speak, until he is recognized by the Chair.

9. In all cases the members who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first, but when two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member who is first to speak.

10. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject, or longer than ten minutes, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the subject pending shall have spoken.

11. No motion shall be debated and put unless the same be seconded; it shall be stated by the Speaker, before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

12. After a motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time by consent of the House, before amendment or decision, but all motions, resolutions or amendments, shall be entered on the Journal, whether rejected or adopted.

13. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but

To adjourn.

To take a recess.

To lay on the table.

For the previous question, to postpone to a day certain.

To commit or amend.

To postpone indefinitely.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

14. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is addressing the Chair or a vote is being taken, or the previous question has been ordered; motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, to take a recess, to go into Committee of the Whole, on the order of the day, and all questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

15. On a motion for the previous question and prior to voting on the same, a call of the House shall be in order, but after the demand for the

previous question shall have been sustained, no call shall be in order, and the House shall be brought to an immediate vote; first upon the pending amendments in the inverse order of their age, and then upon the main question. The previous question may be ordered upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable, and shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the assembly to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment on which it has been ordered.

16. When the previous question is decided in the negative, it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

17. All incidental questions of order arising after motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motions or after the House shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

18. Petitions, memorials and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place.

19. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the Chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same, unless the House shall excuse him, or he be paired with another member, which fact shall be stated by one of the pair, or unless he is immediately interested in the question, in which case he shall not vote. Pairing shall not be allowed between members on the floor of the House nor between members while in the City of Pierre, unless unable to attend on account of sickness or other unavoidable cause.

20. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the House, nor when a member is speaking shall any person entertain any private discourse or pass between him and the Chair.

21. Any person may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehend questions so distinct that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House.

22. Any member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the House, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. On an appeal, no member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House, but each member may speak once, except when a member is called to order for offensive language, in which case there shall be no debate.

23. Every bill and joint resolution shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or on a call for bills and joint resolutions, or by motion for leave.

24. Every bill, before being introduced, shall have endorsed thereon the title of the same, and every bill or resolution shall have thereon the name of the member introducing it, and when ordered by a committee, the name of such committee shall be endorsed thereon.

25. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions introduced, either by a member or by committee, shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall have endorsed thereon the word "original" and shall be retained by the House. The duplicate thereof shall have endorsed thereon the word

"copy," and the same shall be sent to the printer, and his receipt therefor taken.

26. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their second reading, may be by their title, unless their reading at length be demanded by a majority of the House, and the first and second reading may be on the same day.

27. All bills, memorials or joint resolutions, on their third reading and final passage, shall be read at length, and no amendments shall be in order, except by unanimous consent of the House, and all yeas and nays shall be entered upon the Journal of the House.

28. Every bill shall be read on three different days unless, in case of urgency, a majority of the House shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule, and no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been read twice at length. After bills, memorials or joint resolutions have been read the third time, they shall not be amended except by recommitment to a committee with instructions to amend, which instructions shall embody substantially the amendments proposed; and it shall be in order to report back said amendment at any time. But final action upon such amendment shall not be had until at least one day has intervened, if a request therefor be made by at least fifteen members; A bill so deferred shall, however, retain its place on the calendar.

No amendment shall be offered on the day to which the bill has been deferred. The amendment on account of which the bill has been deferred shall not preclude other amendments offered at the time of third reading.

Any number of references of a bill may be made, with instructions to amend, but pending a motion to refer, with instructions to amend one part of a bill, it shall not be in order to amend the instructions by directing an amendment of any other part of the bill.

Except as above provided one amendment shall not prevent another in any other part of the bill.

When a bill or joint resolution is read the third time, it shall retain its place on the calendar until finally disposed of or until otherwise ordered by the House.

One amendment shall not prevent another in any other part of the bill.

29. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment; no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

30. In forming a committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

31. Bills committed to the committee of the Whole House, shall be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered; all amendments shall be noted in writing and reported to the House by the Chairman.

32. All questions, whether in committee or in the House shall be put in the order they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions,

and in filling up blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

33. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with the bills which have originated in and passed the Senate as with bills which have originated in the House, except that they shall not be printed.

34. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or the Legislative day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place, nor unless one of the majority shall move a reconsideration. No motion for reconsideration shall be in order unless on the same day or the day following that on which the decision proposed to be reconsidered took place, nor unless one of the prevailing side shall move a reconsideration.

35. When notice of the intention to move a reconsideration of any bill or joint resolution shall be given by a member, the Chief Clerk of the House shall retain the said bill or joint resolution until after the time during which the said motion can be made unless the same shall previously be disposed of.

36. Any member who voted on that side of the question which prevailed, may move a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes.

37. The rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as may be applicable, except that the yeas and nays shall not be called, the previous question enforced nor the time of speaking limited.

38. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

39. Standing committees shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Judiciary.
2. Education.
3. Agriculture and Horticulture.
4. Railroads.
5. Appropriations.
6. Temperance.
7. Ways and Means.
8. Counties and County Affairs.
9. Municipal Corporations.
10. Public Printing and Library.
11. Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.
12. State Affairs.
13. Insurance.
14. Banks and Banking.
15. Mines and Mining.
16. Charitable Institutions.
17. Penal Institutions.
18. Highways, Bridges and Ferries.
19. Immigration.
20. Elections and Privileges.
21. Indian Affairs.

22. Manufactures.
23. School and Public Lands.
24. Public Health.
25. Warehouses, Grain, Grading and Dealing.
26. Military Affairs.
27. Federal Relations.
28. Public Buildings.
29. Statistics.
30. Irrigation and Drainage.
31. Rules.
32. Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.
33. Correction of the House Journal.
34. Usury.
35. Corporations.
36. Live Stock.
37. Food and Dairy Products.
38. Public Library and State Historical Society.

40. The Committees on Judiciary, Education, Agriculture, Railroads, Appropriations, Temperance and Live Stock shall consist of nine (9) members each. The committees on Ways and Means and Banks and Banking, shall consist of eleven (11) members. The committee on Correction of Journal shall consist of three (3) members. The committee on Rules shall consist of six (6) members, including the Speaker of the House who shall be a member ex-officio, the committees on Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy, Federal Relations and Statistics, shall consist of five (5) members each.

And all other committees shall consist of seven (7) members.

41. The first named member of a committee shall be the chairman, and in his absence or being excused by the House, the next named member, and so on as often as the case may happen, shall act as chairman.

42. The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills shall examine all bills after they are engrossed, and report the same to the House correctly engrossed before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

43. In lieu of being engrossed, any bill, memorial or joint resolution may be printed or type written, when so directed by a two-thirds vote, and such printed or type written copy shall take the place of what is now known as and shall be called the engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as an engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution, and shall be sent in such printed or type written form, after passage, to the other House.

And in any case when so directed at any time by a two-thirds vote the original copy of any bill, memorial or joint resolution introduced in printed or type written form, and in form approved by the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills shall take the place of what is now known as, and shall be called the engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution and shall be dealt with in the same manner as an engrossed bill, memorial or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be sent in such printed or

type written form, after passage, to the other House.

44. The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills shall examine all house bills and joint resolutions which have passed the two houses, and when reported correctly enrolled they shall be presented to the presiding officers of the House and Senate for their signatures, and when so signed to the Governor for his approval; and said committee may report at any time.

45. Select committees to whom reference shall be made shall in all cases report a state of facts and their opinion thereon to the House.

46. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered upon the Journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the Journal.

47. No person shall be admitted within the bar of the House but the Executive, members of the Senate, state officials, Judges of the Supreme, Federal and Circuit Courts, members of Congress, ex-Members of Congress and the Legislative Assembly, ex-Governors of the territory and state and reporters of newspapers, except by vote of the House.

a list of all Bills, Resolutions and Memorials ready for third reading,

48. The Speaker shall cause the chief clerk of the House to make and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called "The Calendar for the Day," and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House. The Chief Clerk shall also keep a book showing the situation and progress of bills.

49. After calling the House to order, the order of business for the day shall be as follows:

1. Prayer by Chaplain.
2. Calling of Roll.
3. Reading of the Journal.
4. Calling of the calendar of Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials for third reading and final passage.
5. Presentation of Petitions and Communications.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Select Committees.
8. Consideration of Reports of Committees on Bills.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Introduction of Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
11. First reading of House Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
12. Second reading of House Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
13. First reading of Senate Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
14. Second reading of Senate Bills, Joint Resolutions and Memorials.
15. Consideration of messages from the Senate.
16. Third reading of House Bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
17. Third reading of Senate bills, joint resolutions and memorials.
18. Unfinished business.

50. All bills and joint resolutions, when placed on the calendar for third reading and final passage, shall retain their place on the calendar

until finally disposed of, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

51. Any bill, resolution, memorial or other subject matter may be made a special order for some subsequent time by a majority vote of the House.

52. Whenever the report of any committee of conference contains several modifications or amendments, any member may have the same divided and the question of concurrence taken separately upon each modification or amendment.

53. The rules of parliamentary practice adopted in Reed's Parliamentary Rules shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

54. No rules of the House shall be suspended, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the House present.

55. The rules of the House may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present, but the final vote on any alteration or amendment to the same shall not be taken on the same day upon which it was offered.

56. The hour of the daily meeting of the House shall be 2 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the House directs otherwise.

57. The yeas and nays shall not be ordered unless demanded by three members, except upon the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and memorials, in which case the yeas and nays shall be had without demand.

58. All House bills of a general nature shall, on their first reading, be printed without a general order of the House, except bills that are rejected, and except as otherwise provided under rule 43.

59. In case all of the members of any committee are required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon any report, the majority and minority may each make a special report, and any member dissenting in whole or in part from the reasoning and conclusions of both majority and minority may also present to the House a statement of his reasonings and conclusions, and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the House, shall be entered at length upon the Journal.

60. When an emergency is expressed in the preamble or body of an act as a reason why such act should take effect prior to ninety days next after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed, and when such act contains a clause or proviso fixing such time prior to ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was passed the question shall be, "Shall the bill pass?" and if decided affirmatively by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elect to the House, then the bill shall be deemed passed, but if upon such a vote less than two-thirds and more than one-half of said members vote affirmatively on said question, then the vote on said bill shall be deemed reconsidered, and the bill subject to amendment by striking out such part thereof as expresses an emergency and the time of taking effect, and then the said bill shall be under consideration, upon its

final passage with the emergency clause and time of taking effect taken out.

61. That no bill shall be introduced providing for the amendment of any existing statutes or section thereof, unless said bill shall contain a full text of said statute, or section thereof, as proposed by said amendment. For example:

§1. That Section 1 of Chapter 6, of the Session Laws of 1891, entitled, etc., be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: Section, etc."

62. A motion or proposition which may be amended under the rules of the House, may be amended, and the amendment so offered may be in turn amended. Any member may offer a substitute for the original motion and amendment or amendments which substitutes shall not be subject to amendments.

63. When any standing committee makes a report, recommending the rejection or passage of any bill which has been referred to said committee, such report shall be received and read, but shall lie on the table one day before being acted upon by the House.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EIGHTH SESSION.

1. Communications between the Senate and House of Representatives shall be by message, which shall be signed by the secretary or chief clerk, respectively, and taken by him to the House to which it is addressed, and after being announced by the sergeant-at-arms and recognized by the presiding officer, shall be respectfully communicated by title only.

2. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses if either House requests a conference and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement.

3. After a bill has passed both houses it shall be enrolled, unless otherwise directed as provided by rule 43 of the Senate and 43 of the House and each of them, in which case it shall in all respects take the place of and be dealt with as an enrolled bill, memorial or joint resolution, and be called such enrolled bill, memorial or joint resolution, as the case may be; and in such case any printed or typewritten bill, memorial or joint resolution shall be in lieu of such enrolled bill, memorial or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as engrossed or enrolled bill, memorial or joint resolution.

In either case the secretary or chief clerk shall certify on the margin of the roll, or by other convenient endorsement the house in which it originated.

That there be inserted as joint rule 4 the following:

4. Enrolled bills shall be examined by a committee of two members from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives, to be selected from the standing committees on enrolled and engrossed bills by the chairman of said committees. Said committee shall in all proper cases carefully compare the enrolled bills with the engrossed bills as passed by both houses, correct any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills and make their report forthwith to the House of Representatives.

5. Each Enrolled Bill so reported shall then be signed in each House, first by the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and then by the President and Secretary of the Senate.

6. The Joint Committee shall present all Bills so signed to the Governor for his approval, and report to each House the day and hour of such presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully noted in the Journal of each House.

7. All resolutions and Memorials which are to be presented to the Governor shall be previously enrolled, examined, signed and presented by the Joint Committee, reported and entry thereof made, as provided in case of bills.

8. When a Bill or Resolution which shall have passed one House is rejected by the other, information thereof shall be given to the House in which the same shall have passed.

9. When the consideration of any Bill, Memorial or Resolution which was originated in one House shall be postponed in the other House, to a day so distant that it will not be taken up again by the present session, the House in which such Bill, Resolution or Memorial shall have originated shall forthwith be informed of such postponement.

10. When a Bill, Memorial or Resolution which has passed one House is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the same session except in the House so rejecting it, upon three days' notice and leave of that House.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any Bill, Resolution or Memorial is founded.

12. When any Bill shall have passed one House and shall be amended in the other, the amendments shall be engrossed upon a separate piece of paper and returned with the engrossed Bill received from the other House to the House in which it originated. In such engrossment, sections of Bills, or Joint Resolutions amended shall be engrossed in plain engrossing hand. Whenever a Bill shall be passed in one House and sent to the other, and a substitute therefor is agreed to by such House, in the communication between the Houses, such substitute shall be designated and treated as an amendment to the original Bill and the message relating thereto shall definitely show as in the case of other amendments, how the original Bill is amended.

13. When any amendment to a Bill originating in the other House shall be ordered to be printed, it shall with the original Bill and the amendment if it consists in inserting new matter, be printed in italics, so as to designate such new matter, and if it consists in striking out part of the original Bill, it shall be designated by brackets, so as to show what part or parts of such original Bill have been stricken out.

14. While the two houses are acting together upon elections or any other matter, the President of the Senate shall preside, and all questions of order shall be decided by him, subject to an appeal of both Houses, as though but one body was in session. A call of the members of either House may be had in joint session by order of the House in which the call is desired.

15. Motions to postpone or adjourn shall be decided by a joint vote of both Houses, and yeas and nays upon such motions, if required, shall be entered upon the Journals of both Houses.

16. Upon questions arising requiring the separate decisions of either House, the Senate shall withdraw until the decision is made. Provided, that a question upon motions for a call of either House shall not come within the provisions of this rule.

17. Each House shall have the privilege of printing Bills, Messages, and reports without the consent of the other.

18. When any Bill or Resolution, which may have passed one House, is ordered printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than is necessary for the use of the House making the order. When any other Bill, Resolution or Memorial shall be ordered printed by either House, a sufficient number of copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses.