

ARTICLE VIII—EDUCATION

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly shall provide for a uniform, thorough and efficient system of free schools throughout the state. (Art. 10, Sec. 3.)

The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement. (Art. 10, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gift or grants were made.

1862 (rejected)

The principal of all funds and moneys arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been or may hereafter be granted, entrusted or donated to this state, for educational purposes, shall forever be held inviolate; and the income arising therefrom shall be applied to the support of common schools. (Art. 10, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 3. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

SECTION 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

SECTION 5. There may be a County Superintendent of Schools in each county whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX—REVENUE

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

1818

. . . the mode of levying a tax shall be by valuation, so that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property he or she has in his or her possession. (Art. 8, Sec. 20.)

1848

The General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his or her property; such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, Grocery keepers, toll-bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises, and privileges in such manner as they shall from time to time direct. (Art. 9, Sec. 2.)

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property of such person or corporation—such value to be ascertained by some officer to be elected or appointed, in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, toll-bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges. (Art. 7, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this Constitution.

1848

The specifications of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other objects or sub-

jects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution. (Art. 9, Sec. 6.)

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly may provide for the taxation of any other property or subjects not herein specified, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation, as fixed in this constitution. (Art. 7, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 3. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

1848

The property of the state and counties both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school, religious, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation. (Art. 9, Sec. 3.)

1862 (rejected)

The property of the state and of counties, real and personal and such other property as the general assembly may deem necessary for school, religious and charitable purposes, may, by general law, be exempted from taxation. (Art. 7, Sec. 3.)

SECTION 4. The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer, of the county, having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order of judgment of some court of record.

SECTION 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character, whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

1848

Hereafter no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of lands or town lots, for taxes due either to this state or any county, or incorporated town or city within the same; or at any sale for taxes or levies

authorized by the laws of this state, shall be entitled to a deed for the lands or town lot so purchased until he or she have complied with the following conditions, to wit; such purchaser shall serve or cause to be served a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale; in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in state to the county in which such lot or land is situated; which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months, before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section, stating particularly the facts relied on, as such compliance; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed, and which shall by him be filed with the officer having custody of the records of lands and lots sold for taxes and entries of redemption in the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be by such officer entered on the records of his office and carefully preserved among the files of his office, and which record or affidavit shall be prima facie evidence that such notice has been given. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled under this section to publish a notice in a newspaper, then, before any person who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from such tax sale, shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person, who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit; and filing the same. (Art. 9, Sec. 4.)

1862 (rejected)

Hereafter no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of lands or town lots, for taxes due either to this state or any county, or incorporated town or city within the same; or at any sale for taxes or levies authorized by the laws of this state, shall be entitled to a deed for the land or town lot so purchased until he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to wit: Such purchaser shall serve, or caused to be served, a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, at least three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale; in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or town lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed, a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed, do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in this state to the county in which such land or lot is situated, which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser, by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section, stating particularly the facts relied on as such compliance; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed, and which shall by him be filed with the officer having custody of the records

of lands and lots sold for taxes and entries of redemption in the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be, by such officer, entered on the records of his office, and carefully preserved among the files of his office; and which record or affidavit shall be prima facie evidence that such notice has been given. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled under this section to publish a notice in a newspaper, then before any person who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from tax sale, shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit, and filing the same. (Art. 7, Sec. 7.)

SECTION 6. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district, whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

SECTION 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

SECTION 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this Constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

SECTION 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

1848

The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law. (Art. 9, Sec. 5.)

1862 (rejected)

The corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and townships, may be vested by general law, with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the limits of the corporate body imposing the same; and the general assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations, belonging to individ-

uals or corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law. (Art. 7, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

1848

The corporate authorities of counties, townships, school districts, cities, towns and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations belonging to individuals shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law. (Art. 9, Sec. 5.)

1862 (rejected)

The corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and townships, may be vested, by general law, with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the limits of the corporate body imposing the same; and the general assembly shall require that all the property within the limits of municipal corporations, belonging to individuals or corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law. (Art. 7, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 11. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

1818

No sheriff or collector of public monies shall be eligible to any office in this state, until they have paid over according to law, all monies which they may have collected by virtue of their respective offices. (Schedule, Sec. 3.)

1848

no person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly, nor be eligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable. (Art. 3, Sec. 26.)

1862 (rejected)

no person, who has been, or may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to a seat in the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this state, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable. (Art. 4, Sec. 25.)

No person who has been, or may be, in default as a collector or holder of moneys belonging to any municipal corporation of this state, shall hold any office in this state or in any such corporation, until he shall have paid the full amount of said moneys and received his full discharge therefor. (Art. 9, Sec. 3.)

SECTION 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this Constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

SECTION 13. The corporate authorities of the city of Chicago are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and used and disbursed by him under the direction and control of the directors in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in the city of Chicago in pursuance of an act of Congress of the United States: Provided, that if, at an election for the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of the city of Chicago shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment. And said corporate authorities shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as is repaid to the stockholders on the sums subscribed and paid by them, and the money so received shall be used in the redemption of the bonds issued as aforesaid: Provided, that said authorities may take, in whole or in part of the sum coming to them, any permanent improvements placed on land held or controlled by them: *And provided further*, that no such indebtedness so created shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the said city of Chicago alone. ⁶

⁶ Section 13 was added by the fifth amendment to the constitution. The amendment was proposed by a resolution of the general assembly in 1890. It was ratified by the voters on November 4, 1890, and proclaimed adopted on November 29 of the same year.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES

SECTION 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

1848

No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties or either of them from which it shall be taken to less contents than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed of less contents, nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. (Art. 7, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided. (Art. 11, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

1848

No county shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question, shall vote for the same. (Art. 7, Sec. 2.)

1862 (rejected)

No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same. (Art. 11, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

1848

There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division, and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. (Art. 7, Sec. 4.)

All territory which has been, or may be stricken off by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties for the purpose of forming a new county and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and state government, until otherwise provided by law. (Art. 7, Sec. 3.)

1862 (rejected)

There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the legal voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. (Art. 11, Sec. 4.)

All territory which has been or may be stricken off, by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties, for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and state government, until otherwise provided by law. (Art. 11, Sec. 3.)

SECTION 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths⁷ of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary. ⁷

1848

No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed, shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point. (Art. 7, Sec. 5.)

1862 (rejected)

No county seat shall be removed until the place to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed according to law, and a majority of the legal voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such place. (Art. 11, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides

⁷In the section as it originally appeared the words "a majority" appeared instead of the word "three-fifths" and the last sentence was omitted. Under the terms of section 12 of the schedule the word "three-fifths" was substituted for the words "a majority" and the last sentence of the section was added.

for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name; and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

1848

The General Assembly shall provide by a general law, for a township organization, under which any county may organize, whenever a majority of the voters of such county at any general election shall so determine. And whenever any county shall adopt a township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county, by the county court may be dispensed with and the affairs of said county may be transacted, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. (Art. 7, Sec. 6.)

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, at any general election shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the county court may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. (Art. 11, Sec. 6.)

Upon the petition of one hundred of the legal voters of any county in this state, having township organization, the board of supervisors of such county shall submit the question of township organization to a vote, at the general election for members of the general assembly next succeeding the presentation of such petition, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect, and be in force in such county. (Art. 11, Sec. 7.)

SECTION 6. At the first election of County Judges under this Constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

1818

There shall be elected in each county three county commissioners for the purpose of transacting all county business, whose time of service, power and duties shall be regulated and defined by law. (Schedule, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

1818

There shall be elected in each county three county commissioners for the purpose of transacting all county business, whose time of service, power and duties shall be regulated and defined by law. (Schedule, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 8. In each county there shall be elected the following County Officers at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882, a County Judge, County Clerk, Sheriff and treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a Coroner and a Clerk of the Circuit Court (who may be ex-officio recorder of deeds, except in Counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which Counties a Recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884), each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively on the first Monday of December, after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified:

Provided, That no person having once been elected to the office of Sheriff, or Treasurer shall be eligible to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.⁸

1818

There shall be elected in each and every county in the said state by those who are qualified to vote for members of the general assembly and at the same time and places where the election for such members shall be held, one sheriff and one coroner, whose election shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law. The said sheriffs and coroners respectively when elected shall continue in office two years, be subject to removal and disqualification, and such other rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by law. (Art. 3, Sec. 11.)

The supreme court, or a majority of the justices thereof, the circuit courts, or the justices thereof, shall respectively appoint their own clerks. (Art. 4, Sec. 6.)

1848

There shall be elected in each county in this state, by the qualified electors thereof, a sheriff, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. *Provided*, no person shall be eligible to the said office more than once in four years. (Art. 7, Sec. 7.)

⁸ As modified by the second amendment to the constitution. The amendment was proposed by a resolution of the general assembly in 1879. It was ratified by the voters on November 2, 1880, and proclaimed adopted on November 22, 1880. Section 8 as originally adopted reads:

"SECTION 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County Judge, Sheriff, County Clerk, Clerk of the Circuit Court, (who may be ex officio Recorder of Deeds, except in counties having sixty thousand and more inhabitants, in which counties a Recorder of Deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two), Treasurer, Surveyor and Coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except, the Treasurer, Sheriff and Coroner, who shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

and there shall be elected quadrennially in each county, a clerk of the county court, who shall be *ex officio* recorder, whose compensation shall be fees. *Provided*, the General Assembly may by law, make the clerk of the circuit court *ex officio* recorder, in lieu of the county clerk. (Art. 5, Sec. 19.)

the sheriffs, state attorneys, and all other officers elected under this constitution shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law. (Schedule, Sec. 8.)

The qualified electors of each county in this state shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law.

(Art. 5, Sec. 29.)

The clerks of the . . . circuit courts . . . shall be elected at the first special election for judges . . . The second election for clerks of the circuit courts . . . shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1852, and every fourth year thereafter. (Art. 5, Sec. 21.)

1862 (rejected)

There shall be elected, by the qualified electors of each county, a sheriff and a coronor, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. (Art. 6, Sec. 27.)

The qualified electors of each county in this state shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, except in the county of Cook, in which four clerks shall, in like manner, be elected, one of whom shall be chief clerk; each of said clerks shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, and shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law; PROVIDED, that after the first election held under this constitution, the office of two of the clerks of the circuit court of Cook county shall be vacated in two years and two in four years, to be determined by lot. (Art. 6, Sec. 18.)

In all counties in this state having a population exceeding thirty-five thousand, there shall be elected, at the general election for state and county officers, a recorder of deeds and conveyances. . . . (Art. 6, Sec. 21.)

In all counties having a population of over thirty-five thousand, there shall be elected, at the first election fixed by this constitution for the election of judges, a recorder of deeds and conveyances; said election to be conducted in accordance with the law now in force respecting other county officers. (Schedule, Sec. 19.)

There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters thereof, a clerk of the county court, and a county attorney, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, whose duties and compensation shall be regulated by law. (Art. 6, Sec. 26.)

SECTION 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Recorder of Deeds of Cook county shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the Circuit Court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the Circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the County Board.

SECTION 10. The County Board, except as provided in section nine of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than fifteen hundred dollars, in counties not exceeding twenty thousand inhabitants; two thousand dollars in counties containing twenty thousand and not exceeding thirty thousand inhabitants; twenty-five hundred dollars in counties containing thirty thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants; three thousand dollars in counties containing fifty thousand and not exceeding seventy thousand inhabitants; thirty-five hundred dollars in counties containing seventy thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants; and four thousand dollars in counties containing over one hundred thousand and not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and not more than one thousand dollars additional compensation for each additional one hundred thousand inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

SECTION 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

SECTION 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, County and Township officers shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class.

This article shall not be construed as depriving the General Assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

SECTION 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI—CORPORATIONS

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

1848

Corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special acts, except for municipal purposes, and, in cases where, in the judgment of the General Assembly, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. (Art. 10, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly may pass general laws, uniform in operation, for the creation of corporations; but shall not have power to create any corporation by special act. (Art. 9, Sec. 1.)

The general assembly may, by general laws, uniform in their operation, provide for amending, revising, renewing, extending and enlarging existing charters; and shall pass no special act for any such purpose . . . (Art. 9, Sec. 2.)

All laws enacted after the adoption of this constitution, which create corporations, amend existing charters, or grant special or exclusive privileges to individuals, shall be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal. (Art. 4, Sec. 39.)

SECTION 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

1862 (rejected)

All acts of incorporation heretofore passed, under which the incorporators shall not organize, and commence business pursuant to the acts of incorporation, within one year after the adoption of this constitution, shall be null and void. (Art. 9, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SECTION 4. No law shall be passed by the General Assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a Street Railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such Street Railroad.

SECTION 5. No State Bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

1818

. . . there shall be no other banks or monied institutions in this state but those already provided by law, except a state bank and its branches which may be established and regulated by the general assembly of the state as they may think proper. (Art. 8, Sec. 21.)

1848

No state bank shall hereafter be created nor shall the state own or be liable for, any stock in any corporation or joint stock association for banking purposes to be hereafter created. (Art. 10, Sec. 3.)

No act of the General Assembly authorizing corporations or associations with banking powers, shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to the people at the General Election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against such law. (Art. 10, Sec. 5.)

The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries for any purpose, nor to revive or extend the charter of the state bank, or the charter of any other bank heretofore existing in this state . . . (Art. 3, Sec. 35.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . the general assembly shall pass no law for the amendment, revival, extension or renewal of any bank charter or of the charter of any corporation or association with any powers of circulation or deposit, or other banking powers in this state. (Art. 9, Sec. 2.)

No bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation, with powers of circulation or deposit, or any other banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this state. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of the constitution of this state, and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution. (Art. 17, Sec. 1.)

The general assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this state, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations, association or corporation with any banking powers, shall require any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the constitution of this state, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof (Art. 17, Sec. 2.)

No corporation, with powers of banking by discounting bills, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, receiving deposits, buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange, loaning money on real or personal security, with any of said powers, or any powers incidental thereto, shall hereafter be created or formed in this state. (Art. 17, Sec. 6.)

No act of the general assembly shall ever be passed reviving or renewing any association or corporation heretofore incorporated possessing or assuming the banking powers, or any of them, specified in section six of this article, or extending the time of the existence of any such association or corporation beyond the time fixed by the acts incorporating or chartering such association or corporation. (Art. 17, Sec. 7.)

SECTION 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

1848

The stockholders in every corporation, or joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association for all its debts and liabilities of every kind. (Art. 10, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers) as may be provided by law.

1862 (rejected)

No bank bill, check, draft, note, or other written or printed instrument, of a less denomination than ten dollars, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, intended to circulate as money or currency, issued by or drawn on any bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation with any banking powers, within or without this state, shall be uttered or passed within this state; and, after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, no such bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, shall be uttered or passed in this state; and, after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, no such bank bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of any kind, character or denomination whatever, shall be uttered or passed in this state. (Art. 17, Sec. 3.)

The general assembly of this state shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, pass a law imposing such fines, forfeitures and penalties for violation of section three of this article as it may deem best calculated to enforce the same. (Art. 17, Sec. 4.)

The auditor is hereby prohibited from receiving from any bank, person or association of persons formed, or that may hereafter be formed under the provisions of the act of the general assembly of this state, entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking," passed February the fifteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, or any

act amendatory thereof, any stock or bonds for the purpose of issuing therefor bank bills or notes intended to circulate as money or currency. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately as an amendment to the constitution of this state; and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution. (Art. 17, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States or Illinois State Stocks, to be rated at ten per cent, below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

SECTION 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the Auditor of Public Accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

1862 (rejected)

Every corporation organized or doing business under the laws or authority of this state, within this state, shall have a public place in this state for the transaction of its business, and an agent or agents duly authorized to transact the business of the same at such place. (Art. 9, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

1862 (rejected)

The rolling stock and all other moveable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this state, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale, in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale. (Art. 9, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel, or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

SECTION 12. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

SECTION 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SECTION 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SECTION 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary, for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII—MILITIA

SECTION 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all ablebodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

1818

The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free male able-bodied persons, negroes, mulattos and indians excepted, resident in the state between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the general assembly may provide by law. (Art. 5, Sec. 1.)

1848

The Militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free male able-bodied persons, negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted, resident of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law. (Art. 8, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

The militia of the state of Illinois shall consist of all free, male, able-bodied persons, (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted), resident of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the general assembly may provide by law. (Art. 12, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

1818

. . . [militia] shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General assembly may provide by law. (Art. 5, Sec. 1.)

1848

. . . [militia] shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General assembly may provide by law. (Art. 8, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . [militia] shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General assembly may provide by law. (Art. 12, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

1818

All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions during good behavior, or until they arrive at the age of sixty years. (Art. 5, Sec. 5.)

Company, battalion and regimental officers, staff-officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments. (Art. 5, Sec. 3.)

Brigadier and Major-generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively. (Art. 5, Sec. 4.)

1848

All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the Legislature may provide. (Art. 8, Sec. 5.)

Company, battalion and regimental officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected, by the persons composing their several companies, battalions, and regiments. (Art. 8, Sec. 3.)

Brigadier and Major Generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively. (Art. 8, Sec. 4.)

1862 (rejected)

All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the legislature may provide. (Art. 12, Sec. 5.)

Company, battalion, and regimental officers (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments. (Art. 12, Sec. 3.)

Brigadier and major-generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively. (Art. 12, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

1818

The militia shall in all cases except treason, felony of breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers and in going to and returning from the same. (Art. 5, Sec. 6.)

1848

The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers and in going to and returning from the same. (Art. 8, Sec. 6.)

1862 (rejected)

The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same. (Art. 12, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the safe-keeping of the same.

SECTION 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in the time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

1818

No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption. (Art. 5, Sec. 2.)

1848

No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption. (Art. 8, Sec. 2.)

1862 (rejected)

No person or persons, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; **PROVIDED**, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption. (Art. 12, Sec. 2.)

ARTICLE XIII—WAREHOUSES

SECTION 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

SECTION 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

SECTION 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

SECTION 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

SECTION 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such con-

signee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the General Assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

SECTION 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a Convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the Convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding the members shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the Convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the Constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved, by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

1818

Whenever two-thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members to the general assembly to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of the state voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall at their next session call a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly; to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place and by the same electors that choose the general assembly; and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this constitution. (Art. 7, Sec. 1.)

1848

Whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the General Assembly to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the state voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at their next

session call a convention to consist of as many members as the House of Representatives at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors in the same districts that chose the members of the House of Representatives, and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this constitution. (Art. 12, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

Whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the general assembly to vote for or against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the state voting at said election have voted for a Convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as the house of representatives shall have at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same districts as the members of the house of representatives shall be chosen, and which Convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this constitution; and the members thereof shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge their duty in revising, altering or amending this constitution. And all alterations, revisions and amendments made by said Convention, shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, in such manner as the Convention may prescribe. (Art. 16, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this Constitution. But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

1848

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elect in each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular session of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months previous to the time of holding the next election for members of the House of Representatives, and if, (at the next regular session of the General Assembly after said election) a majority of all the members elect in each branch of the General Assembly shall agree to said amendment or amendments, then it shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election for their adoption or rejection in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the House of Representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. But the General Assembly shall not have power to propose an amend-

ment or amendments to more than one article of the constitution at the same session. (Art. 12, Sec. 2.)

1862 (rejected)

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the general assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elect in each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular session of the general assembly, and shall be published at least three months previous to the time of holding the next election for members of the house of representatives; and if, at the next regular session of the general assembly after said election, a majority of all the members elect in each branch of the general assembly shall agree to said amendment or amendments, then it shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election for their adoption or rejection, in such manner as may be prescribed by law; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the house of representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. But the general assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than two articles of the constitution at the same session. (Art. 16, Sec. 2.)

SECTIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED⁹

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved February tenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

1862 (rejected)

The general assembly of this state shall have no power to release, suspend, modify, alter, remit, or in any way or manner impair the obligations of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to pay into the state treasury all sums of money secured to the state by the charter of said company, approved February 10, 1851; nor to release, suspend, modify, alter, remit, or in any manner impair any right of taxation or lien secured to the state by said charter. (Art. 4, Sec. 38.)

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

(See article IV, sections 7 and 8 of the Constitution of 1870.)

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTION TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of, such corporation: *Provided, however,* that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

1862 (rejected)

neither the state, nor any county, city, town, township or school district thereof, shall ever become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or association whatever, or raise money for or in aid of any such corporation or association. (Art. 4, Sec. 35.)

⁹ See schedule, section 12.

CANAL

The Illinois and Michigan Canal, or other canal or waterway owned by the State shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals;

Provided, that any surplus earnings of any canal, waterway or water power may be appropriated or pledged for its enlargement, maintenance or extension; and,

Provided, further, that the General Assembly may, by suitable legislation, provide for the construction of a deep waterway or canal from the present water power plant of the Sanitary District of Chicago at or near Lockport, in the township of Lockport, in the county of Will, to a point in the Illinois river at or near Utica, which may be practical for a general plan and scheme of deep waterway along a route which may be deemed most advantageous for such plan of deep waterway; and for the erection, equipment and maintenance of power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances sufficient and suitable for the development and utilization of the water power thereof; and authorize the issue, from time to time, of bonds of this State in a total amount not to exceed twenty million dollars, which shall draw interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate not to exceed four per cent per annum, the proceeds whereof may be applied as the General Assembly may provide, in the construction of said waterway and in the erection, equipment and maintenance of said power plants, locks, bridges, dams and appliances.

All power developed from said waterway may be leased in part or in whole, as the General Assembly may by law provide, but in the event of any lease being so executed, the rental specified therein for water power shall be subject to a revaluation each ten years of the term created, and the income therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of the State.¹⁰

 CONVICT LABOR¹¹

Hereafter it shall be unlawful for the Commissioners of any Penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois,

¹⁰ As amended by the seventh amendment to the constitution. The amendment was proposed by a resolution of the general assembly in 1907. It was ratified by the voters on November 3, 1908, and proclaimed adopted on November 24, 1908. The original section was as follows:

"The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the state, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election.

"The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension."

¹¹ The original amendment contains no title.

to let by contract to any person, or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.¹²

¹² The separate section relating to convict labor was added as the fourth amendment to the constitution. The amendment was proposed by resolution of the general assembly in 1885. It was ratified by the voters on November 2, 1886, and proclaimed adopted on November 22, 1886.

SCHEDULE

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

1818

That no inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared by the convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government in virtue of the laws now in force. (Schedule, Sec. 1.)

1848

. . . all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this state, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue and be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. (Schedule, Sec. 1.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this state, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted. (Schedule, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this Constitution.

1818

All fines, penalties and forfeitures due and owing to the territory of Illinois shall enure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor or to any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall pass over to the governor or to the officers of the state and their successors in office for the use of the state, by him or by them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned as the case may be. (Schedule, Sec. 2.)

1848

. . . all fines, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the state of Illinois, under the present constitution and laws, shall enure to the use of the people of the state of Illinois under this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 2.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . all fines, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the state of Illinois, under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use

of the people of the state of Illinois under this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the Constitution of this State.

1818

All fines, penalties and forfeitures due and owing to the territory of Illinois shall enure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor or to any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall pass over to the governor or to the officers of the state and their successors in office for the use of the state, by him or by them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned as the case may be. (Schedule, Sec. 2.)

1848

Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any state or county officer or public body shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of the State. (Schedule, Sec. 3.)

1862 (rejected)

Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the state of Illinois, to any state or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this state. (Schedule, Sec. 3.)

SECTION 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this Constitution, is organized in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

SECTION 5. All existing courts which are not in this Constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

1818

The governor, secretary and judges and all other officers under the territorial government shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 5.)

1848

The County Commissioner's Courts and the probate justices of the several counties shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the county court provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly to be passed at its first session. (Schedule, Sec. 6.)

On the first Monday in December one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, the term of office of judges of the Supreme Court, states attorneys, and of the clerks of the supreme and circuit courts shall expire, and on said day the term of office of the judges, states attorneys, and clerks elected under the provisions of this constitution shall commence; the judges of the supreme court elected as aforesaid shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the present judges of that court, and the said judges of the circuit courts, shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction conferred upon the judges of those courts, subject to the provisions of this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 19.)

SECTION 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this Constitution it is otherwise directed.

1818

The governor, secretary and judges and all other officers under the territorial government shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 5.)

1862 (rejected)

the present clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, and the different county and township officers, shall continue in office until their present terms expire. (Schedule, Sec. 23.)

SECTION 7. On the day this Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, an election shall be held for judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third, sixth and seventh judicial election districts designated in this Constitution, and for the election of three judges of the Circuit Court in the county of Cook, as provided for in the article of this Constitution relating to the Judiciary, at which election, every person entitled to vote, according to the terms of this Constitution, shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made and certificates issued, in accordance with existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided*, that at said election in the county of Cook no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this Constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificates of election shall be issued for any of said Supreme or Circuit Judges.

SECTION 8. This Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Saturday in July in the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and seventy, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to railroads, in the article entitled "Corporations;" the article entitled "Counties;" the article entitled "Warehouses;" the question of requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat; the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad; the section in relation to minority representation; the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations; and the section relating to the Canal. Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of this Constitution, as defined in the article in relation to "Suffrage" shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the articles, sections and question aforesaid, separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, unless otherwise provided; and the said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except that no registry shall be required at said election: *Provided, however,* that the polls shall be kept open for the reception of ballots until sunset of said day of election.

1848

. . . this constitution shall be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the first Monday in March A. D. 1848, and there shall also be submitted for adoption or rejection, at the same time, the separate articles in relation to the emigration of colored persons, and the public debt. (Schedule, Sec. 10.)

. . . every person entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, by the constitution and laws now in force, shall on the first Monday in March A D 1848, be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution and for and against the aforesaid articles separately submitted and the said qualified electors shall vote in the counties in which they respectively reside, at the usual places of voting, and not elsewhere, and the said election shall be conducted according to the laws now in force in relation to the election of Governor, so far as applicable, except as is herein otherwise provided. (Schedule, Sec. 11.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . this constitution shall be submitted to the people of Illinois, for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of June, A. D. 1862; and there shall be submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, the separate sections in relation to colored persons; the article in relation to banks and currency; and the apportionment into districts of the various counties of this state for the election of members of congress. (Schedule, Sec. 4.)

. . . every person entitled to vote for members of the general assembly, by the constitution and laws now in force, shall, on the Tuesday next after the third Monday in June, A. D. 1862, be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the aforesaid sections and articles separately submitted; and the said qualified electors shall vote in the counties in which they respectively reside, at the usual place of voting, and not elsewhere, unless otherwise provided; and the said elections shall be conducted according to the laws now in force regulating elections. (Schedule, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 9. The Secretary of State shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the County Clerk of each county blank poll-books, tally lists and forms of return, and twice the

number of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election that there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the Secretary of State is by law, required to be audited and paid; and the several county clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the board of election, in each election district in their respective counties, said blank poll-books, tally-lists, forms of return, and tickets.

1848

the poll-book to be used at said election shall as nearly as practicable, be in the following form, to wit;

Poll-book of an election held at.....precinct in the county of..... on the first Monday of March A D 1848 for the adoption or rejection of the constitution, and the separate articles submitted;

Names of the voters	Adoption of constitution	Rejection of constitution	For the article in relation to colored persons	Against the article in relation to colored persons	For the article for the two mill tax	Against the article for the two mill tax
A. B.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
C. D.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....
	2	.....	3	1	3	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

(Schedule, Sec. 12.)

1862 (rejected)

the poll-book at said election shall be headed in the following form, as nearly as practicable, viz:

POLL-BOOK of an election held at.....precinct (or town, as the case may be,) in the county of....., on the.....day of....., A. D. 1862, for the adoption or rejection of the constitution, and the separate articles and sections submitted, and the tally lists shall be, as near as practicable, as follows:

Adoption of Constitution.	Rejection of constitution.	For the article entitled "Banks and Currency."	Against the article entitled "Banks and Currency."	For section first of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section first of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For congressional apportionment.	Against congressional apportionment.
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(Schedule, Sec. 9.)

SECTION 10. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil; and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

For the new Constitution.

For the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled "Corporations."

For the article entitled "Counties."

For the article entitled "Warehouses."

For a three-fifths vote to remove County Seats.

For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.

For the section relating to Minority Representation.

For the section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.

For the section relating to the Canal.

Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not cancelled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so cancelled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

1862 (rejected)

At the said election the ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed, as follows: Those for the constitution—"for new constitution;" those against the constitution—"against new constitution;" those in favor of the article entitled "banks and currency"—"for article prohibiting banks;" those against said article—"against article prohibiting banks;" those in favor of section first of article entitled "negroes and mulattoes"—"for exclusion of negroes and mulattoes;" those against section first—"against the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes;" those in favor of section second of said article—"no right of suffrage or office to negroes and mulattoes;" those against said section second—"for the right of suffrage and office to negroes and mulattoes"; those in favor of section three—"for laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to and voting in this state;" those opposed to said section three—"against laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to and voting in this state;" those in favor of congressional apportionment—"for congressional apportionment;" those opposed to congressional apportionment—"against congressional apportionment." (Schedule, Sec. 10.)

SECTION 11. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, and for or against the articles and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks, as is now provided by law, to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, or any two of them, in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor, forthwith of the result of the canvass.

1848

the returns of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for and against the separate articles submitted, shall be made to the secretary of state, within fifty days after the election, and the returns of the vote shall, within five days thereafter be examined and canvassed by the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State or any two of them in the presence of the Governor, and proclamation shall be made by the Governor forthwith, of the result of the polls. . . . (Schedule, Sec. 13.)

1862 (rejected)

the returns of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the sections and articles separately submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks of the state, as is now provided by law, to the secretary of state, and a certified copy of the same to the Hon. William A. Hacker, president of the Constitutional Convention.

at Springfield, within fifty days after the election. The president of the Convention, Hon. William A. Hacker; the secretary of state, Hon. O. M. Hatch, and Alexander Starne, of Pike county, shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall meet on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of opening and canvassing the returns of said election. The said board of canvassers, or a majority of them, shall, under their hands and seals, make report of the votes cast for or against the constitution and the different sections and articles separately submitted at such election, and shall file the same in the office of the secretary of state; which said report of said board of canvassers, or a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive as to the result of said election. (Schedule, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "For the New Constitution," then so much of this Constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be the supreme law of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "Against the New Constitution," then so much thereof as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be null and void.

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled, are "for the sections relating to Railroads in the article entitled "Corporations"; sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to Railroads in the said article, shall be a part of the Constitution of this State; but if a majority of said votes are against such sections, they shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for the article entitled "Counties," such article shall be part of the Constitution of this State and shall be substituted for article seven, in the present Constitution entitled "Counties"; but if a majority of said votes are against such article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are "for the article entitled "Warehouses," such article shall be part of the Constitution of this State, but if a majority of the votes are against said article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for either of the sections separately submitted, relating respectively to the "Illinois Central Railroad," "Minority Representation," "Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations," and the "Canal," then such of said sections as shall receive such majority shall be a part of the Constitution of this State; but each of said sections so separately submitted against which, respectively, there shall be a majority of the votes polled, shall be null and void: *Provided*, that the section relating to "Minority Representation," shall not be declared adopted unless the portion of the Constitution not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be adopted, and in case said section relating to "Minority Representation" shall become a portion of the Constitution, it shall be substituted for sections seven and eight of the Legislative Article. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat, then the words "a majority" shall be stricken out of section four of the Article on Counties, and the words "three-fifths" shall be inserted in

lieu thereof; and the following words shall be added to said section, to-wit: "But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary." If the foregoing proposition shall not receive a majority of the votes, as aforesaid, then the same shall have no effect whatever.

1848

. . . . If it shall appear, that a majority of all the votes polled, are for the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the supreme law of the land, from and after the first day of April A D 1848, but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were given against the constitution, the same shall be null and void. If it shall further appear that a majority of the votes polled shall have been given for the separate article in relation to colored persons, or the article for the two mill tax, then said article or articles shall be and form a part of this constitution, otherwise said article, or articles shall be null and void. (Schedule, Sec. 13.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . . upon due notice thereof, by the aforesaid board of canvassers, the governor of the state shall forthwith issue proclamation of the result of the polls. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes polled are for the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the supreme law of the state, from and after the first day of September, A. D. 1862, except as otherwise provided in this constitution; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were given against the constitution, the same shall be null and void. If it shall further appear that a majority of the votes polled shall have been given for the separate sections in relation to colored persons, or for the article on banks and currency, or for the congressional apportionment, then the said sections or articles shall be and form a part of the constitution, otherwise, the said sections or articles shall be null and void. (Schedule, Sec. 7.)

SECTION 13. Immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor and Secretary of State shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution. The apportionment shall be based upon the Federal census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the Legislative Department of this Constitution: *Provided*, that in case the Federal census aforesaid can not be ascertained prior to Friday, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then the said apportionment shall be based on the State census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in accordance with the rules and principles aforesaid. The Governor shall, on or before Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make official announcement of the said apportionment, under the great seal of the State; and one hundred copies thereof, duly certified, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Secretary of State to each county clerk for distribution.

SECTION 14. The districts shall be regularly numbered, by the Secretary of State, commencing with Alexander County as Number

One, and proceeding then northwardly through the State, and terminating with the county of Cook; but no county shall be numbered as more than one district, except the County of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative districts of said county. And on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the members of the first House of Representatives under this Constitution shall be elected according to the apportionment fixed and announced as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 15. The Senate, at its first session under this Constitution, shall consist of fifty members, to be chosen as follows: At the General Election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, two Senators shall be elected in districts where the term of Senators expire on the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or where there shall be a vacancy, and in the remaining districts one Senator shall be elected. Senators so elected shall hold their office two years.

SECTION 16. The General Assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of this Constitution, shall proceed to apportion the State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the article on the Legislative Department.

SECTION 17. When this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as is now prescribed by law.

1818

The President of the Convention shall issue writs of election directed to the several sheriffs of the several counties, or in case of the absence or disability of any sheriff then to the deputy sheriff, and in case of the absence or disability of the deputy sheriff then such writ to be directed to the coroner, requiring them to cause an election to be held for governor, lieutenant governor, representative to the present congress of the United States and members to the general assembly and sheriffs and coroners in the respective counties; such election to commence on the third thursday of September next and to continue for that and the two succeeding days:-- and which election shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of the Illinois territory: and the said governor, lieutenant governor, members of the general assembly sheriffs and coroners then duly elected shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices for the time prescribed by this constitution and until their successor or successors are qualified and no longer. (Schedule, Sec. 9.)

1848

. . . if this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election, to the sheriffs of the several counties in this state, or in case of vacancy, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give at least twenty days notice of the time and place of said election, in the manner now prescribed by law. (Schedule, Sec. 14.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . if this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as now prescribed by law. (Schedule, Sec. 8.)

SECTION 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the Executive, Legislative and Judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

1848

. . . all laws of the state of Illinois and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language. (Schedule, Sec. 18.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . all laws of the state of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language. (Schedule, Sec. 12.)

SECTION 19. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

. . . the General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 24.)

1862 (rejected)

. . . The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution. (Schedule, Sec. 21.)

SECTION 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be Recorders (ex officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

1862 (rejected)

. . . The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population under thirty-five thousand shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution until otherwise provided by law. (Schedule, Sec. 24.)

SECTION 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook county shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this Constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution.

SECTION 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

1848

There shall be annually assessed and collected in the same manner as other state revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows, to wit; the fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall, annually, on the first day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such state indebtedness, other than canal and school indebtedness, as may for that purpose be presented by the holders of the same, to be entered as credits upon, and, to that extent, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness. (Art. 15.)

SECTION 24. Nothing contained in this Constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the General Assembly of power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes for which the people of said city shall have voted and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall, in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof; *and provided, further*, that the General Assembly shall have no power in the premises, that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

SECTION 25. In case this Constitution, and the articles and sections submitted separately, be adopted, the existing Constitution shall cease in all its provisions, and in case this Constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution, if any, on the same subject shall remain in force.

SECTION 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

APPENDIX I.

APPORTIONMENT PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1818 AND 1848 AND OF THE REJECTED CONSTITUTION OF 1862.

1818

Until the first census shall be taken as directed by this constitution the county of Madison shall be entitled to one senator and three representatives; the county of St. Clair to one senator and three representatives; the county of Bond to one senator and one representative; the county of Washington to one senator and one representative; the county of Monroe to one senator and one representative; the county of Randolph to one senator and two representatives; the county of Jackson to one senator and one representative; the counties of Johnson and Franklin to form one senatorial district and to be entitled to one senator and each county to one representative; the county of Union to one senator and two representatives; the county of Pope to one senator and two representatives; the county of Gallatin to one senator and three representatives; the county of White to one senator and three representatives; the county of Edwards to one senator and two representatives; and the county of Crawford to one senator and two representatives. (Schedule, Sec. 8.)

1848

Until there shall be a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives the state shall be divided into Senatorial and Representative districts, and the senators and representatives, shall be apportioned among the several districts, as follows; viz.:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1. The counties of Alexander, Union, Pulaski, Johnson, Massac, Pope and Hardin shall constitute the first senatorial district, and shall be entitled to one senator.

2. The counties of Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Franklin and White shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

3. The counties of Jefferson, Wayne, Marion and Hamilton shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

4. The counties of Washington, Perry, Randolph and Jackson shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

5. The counties of Saint Clair and Monroe shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

6. The counties of Madison and Clinton shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

7. The counties of Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Bond and Fayette shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

8. The counties of Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Edwards and Wabash shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

9. The counties of Edgar, Clark and Crawford shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

10. The counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Platt, Moultrie, Coles and Cumberland shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

11. The counties of Tazewell, McLean, Logan, DeWitt and Macon shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

12. The counties of Sangamon, Menard and Mason shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

13. The counties of Macoupin, Jersey, Greene, and Calhoun shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

14. The counties of Morgan, Scott and Cass shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

15. The counties of Adams and Pike shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

16. The counties of McDonough, Schuyler, Brown and Highland shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

17. The counties of Hancock and Henderson shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

18. The counties of Fulton and Peoria shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

19. The counties of Rock Island, Henry, Mercer, Warren, Knox and Stark shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

20. The counties of LaSalle, Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, Livingston and Grundy shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

21. The counties of DuPage, Kendall, Will and Iroquois shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

22. The counties of Ogle, Lee, DeKalb and Kane shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

23. The counties of JoDavless, Stephenson, Carroll, and Whiteside shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

24. The counties of McHenry, Boone and Winnebago shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.

25. The counties of Cook and Lake shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1. The counties of Union, Alexander and Pulaski shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

2. The counties of Massac, Pope and Hardin shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

3. The counties of Gallatin and Saline shall constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

4. The counties of Johnson and Williamson shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

5. The counties of Jackson and Franklin shall constitute the fifth representative district and be entitled to one representative.

6. The counties of Marion, Jefferson, Wayne, and Hamilton shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives; *Provided*, that no county in said district shall have more than one of said representatives, and the county from which a senator shall be selected shall not be entitled to a representative residing in said county.

7. The county of White shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

8. The counties of Wabash and Edwards shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

9. The counties of Lawrence and Richland shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

10. The counties of Crawford and Jasper shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

11. The county of Coles shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

12. The county of Clark shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

13. The counties of Cumberland, Effingham and Clay shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

14. The county of Fayette shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

15. The counties of Montgomery, Bond and Clinton shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

16. The counties of Washington and Perry shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

17. The county of Randolph shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

18. The county of Monroe shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

19. The county of Saint Clair shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

20. The county of Madison shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

21. The county of Macoupin shall constitute the twenty first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

22. The counties of Jersey and Greene shall constitute the twenty second representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

23. The county of Scott shall constitute the twenty third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

24. The county of Morgan shall constitute the twenty fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

25. The counties of Cass and Menard shall constitute the twenty fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

26. The county of Sangamon shall constitute the twenty sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

27. The counties of Mason and Logan shall constitute the twenty seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

28. The county of Tazewell shall constitute the twenty eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

29. The counties of McLean and DeWitt shall constitute the twenty ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

30. The county of Vermilion shall constitute the thirtieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

31. The county of Edgar shall constitute the thirty first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

32. The counties of Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon shall constitute the thirty second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

33. The counties of Shelby and Christian shall constitute the thirty third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

34. The counties of Pike and Calhoun shall constitute the thirty fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

35. The counties of Adams, Highland and Brown shall constitute the thirty fifth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

36. The county of Schuyler shall constitute the thirty sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

37. The county of Hancock shall constitute the thirty seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

38. The county of McDonough shall constitute the thirty eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

39. The county of Fulton shall constitute the thirty ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

40. The county of Peoria shall constitute the fortieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

41. The county of Knox shall constitute the forty first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

42. The counties of Mercer, Warren and Henderson shall constitute the forty second representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

43. The counties of Rock-Island, Henry and Stark shall constitute the forty third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

44. The counties of Whiteside and Lee shall constitute the forty fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

45. The counties of Carroll and Ogle shall constitute the forty fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

46. The counties of Jo Daviess and Stephenson shall constitute the forty sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

47. The county of Winnebago shall constitute the forty seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

48. The counties of Putnam, Marshall and Woodford shall constitute the forty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

49. The counties of LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston and Bureau shall constitute the forty ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

50. The counties of Dupage, Kendall, Will and Iroquois shall constitute the fiftieth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

51. The counties of Kane and DeKalb shall constitute the fifty first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

52. The counties of Boone and McHenry shall constitute the fifty second representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

53. The county of Lake shall constitute the fifty third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

54. The county of Cook shall constitute the fifty fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives. (Art. 3, Sec. 40.)

1862 (rejected)

For the purpose of electing from the state of Illinois fourteen representatives to the congress of the United States, to which number the state of Illinois is entitled, the following congressional districts shall be, and are hereby established, to be known as districts first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hamilton, White, Franklin and Perry.

The second district, of the counties of Crawford, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Effingham, Fayette, Marion, Jefferson and Bond.

The third district of the counties of St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Monroe, Randolph and Madison.

The fourth district, of the counties of Christian, Montgomery, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, Cumberland, Coles, Douglas, Clark and Edgar.

The fifth district, of the counties of Macoupin, Sangamon, Jersey, Greene, Scott, Morgan, Menard and Calhoun.

The sixth district, of the counties of Hancock, Adams, McDonough, Brown and Pike.

The seventh district, of the counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Cass, Schuyler and Mason.

The eighth district, of the counties of Vermillion, Champaign, Piatt, Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Ford, Iroquois and Livingston.

The ninth district, of the counties of Woodford, Marshall, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau and Stark.

The tenth district, of the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry.

The eleventh district, of the counties of Kankakee, Will, Grundy, Kendall, Kane and DuPage.

The twelfth district, of the counties of DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle and Jo Daviess.

The thirteenth district, of the counties of Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

The fourteenth district, of the county of Cook.

One representative to the congress of the United States shall be elected in each of the districts before enumerated, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and one in each of said districts every two years thereafter, until changed by the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. Such elections shall be held, and returns thereof made and canvassed, as is now, or may hereafter be, provided by law. (Art. 19.)

Until there shall be a new apportionment of senators and representatives the state shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts, as follows, viz:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1. The counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone shall constitute the first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
2. The counties of Winnebago and Stephenson shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
3. The counties of Carroll, Whiteside and Jo Daviess shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
4. The counties of Lee, Ogle and DeKalb shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
5. The counties of Kane, Kendall and Du Page shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
6. The towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lamont, Palos, Worth, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons and South Chicago, in the county of Cook, and the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Chicago, shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
7. The fifth, sixth and tenth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of West Chicago, Cicero and Proviso in Cook County, shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
8. The seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the City of Chicago, and the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield and New Trier, in Cook county, shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
9. The counties of Will, Grundy and Kankakee shall constitute the ninth senatorial district and be entitled to one senator.
10. The county of La Salle shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
11. The counties of Bureau, Putnam and Stark shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
12. The counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
13. The counties of Warren and Knox shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
14. The counties of Hancock, Henderson and Schuyler shall constitute the fourteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
15. The counties of Fulton and McDonough shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
16. The counties of Peoria and Marshall shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
17. The counties of Tazewell, Mason, Logan and Woodford shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
18. The counties of Livingston, McLean and DeWitt shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
19. The counties of Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Champaign and Platt shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
20. The counties of Edgar, Clark, Coles and Cumberland shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
21. The counties of Shelby, Moultrie, Macon, Fayette and Douglas shall constitute the twenty first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
22. The counties of Sangamon and Christian shall constitute the twenty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
23. The counties of Morgan, Cass and Menard shall constitute the twenty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
24. The counties of Adams and Brown shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
25. The counties of Pike, Calhoun and Scott shall constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

26. The counties of Jersey, Greene and Macoupin shall constitute the twenty-sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

27. The counties of Madison, Bond and Montgomery shall constitute the twenty-seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

28. The counties of St. Clair, Washington and Clinton shall constitute the twenty-eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

29. The counties of Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland and Wabash shall constitute the twenty-ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

30. The counties of Clay, Marion, Jefferson, Wayne and Edwards shall constitute the thirtieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

31. The counties of Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Massac, Hamilton, White and Saline shall constitute the thirty-first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

32. The counties of Monroe, Randolph, Perry and Jackson shall constitute the thirty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

33. The counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pulaski, Union, Alexander and Williamson shall constitute the thirty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

1. The counties of Alexander and Union shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

2. The counties of Johnson and Pulaski shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

3. The counties of Massac, Pope and Hardin shall constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

4. The counties of Gallatin and Saline shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

5. The county of Williamson shall constitute the fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

6. The counties of Jackson and Perry shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

7. The county of Randolph shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

8. The counties of Franklin and Hamilton shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

9. The county of White shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

10. The counties of Lawrence and Wabash shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

11. The counties of Wayne and Edwards shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

12. The county of Jefferson shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

13. The county of Washington shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

14. The county of St. Clair shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

15. The county of Monroe shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

16. The county of Madison shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

17. The counties of Clinton and Bond shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

18. The county of Marion shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

19. The counties of Clay and Richland, shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

20. The counties of Crawford and Jasper shall constitute the twentieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

21. The counties of Fayette and Effingham shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

22. The county of Montgomery shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

23. The counties of Macoupin and Jersey shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

24. The county of Greene shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

25. The counties of Pike and Calhoun shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

26. The counties of Morgan and Scott shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

27. The county of Sangamon shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

28. The county of Christian shall constitute the twenty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

29. The county of Shelby shall constitute the twenty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

30. The counties of Coles and Cumberland shall constitute the thirtieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

31. The county of Clark shall constitute the thirty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

32. The county of Edgar shall constitute the thirty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

33. The county of Vermilion shall constitute the thirty-third representative district and be entitled to one representative.

34. The counties of Champaign and Douglas shall constitute the thirty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

35. The counties of Macon and Moultrie shall constitute the thirty-fifth representative district and be entitled to one representative.

36. The counties of DeWitt and Piatt shall constitute the thirty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

37. The counties of Cass, Logan and Menard shall constitute the thirty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

38. The counties of Adams and Brown shall constitute the thirty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

39. The counties of Hancock and McDonough shall constitute the thirty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

40. The county of Schuyler shall constitute the fortieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

41. The county of Fulton shall constitute the forty-first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

42. The counties of Mason, Tazewell and Woodford shall constitute the forty-second representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

43. The county of McLean shall constitute the forty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

44. The counties of Livingston and Ford shall constitute the forty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

45. The county of Iroquois shall constitute the forty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

46. The county of Kankakee shall constitute the forty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

47. The county of Kendall shall constitute the forty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

48. The counties of Grundy and Will shall constitute the forty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

49. The county of La Salle shall constitute the forty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

50. The counties of La Salle and Putnam shall constitute the fiftieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

51. The county of Peoria shall constitute the fifty-first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

52. The counties of Peoria and Marshall shall constitute the fifty-second representative district, and shall be entitled to one representative.

53. The counties of Stark and Bureau shall constitute the fifty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

54. The county of Knox shall constitute the fifty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

55. The county of Warren shall constitute the fifty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

56. The county of Henderson shall constitute the fifty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

57. The county of Mercer shall constitute the fifty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

58. The county of Henry shall constitute the fifty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

59. The county of Rock Island shall constitute the fifty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

60. The county of Whiteside shall constitute the sixtieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

61. The county of Lee shall constitute the sixty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

62. The county of DeKalb shall constitute the sixty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

63. The county of Kane shall constitute the sixty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

64. The county of DuPage shall constitute the sixty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

65. The towns of Rich, Bloom, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lamont, Palos, Worth, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Proviso and Cicero, in the county of Cook, shall constitute the sixty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

66. That part of the town of South Chicago lying without the limits of the city of Chicago, known as the precinct of South Chicago; that part of the city of Chicago lying south and west of a line commencing at a point where Twelfth street would make a junction with Lake Michigan, if said street was continued east to the lake, and running thence west along the centre of Twelfth to the centre of Halstead street, and thence north along the centre of Halstead street to the centre of Van Buren street, and thence west along the centre of Van Buren street to the city limits, and that part of the town of West Chicago lying southwest of the city of Chicago, shall constitute the sixty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

67. That part of the city of Chicago bounded by a line commencing at a point where Twelfth street would form a junction with Lake Michigan, if said street was continued east to the lake, and running thence west along the centre of Twelfth street to the centre of Halstead street, and thence north along the centre of Halstead street to its junction with the north branch of the Chicago river, and thence along the north branch of Chicago river, and Chicago river to its mouth, and thence along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, or otherwise described as all of the town of South Chicago, north of Twelfth street, continued to Lake Michigan, and all of the town of West Chicago north of Twelfth street and east of Halstead street, shall constitute the sixty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

68. That part of the city of Chicago bounded by a line commencing at a point on the west limits of the city, and running thence east along the centre of Van Buren street to the centre of Halstead street, and thence north along the centre of Halstead street to the centre of Division street and thence east along the centre of Division street and a line that would be made by a continuation of Division street to Lake Michigan, and thence along the shore of the lake to the northeast corner of the city, and thence west and south along the line of the city limits to the place of beginning, or otherwise described as all that part of the city of Chicago north and west of Van Buren, Halstead and Division streets continued to the lake, shall constitute the sixty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

69. That part of the city of Chicago which is bounded by the Chicago river from its mouth to the junction of the north branch of Chicago river

with Halstead street, and by a line running thence north along the centre of Halstead street to the centre of Division street, and thence along the centre of Division street and a line which would be a continuation thereof, if the same was continued to Lake Michigan, and thence along the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, or otherwise described as all of the town of North Chicago east of the centre of Halstead street, and south of the centre of Division street, and the line of Division street, if the same was continued east to the lake, shall constitute the sixty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

70. That part of the town of West Chicago northwest of the city of Chicago, the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield and New Trier, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the seventieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

71. The county of Lake shall constitute the seventy-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

72. The county of Boone shall constitute the seventy-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

73. The county of McHenry shall constitute the seventy-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

74. The county of Winnebago shall constitute the seventy-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

75. The county of Stephenson shall constitute the seventy-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

76. The county of Ogle shall constitute the seventy-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

77. The county of Carroll shall constitute the seventy-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

78. The county of Jo Daviess shall constitute the seventy-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

79. The counties of Stephenson and Winnebago shall constitute the seventy-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative. (Art. 20, Sec. 2).

Until otherwise provided by law, the following shall be the judicial circuits in this state, viz:

1. The county of Cook shall constitute the first judicial circuit.

2. The counties of DeKalb, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake and McHenry shall constitute the second judicial circuit.

3. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago shall constitute the third judicial circuit.

4. The counties of Bureau, Lee, Ogle, Putnam, Stark and Whiteside shall constitute the fourth judicial circuit.

5. The counties of Henderson, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren shall constitute the fifth judicial circuit.

6. The counties of Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, La Salle and Will shall constitute the sixth judicial circuit.

7. The counties of Champaign, DeWitt, Ford, Livingston, McLean, Vermilion and Platt shall constitute the seventh judicial circuit.

8. The counties of Clark, Coles, Macon, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Moultrie and Shelby shall constitute the eighth judicial circuit.

9. The counties of Christian, Logan, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon shall constitute the ninth judicial circuit.

10. The counties of Marshall, Mason, Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford shall constitute the tenth judicial circuit.

11. The counties of Adams, Fulton, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler shall constitute the eleventh judicial circuit.

12. The counties of Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Morgan, Menard, Pike, Scott and Brown shall constitute the twelfth judicial circuit.

13. The counties of Bond, Clay, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Marion and Richland shall constitute the thirteenth judicial circuit.