

LB 3095

.P55 P55







MABEL RICHARDSON.
March to June, 1901.



BESSIE E. HOYT.
September to November, 1901.

Plymouth Normal School.

CONSTITUTION

AND

PUBLIC STATUTES

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NORMAL SCHOOL STATE

PLYMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1905.

CONCORD, N. H.:

IRA C. EVANS CO., PRINTERS.

1905.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE NORMAL SCHOOL STATE.

PREAMBLE.

We, the students of the State Normal School, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and accepting the divine injunction to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, and also having been empowered by the principal and faculty of said school to establish a school state, do ordain this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

NAME, TERRITORY, CITIZENS: RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The name of this commonwealth shall be, The New Hampshire Normal School State.

SECT. 2. The territory comprising this state shall be the school building, including all halls and rooms therein, the grounds belonging to the school, and the

village of Plymouth, New Hampshire, including boarding-houses wherein citizens of the state may be; but nothing herein shall be so construed as to usurp the power of higher authority or to interfere with the rights of parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. Every student of the aforesaid school at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and every person entering said school as a student thereafter, shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECT. 4. The privilege of self-government carries with it certain rights, inalienable within the jurisdiction of the state.

SECT. 5. These rights are as follows: to share in the making and execution of the laws; to elect and be elected into office; to be protected in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to obtain right and justice freely, completely, promptly, and conformably to the laws; and if held to answer for a crime, to be exempt from furnishing evidence against himself, to be defended by an attorney, and to be tried by the judgment of his peers and the law of the state.

DUTIES.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of every citizen to vote



BLANCHE E. STEDMAN.
September, 1902, to January, 1903.



ELIZABETH J. CATE.
January to June, 1903.

upon every public question when opportunity affords; to obey the laws of the state and assist others to obey them; to aid in enforcing the laws; and by every reasonable means to promote the dignity and honor of the state.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The supreme legislative power within this state shall be vested in the senate and house of representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other. The senate and house shall assemble semi-annually on the third Tuesday of the school term, and at such other times as they may judge necessary, and shall dissolve and be dissolved three days next preceding the said third Tuesday of the school term, semi-annually, and shall be styled the General Court of the New Hampshire Normal School State.

SECT. 2. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record or other courts, to be holden in the name of the state, for the hearing, trying and determining all manner of crimes, offenses, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, causes, matters and things whatsoever, arising or happening within this state, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be civil

or criminal, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed, and for the awarding and issuing execution thereon, to which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them.

SECT. 3. And, further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this state and for the governing and ordering thereof and of the subjects of the same, for the necessary support and defense of the government thereof; and to name and settle semi-annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling thereof, all civil officers within this state, such officers excepted the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits of the several civil officers of this state, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and

places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and also to impose fines, mulcts, imprisonments and other punishments.

SECT. 4. No member of the general court shall appear as counsel or act as advocate in any cause before either branch of the legislature; and, upon due proof thereof, such member shall forfeit his seat in the legislature.

SECT. 5. The doors of the galleries of each house of the legislature shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the state, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECT. 6. There shall be, in the legislature of the state, a representation of the people, which shall consist of members elected one from every three students or fractional part thereof from the members of each of the A, B, C, and D counties, and shall hold office for one school term.

SECT. 7. All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators shall be entitled to vote in the district wherein they dwell in the choice of representatives.

SECT. 8. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by ballot, and shall be, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the district he may be

chosen to represent, and shall cease to represent such district immediately upon his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

SECT. 9. All intermediate vacancies in the house of representatives may be filled up from time to time in the same manner as the general elections are made.

SECT. 10. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of the state, and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

SECT. 11. The house of representatives shall not adjourn for more than one regular session without the consent of the senate. A majority of the members of the house of representatives shall be a quorum for doing business; but, when less than two-thirds of the representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two-thirds of those members shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

SECT. 12. The house of representatives shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of proceedings in their own house, and shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, in its presence, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior, or by threatening or ill-treating any of its members, or by obstructing its deliberations: every

person guilty of a breach of its privileges in disturbing any one of its officers in the execution of any order or procedure of the house, in disturbing any witness or other person ordered to attend by, or during his attendance of, the house.

SECT. 13. Upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered on the journal, and any member of the senate or house of representatives shall have a right, on motion made at the same time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons, against any vote, resolve, or bill passed, entered on the journal.

THE SENATE.

SECT. 14. The senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall hold their office for one school term.

SECT. 15. The New Hampshire Normal School State shall be divided into six senatorial districts, taking as a basis the floor plan of Livermore Hall, and dividing it into six equal districts according to population. Two censors shall be appointed by the governor at the beginning of each school term, who shall take a census and define the senatorial districts according to population.

SECT. 16. The inhabitants of each district, qualified as is in this constitution provided, shall semi-annually give in their votes for senators.

SECT. 17. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature, and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: Every inhabitant of each district in this state shall have a right at the semi-annual elections to vote for two senators in the district whereof he is a member.

SECT. 18. And every person qualified as the constitution provides shall be considered an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this state, in the district where he dwelleth and hath his place.

SECT. 19. The meetings for the choice of governor, council, and senators shall be warned by warrant from the secretary of state, who shall make a fair record of the name of every person voted for and the number of votes for each person.

SECT. 20. And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the third Tuesday after the beginning of the school term, the governor and a majority of the council for the time being shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and one day before the third Tuesday of the school term, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day.

SECT. 21. In case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes for any district, the

deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz. : The members of the house of representatives and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect, by joint ballot, the senator wanted by such district; and, in this manner, all such vacancies shall be filled in every district of the state; all vacancies in the senate arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, except from failure to elect, shall be filled by a new election by the people of the district, upon the requisition of the governor, as soon as may be after such vacancies shall happen.

SECT. 22. The senate shall be judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

SECT. 23. The senate shall not adjourn for more than one regular session without the consent of the house of representatives.

SECT. 24. The senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their rules of proceedings. And not less than seven members of the senate shall make a quorum for doing business; and, when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five at least shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

SECT. 25. The senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try, and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the state, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration in office, with full power to issue summons or compulsory process for convening witnesses before them; but previous to the trial of any such impeachments, the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence. And every officer impeached for bribery, malpractice, corruption, or maladministration in office shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment and order of the senate thereon, with such citation as the senate may direct, setting forth the time and place for their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the senate may proceed in the hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defense by himself and counsel; and may, also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his non-appearance



MYRA F. PERRY.
February to June, 1904.



BERTHA M. WRIGHT.
September, 1904, to January, 1905.

notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial.

SECT. 26. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor or trust under this state; but the party so convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to the laws of the state.

SECT. 27. Whenever the governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the supreme judicial court shall, during the trial, preside in the senate, but have no vote therein.

ARTICLE III.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled Governor of the New Hampshire Normal School State, and whose title shall be His Excellency.

SECT. 2. The governor shall be chosen semi-annually on the second Thursday of the school term; and the votes for governor shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned in the same manner as votes for senators; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and house of representatives on the third Tuesday of the school term, to be by them

examined; and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the state, the choice shall be by them declared and published; and the qualifications of electors of the governor shall be the same as those for senators, and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the senate and house of representatives shall, by a joint ballot, elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared governor. And no person shall be eligible to this office unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been a citizen of this state for two terms or one school year, or a member of the A class.

SECT. 3. In case of disagreement between the two houses with regard to the time or place of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have the right to adjourn or prorogue the general court as he may determine the public good may require; and he shall dissolve the same three days before the said third Tuesday of the school term.

SECT. 4. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general court shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree

to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The constitutionality of every law shall be passed upon by the supreme court before it shall become operative.

SECT. 5. Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 6. All judicial officers and the attorney-general shall be nominated and appointed by the governor and council; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment; and no appointment shall take place unless a majority of the council agree thereto.

SECT. 7. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the governor and council, and every negative shall also be signed by the governor or council who made the same.

SECT. 8. Whenever the chair of the governor shall become vacant, by reason of his death, absence from the state, or otherwise, the president of the senate shall, during such vacancy, have and exercise all powers and authorities which by this constitution the governor is vested with when personally present; but when the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the senate. Whenever the chair, both of the governor and the president of the senate, shall become vacant, by reason of their death, absence from the state, or otherwise, the speaker of the house shall, during such vacancies, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which by this constitution the governor is vested with when personally present; but when the speaker of the house shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the house.

SECT. 9. The governor, with advice of the council, shall have full power and authority in recess of the general court, to prorogue the same from time to time, and during sessions of said court to adjourn or pro-

rogue it to any time the two houses may desire; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may have been adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the state should require the same.

SECT. 10. The power of pardoning offenses, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate, by impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council; but no charter of pardon granted by the governor with advice of council before conviction shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein descriptive of the offense or offenses intended to be pardoned.

COUNCIL.

SECT. 11. There shall be semi-annually elected by ballot, councilors for advising the governor in the executive part of the government. The inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall on the second Thursday of the school term give in their votes for one councilor, which votes shall be received, sorted, counted, and returned to the secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the secretary laid before the senate and house of representatives on the third Tuesday of the school term.

SECT. 12. And the person having a majority of votes in any district shall be considered as duly elected

a councilor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any district, the senate and house of representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each district and not elected, and out of those two shall elect, by joint ballot, the councilor wanted for such district; and the qualifications for councilor shall be the same as for senator. If any person thus chosen a councilor shall be elected governor or member of either branch of the legislature, and shall accept the trust, or if any person elected a councilor shall refuse to accept the office, or in case of death, resignation, or removal of any councilor out of the state, the governor may issue a precept for the election of a new councilor in that county where such vacancy shall happen; and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed; and the governor shall have full power and authority to convene the council from time to time, at his discretion; and with them, or the majority of them, may and shall from time to time hold a council for ordering and directing the affairs of this state, according to the laws of the state.

SECT. 13. The members of the council may be impeached by the house and tried by the senate for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration.

SECT. 14. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded by the secretary in a register, and

signed by all members present agreeing thereto; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolution of the majority, with the reason for such opinion.

SECT. 15. And, whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution on the third Tuesday of the school term semi-annually by the two houses of the legislature may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be continued from day to day until the same be completed. And the order of election shall be as follows: The vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor shall then be elected, provided there be no choice of him by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to fill up the vacancies, if there be any, in the council.

SECT. 16. The secretary shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives seated in one room.

SECT. 17. The records of the state shall be kept in the office of the secretary; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and representatives, in person or by deputy as they may require.

SECT. 18. The secretary of state shall at all times have a deputy, to be by him appointed, for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible; and in case of the death, removal, or inability of the secretary, his

deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of secretary of this state until another shall be appointed.

SECT. 19. The county solicitors and sheriffs shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several districts in the state, according to the method now practised and the laws of the state; provided, nevertheless, the legislature shall have the authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes and the mode of electing those officers, but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

SECT. 20. The superintendent of public works shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council. He shall have charge of all public works, including the care of the flag, library, and all papers and books therein, and may appoint not more than five assistants. These assistants shall be from the several classes of the state. The term of office of the superintendent of public works shall be one school term.

SECT. 21. The legislature may create other departments and provide for the officers for them whenever in their opinion such departments are necessary for the public thrift.

ARTICLE IV.

THE COURTS.

SECTION 1. The supreme court shall consist of the

faculty of the school, the principal of which shall be the chief judge. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction over such cases as the principal of the school shall deem wise not to divulge to the public, and appellate jurisdiction over all other cases.

SECT. 2. The Normal School State shall be divided into four districts, the members of which shall be the members of the A, B, C, and D counties respectively. If any one of these districts shall have less than ten citizens, the legislature shall have power to unite such district to any one of the other three for judicial purposes.

SECT. 3. The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have by law in their offices shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution; provided, nevertheless, the governor, with consent of council, may remove them upon address of both houses of the legislature.

SECT. 4. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the superior court upon important questions of law and upon solemn occasions.

SECT. 5. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his place with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of one school term, and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may be renewed if necessary, or another person appointed, as may conduce to the well-being of the state.

SECT. 6. No judge of any court or justice of the peace shall act as attorney or appear as counsel to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come or be brought before him as justice of the peace.

SECT. 7. The judges of the courts shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their office during pleasure: and no such clerk shall act as attorney or appear as counsel in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, or shall he draw any writ originating any civil action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Any person chosen governor, councilor, senator, representative, or civil officer, accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declarations, viz.:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the New Hampshire Normal School State, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God.

I, ——, do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution, and the laws of the New Hampshire Normal School State. So help me God.

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Provided always, when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination called Quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing and shall decline to take the said oaths, such person shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word "swear," and likewise the words, "so help me God," subjoining instead thereof, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

SECT. 2. And the oaths and affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, before the president of the senate, in the presence of both houses of legislature; and by the senators and representatives, before the governor and council for the time being;

and by all other officers, before such persons and in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time appoint.

SECT. 3. All commissions shall be in the name of the New Hampshire Normal School State, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the state affixed thereto.

SECT. 4. All writs issuing out of the clerk's office, in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the New Hampshire Normal School State, under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear teste of the chief, first or senior justice of the court; but when justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear teste of some other justice of the court to which the same shall be returnable; and be signed by the clerk of such court.

SECT. 5. All indictments, presentments, and informations shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state."

SECT. 6. The present rules of the school shall be operative until the legislature shall have passed satisfactory laws for the governing of said school.

SECT. 7. The enacting style in making and passing acts, statutes, and laws shall be,—Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened.

SECT. 8. No governor or judge of the supreme judicial court shall hold any office or place under the authority of this state, except such as by this constitution they are entitled to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace throughout the state.

SECT. 9. No person shall be capable of holding at the same time more than two appointive offices, which may be held by appointment of the governor, or by governor and council, or senate and house of representatives, or superior or inferior courts, office of justice of the peace excepted.

SECT. 10. No person holding the office of judge of any court (except special judges), secretary, or attorney-general, shall at the same time hold the office of governor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives or council; but his being chosen and appointed to and accepting the same shall operate as a resignation of his seat in the chair, senate or house of representatives, or council, and the place so vacated shall be filled. No member of the council shall have a seat in the senate or house of representatives.

SECT. 11. No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under this government, who in the due course of law has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

SECT. 12. To the end that there may be no failure of justice or danger to the state by the alterations and amendments made in the constitution, the general court is hereby fully authorized and directed to fix the time when the alterations and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

SECT. 13. Any proposed amendment to this constitution shall first be approved by the principal of the school, then submitted to the legislature; and if a majority of each house agree to pass it, it shall then be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. If a majority vote in favor of it, it shall then become an amendment to this constitution. A convention for the purpose of revising this constitution may be called at any time in a manner to be prescribed by the legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NORMAL SCHOOL STATE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and one.

AN ACT

To review, codify, and amend the laws of the state.

The citizens of the New Hampshire Normal School
State represented in the senate and house of repre-
sentatives do enact as follows:

PUBLIC STATUTES
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE NORMAL SCHOOL STATE.

CHAPTER I.

OF STATUTES.

SECTION 1. This act shall be designated as the public statutes.

SECT. 2. The public acts and joint resolutions of each session of the legislature shall be arranged under their appropriate classification in the order of approval, and numbered consecutively from number one, each as a chapter.

SECT. 3. Reference to an act or statute shall be made by stating the chapter and section of the public statutes, if contained therein, otherwise by stating its title and the chapter of the session laws of the General Court by which it was passed.

SECT. 4. The repeal of an act shall not revive any other act that has been repealed.

SECT. 5. In the construction of all statutes, words importing the masculine gender may extend and be applied to females.

SECT. 6. Copies of chapters of the public statutes shall be posted by the superintendent of public works as follows:

Chapter III, at each election-booth whenever elections are being held.

Chapter V, in the library.

Chapter VI, at Normal Hall and in Livermore Hall.

Chapter VII, in Livermore Hall and in the dressing room.

CHAPTER II.

OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The clerks of the senate and house of representatives shall keep a true and fair record of all proceedings of their respective branches. The proceedings in convention shall be recorded only in the journal of the house.

SECT. 2. In case of vacancy in the office of clerk of the senate or house of representatives, or of his absence or disability, the assistant clerk shall perform all the duties of the office.

SECT. 3. The clerks of the senate and of the house of representatives shall act as clerks of the next succeeding senate and house of representatives respectively until clerks thereof are chosen and sworn.

SECT. 4. The clerk of the house of representatives shall prepare a roll of members for use in its organization, and shall place upon it only the names of those who present certificates of election issued in conformity to law.

SECT. 5. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both branches of the legislature shall, under the direction of the joint committee on engrossed bills, be engrossed in a legible handwriting, without interlining, upon large paper, with a margin of not less than an inch on either side.

SECT. 6. The secretary of state shall present to the governor for his approval each bill and joint resolution requiring such approval, after it has been engrossed and signed by the speaker of the house and the president of the senate, and in his presence shall make a certificate of the day and hour of so doing.

SECT. 7. The court of appeals shall report by message to the house in which any bill or joint resolution originates, any action taken in regard to the constitutionality of said bill or joint resolution; and if the court declares any bill or joint resolution unconstitutional, said message shall state reasons for such decision.

CHAPTER III.

OF ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all elections held for state officers.

SECT. 2. All caucuses shall be held the second Thursday of the school term. Presidents of the respective classes shall call caucuses for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of representative and councilor, sheriff, and solicitor. The secretary of state shall call caucuses of the senatorial districts for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of senator, and delegates to the convention to nominate governor. Names of candidates shall be reported the following day, by the clerks of the caucuses, to the secretary of state, who shall place such names on ballots to be used at the general election. Every ballot shall contain the names of all candidates, the districts from which they are nominated, and the offices for which they are candidates.

SECT. 3. Any citizen shall be considered a candidate for an office, and his name shall be placed upon the official ballot by the secretary of state, upon presentation of nomination papers signed by twenty per cent of the citizens qualified to vote for candidates for the office for which he is nominated; but no citizen shall be a candidate for more than one office at the same time.

SECT. 4. In case a candidate who has been duly nominated shall die or withdraw from nomination before the day of election, the vacancy shall be filled as in the original nomination. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall be placed on the ballot instead of that of the original nominee, if the ballots have not been printed. If the ballots have been printed, new ballots shall be furnished whenever practicable. Whenever this is not practicable, the name of the first nominee shall be crossed out and that of the new nominee inserted in its place by the secretary of state.

SECT. 5. The secretary of state shall give notice of and have charge of all elections; shall make a check-list for each election district containing the names of all citizens qualified to vote in that district; shall appoint eight ballot clerks, two from each election district. All voting shall be by the Australian ballot system.

SECT. 6. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all votes cast; he shall also issue certificates of election to successful candidates except in cases for which provision shall have been otherwise made by the constitution. A plurality of votes shall elect, unless otherwise distinctly provided for.

SECT. 7. Any violation of the election laws shall be considered a misdemeanor, punishable at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 8. Any citizen found guilty of bribery, or the attempt to bribe, shall be punished by being deprived of the right to vote for a time not less than one school term or more than one school year.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COURTS.

SECTION 1. The superior court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, appointed and commissioned as prescribed by the constitution.

SECT. 2. Terms of the superior court shall be holden for each county as near the first and fifteenth day of each month as may be convenient.

SECT. 3. There shall be a solicitor for each county, elected semi-annually by the inhabitants of the county. If there is a vacancy in the office, or if the solicitor is absent at any term of court or unable to discharge the duties of the office, the court shall appoint a solicitor for the time being. The solicitor of each county shall be under the direction of the attorney-general.

SECT. 4. The sheriff may appoint as many deputies as he thinks proper, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties. A sheriff shall be ineligible to re-election.

SECT. 5. Upon the resignation, removal from office, or expiration of the term of office of a sheriff, he shall execute all precepts in his hands, complete all official business previously committed to him, and deliver to his successor all prisoners in his hands.

SECT. 6. The attorney-general shall act as attorney for the state in all cases in the supreme court in which the state is interested. He shall, when required by the governor and council, or any of the heads of the state departments, advise them on questions of law relating to their official business.

SECT. 7. The governor, secretary of state, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, councilors, solicitors, attorney-general, and sheriffs, shall be exempt from duty as jurors. The clerk shall draw the names of three of the other inhabitants of the county to serve on the petit jury. The sheriff shall notify those who are subject to jury duty, of the court which they are to attend, and of the time to appear. The sheriff, under the direction of the court, may return jurors of the persons present.

SECT. 8. Grand and petit jurors shall be summoned at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 9. No person shall be tried for any offense unless upon an indictment found against him by the grand jury.

SECT. 10. Criminal proceedings shall be begun by complaint signed and under oath, addressed to a justice of the peace, briefly setting forth the offense charged. The justice shall, upon such complaint, issue a warrant for the arrest of the person accused; and such warrant shall be addressed to the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, who shall serve the warrant upon the offender. But any sheriff or deputy sheriff shall arrest any citizen of any county whom he discovers violating any law of the state; and the justice shall, upon complaint made by the sheriff, issue a warrant for the holding of such prisoners.

SECT. 11. If just cause appears, the justice of the peace shall hold the accused for trial by the county court, but if the accused plead guilty or *nolo contendere* the justice may render final judgment and sentence.

SECT. 12. All matters not provided for in this chapter shall be conducted, so far as possible, in the same manner as is provided for in the New Hampshire state constitution or public statutes.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public works to see that the library is kept in good order, and that the books and magazines are systematically arranged.

SECT. 2. No citizen of the Normal School State shall misplace any book or magazine in said library.

Any one convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall, for the first offense, be punished by being reprimanded by the judge of the district to which he belongs. For the second offense he shall be reprimanded by the principal of the Normal School.

SECT. 3. The superintendent of public works and his assistants are authorized to act as assistant librarians.

SECT. 4. No book shall be taken from the library at any time without the express permission of the librarian or an authorized assistant.

Any one convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall, for the first offense, be reprimanded by the principal of the school. For the second offense he shall for two weeks be denied the use of the library except from 6 to 7.30 a. m.

SECT. 5. No citizen of the Normal School State shall hold conversation or make any disturbance in said library at any time.

Any one convicted of violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, for the first offense, by reprimand by the governor; for the second offense, by reprimand by the principal of the Normal School; for the third offense the offender shall for two weeks be denied the use of the library at all times except after 4 p. m.

SECT. 6. No citizen of the Normal School State shall whisper in said library at any time.

Any one convicted of violating this section shall receive the penalty prescribed in section 5.

SECT. 7. Library hours shall be between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. on school days; and between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. on other days, Sundays excepted.

SECT. 8. Authorized librarians shall be present at the beginning and end of library hours.

SECT. 9. The authorized librarians, with the faculty, shall form a committee for making suitable provisions for the regulation of the library.

SECT. 10. If a reference book is needed during library hours, a teacher may authorize its removal by countersigning the student's record slip.

SECT. 11. Periodicals shall be regarded as books. The last two issues of periodicals, and any other issues which may be needed for reference, shall be reserved and kept on the magazine table.

CHAPTER VI.

OF STUDY HOURS.

SECTION 1. All students of the Normal School shall observe study hours each evening of the week save Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, between the

hours of 7.15 and 9.30, inclusive, except as provided in section 3, unless excused therefrom by special permission of a teacher.

SECT. 2. Beginning with May 1, and continuing until the end of the term, study hours shall be observed between the hours of 7.30 and 9.45, inclusive, allowing exceptions as stated in section 1.

SECT. 3. During the times mentioned in sections 1 and 2, no citizen shall in any way interfere with the quiet of any other citizen.

SECT. 4. Any one found guilty of violating sections 1, 2, or 3 of this law shall, for the first offense, for one week be confined to his room after the beginning of study hours on all evenings save Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays. For the second offense, he shall for two weeks be confined to his room after 6.30 p. m. all evenings, save Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays. For the third offense he shall be reprimanded by the principal of the school.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PUBLIC ORDER.

SECTION 1. In the assembly room known as Livermore Hall, there shall be a reasonable degree of quiet and order throughout the day. Ordinary conversation may be indulged in at all times when school is not in session. During study periods there is allowed

only necessary conversation; and this term shall not be interpreted as allowing students to carry on an extended conversation. Anything in this section in regard to Livermore Hall shall be held to apply to the gallery thereof.

SECT. 2. In the corridors, vacant recitation rooms, and dressing rooms, and on the stairways of said building, no boisterous conversation or conduct shall be maintained, but ordinary conversation may be indulged in at any time. This provision shall not be interpreted as allowing students to congregate or loiter in the halls or on the stairways while school is in session.

SECT. 3. Violation of this law shall be punished in the following manner: for the first offense the offender shall be reprimanded by the judge of the district to which he belongs; for the second offense he shall be reprimanded by the governor; for the third offense and all subsequent offenses, he shall be punished at the discretion of the court.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

SECTION 1. A department of public printing shall be established, which shall consist of three persons, who shall be appointed by the governor.

SECT. 2. Said persons shall be appointed to serve one school term.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of said department to cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of every bill which is brought before the legislature, so that each member of said legislature shall have a copy furnished him.

SECT. 4. This department shall cause all other printing to be done which the governor, by and with the consent of the council, may deem necessary.

SECT. 5. No person shall serve as public printer for more than one term.

SECT. 6. Only citizens in counties B, C, and D shall be eligible to this office.

| <i>Governors.</i> | <i>Term of office.</i> |
|---------------------|---|
| MABEL RICHARDSON, | March to June, 1901. |
| BESSIE E. HOYT, | September to November, 1901. |
| HARRIET WILLIAMSON, | November, 1901, to Janu- ary, 1902. |
| RUBY ERMA MCINTIRE, | January to June, 1902. |
| BLANCHE E. STEDMAN, | September, 1902, to Janu- ary, 1903. |
| ELIZABETH J. CATE, | January to June, 1903. |
| BERTHA M. LAMPREY, | September, 1903, to Janu- ary, 1904. |
| MYRA F. PERRY, | February to June, 1904. |
| BERTHA M. WRIGHT, | September, 1904, to Janu- ary, 1905. |





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N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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