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1936/40

Mississippi Legislature

**1936-1940
DIRECTORY**

Biographical and Statistical Data
Regarding Members of
SENATE AND HOUSE

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS
REGARDING THE LEGISLATURE**

**SENATE RULES
HOUSE RULES**

This Book is the Property of

*Chancellor's Office
University, Miss.*

Compiled by
BUFORD YERGER
Clerk of the House of Representatives
Jackson, Mississippi

THE UNUSUALLY FACTS WORTH KNOWING

OF DATE OF MEETING

On the First Tuesday after the First Monday in January
of ~~each year~~ ~~in 1930~~ ~~on Tuesday, January 7th, at 12:00~~
o'clock noon.

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

House is called to order by Secretary of State, who shall administer the oath and qualify the members. After electing a Speaker, ~~Deo Tempore~~, the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker, Clerk, two Doorkeepers and a Sergeant at Arms.

The Senate is called to order by the present Lieutenant-Governor, who administers the oath and qualifies the members. The Senate then proceeds to the election of a President Pro Tempore, a Secretary, a Sergeant at Arms and two Doorkeepers.

RULES

Each House may determine Rules of its own proceedings. (Section 55 of the Constitution.) Usually the Rules of the last House or Senate are adopted for the temporary organization.

MEMBERSHIP

There are 140 members of the House of Representatives.
There are 49 members of the Senate.

GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS

The term of office of all state officers elected at a general election for that purpose, except the Governor, shall commence on the Monday next after it shall be ascertained and determined by the House of Representatives who shall have been elected to the respective offices, as provided by Section 140 and 143 of the Constitution. (Sections 2882 and 4915 Code of 1930)

The time of the installation of Governor shall be at noon on the first Tuesday following the ascertaining of who is elected Governor, or as soon thereafter as practicable, unless a different time be fixed by a concurrent resolution of the two houses. (Sections 2882 and 4815, Code of 1930).

Therefore, in regular order, the state officers (other than Governor) will take office on Monday, January 20th, and the Governor's inauguration would follow on Tuesday, January 21st.

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STATE OFFICIALS

M.C.
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1936/40

1936 - 1940

(Elected by the People)

(State officers, other than the Governor, take office on Monday, January 20, 1936; the Governor takes office on Tuesday, January 21).

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Governor..... | Hugh L. White |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | J. B. Snider |
| Secretary of State..... | Walker Wood |
| Attorney General..... | Greek L. Rice |
| State Tax Collector..... | James B. Gully |
| State Treasurer..... | Newton James |
| Superintendent of Education..... | J. S. Vandiver |
| Auditor of Public Accounts..... | Carl N. Craig |
| Insurance Commissioner..... | John Sharp Williams, III. |
| Land Commissioner..... | R. D. Moore |
| Commissioner of Agriculture..... | J. C. Holton |
| Clerk of Supreme Court..... | Tom Q. Ellis |
| R. R. Commissioner, 1st Dist..... | Homer Casteel |
| R. R. Commissioner, 2nd Dist..... | Gillis Cato |
| R. R. Commissioner, 3rd Dist..... | Dillard W. Brown |

(NOTE: The State Officers and Members of the Legislature listed herein are the nominees of the August Democratic Primaries and we are just assuming that the time honored custom will prevail and that they will be elected at the general election to be held on November 5, 1935).

208006

SENATE

- 1st—(Harrison and Stone), George R. Smith, Pass Christian.
 2nd—(Jones and Wayne), M. P. Bush, Ellisville.
 3rd—(Clarke and Jasper), Edgar P. Hardee, Pachuta.
 4th—(Covington and Simpson), Frank T. Williams, Mendenhall.
 5th—(Rankin and Smith), Robert Burns, Jr., Brandon.
 6th—(Franklin and Pike), Hansford L. Simmons, McComb.
 7th—(Amite and Wilkinson), Delos H. Cassels, Gloster.
 8th—(Lawrence and Lincoln), J. Walter Terry, Brookhaven, R. F. D.
 9th—(Adams), Dr. James C. Rice, Natchez.
 10th—(Claiborne and Jefferson), Thos. R. Trim, Hermanville.
 11th—(Copiah), R. O. Arrington, Hazlehurst.
 12th—(Hinds and Warren), John Culkin, Vicksburg; Walter W. Capers, Jackson; S. J. McCauley, Vicksburg.
 13th—(Newton and Scott), Robert S. Weems, Morton.
 14th—(Lauderdale), Fred A. Ross, Meridian.
 15th—(Winston and Kemper), Neal Priscock, Louisville.
 16th—(Noxubee), Dr. C. R. Bush, Macon.
 17th—(Leake and Neshoba), Bert J. Barnett, Carthage.
 18th—(Madison), G. R. Herring, Canton.
 19th—(Yazoo), Peter Stubblefield, Yazoo City.
 20th—(Issaquena and Sharkey), J. M. Cooper, Anguilla.
 21st—(Holmes), J. Stewart Watson, Lexington.
 22nd—(Attala), Alton Massey, Ethel.
 23rd—(Oktibbeha and Choctaw), Wm. G. Burgin, Starkville.
 24th—(Clay and Webster), A. F. McKeigney, Eupora.
 25th—(Lowndes), Joe Cook, Columbus.
 26th—(Carroll and Montgomery), Hackett Dyre, Kilmichael.
 27th—(Leflore and Tallahatchie), Harvey T. Pennington, Stover.
 28th—(Grenada and Yalohusha), Mansard Bulloch, Water Valley.
 29th—(Humphreys, Sunflower and Washington), J. A. Lake, Jr., Greenville and P. W. Allen, Indianola.
 30th—(Bolivar), W. B. Roberts, Rosedale.
 31st—(Calhoun, Chickasaw and Pontotoc), Rush H. Knox, Houston and Jackson; Ruble H. Hardin, Calhoun City.
 32nd—(Lafayette), R. L. Sullivan, Oxford.
 33rd—(Panola), John W. Kyle, Sardis.
 34th—(Coahoma, Tunica and Quitman), Geo. P. Ritchey, Tunica.
 35th—(DeSoto), C. P. Winn, Horn Lake.
 36th—(Benton, Marshall, Tate, Tippah and Union), John M. Vick, Red Banks; Bob Lambright, Senatobia; Howard D. Hollis, Chalybeate.
 37th—(Alcorn, Prentiss and Tishomingo), M. Arthur Shobk, Corinth.
 38th—(Itawamba, Lee and Monroe), M. C. Young, Aberdeen; Hubert R. Simpson, Dorsey.
 39th—(Jefferson Davis, Marion and Walthall) G. W. Holloway, Carson.
 40th—(Hancock, Lamar and Pearl River), Frank B. Pittman, Bay St. Louis.
 41st—(George, Greene and Jackson), Edwin V. McKay, Lucedale.
 42nd—(Forrest and Perry), Frank H. Harper, Hattiesburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

County:

- Adams—Thos. J. Reed, Natchez; B. C. Callon, Natchez, RFD.
 Alcorn—Theodore Smith, Corinth; Sam M. Nabors, Corinth.
 Amite—Dr. W. R. Brumfield, Gloster; I. R. Jones, Liberty.
 Attala—L. S. Sanders, Kosciusko; Icey W. Day, Kosciusko.
 Benton—W. E. Houston, Ashland, RFD.
 Bolivar—Walter Sillers, Jr., Rosedale; Oscar O. Wolfe, Jr.,
 Duncan.
 Calhoun—J. A. Bullard, Sarepta; T. H. Long, Pittsboro.
 Carroll—J. M. Corley, McCarley; Estes Armstrong, Vaiden.
 Chickasaw—H. L. Morrison, Okolona; W. T. Johnson, Houston.
 Choctaw—Marshall Perry, Ackerman.
 Claiborne—Russell L. Fox, Pattison.
 Clarke—Calvin H. Hull, Quitman.
 Clay—Steve S. Saul, Pheba; B. H. Lovlag, West Point.
 Coahoma—J. W. Hopkins, Clarksdale; J. M. Talbot, Clarksdale.
 Copiah—John T. Armstrong, Hazlehurst; Roy D. Smith Wesson;
 Jack Sullivan, Hazlehurst.
 Covington—W. O. Lott, Seminary.
 DeSoto—Gerald Obatham, Hernando; N. A. Spencer, Horn Lake.
 Forrest—Elwyn C. Leggett, Hattiesburg.
 Franklin—M. C. CalCote, Hamburg.
 George—R. M. McKay, Lucedale.
 Greene—Hubert L. Green, Leakesville.
 Grenada—H. J. Williams, Grenada.
 Hancock—Lucien M. Gex, Bay St. Louis.
 Harrison—Reece O. Bickerstaff, Gulfport.
 Hinds—Carl A. Chadwick, Jackson; Charlie Bölen, Jackson;
 D. B. Sharron, Jackson.
 Holmes—William A. Bacon, Durant; Ralford E. McNeer, Lex-
 ington, RFD; E. E. Wynn, Durant, RFD.
 Humphreys—O F. Monk, Belzoni.
 Issaquena—Livingston Peyton, Mayersville.
 Itawamba—G. W. Owens, Fulton.
 Jackson—J. I. Ford, Pascagoula.
 Jasper—Vacancy—Death of member-elect.
 Jefferson—Edwin D. Davis, Fayette.
 Jefferson Davis—Kirby Tyrone, Oakvale.
 Jones—G. W. Evans, Laurel, RFD.
 Kemper—W. W. Shepard, DeKalb; J. M. McWilliams, DeKalb.
 Lafayette—Walter Murphey, Oxford; Ira L. (Shine) Morgan,
 Oxford.
 Lamar—E. W. Clinton, Sumrall.
 Lauderdale—Thos. L. Bailey, Meridian; Geo. M. Ethridge, Jr.,
 Meridian; Jackson Lee, Collinsville.
 Lawrence—Dr. J. P. Conn, Monticello.
 Leake—L. Walter Evans, Carthage, RFD.
 Lee—Guy Mitchell, Jr., Tupelo; John G. Kelly, Plantersville.
 Leflore—Sam W. Wright, Greenwood.
 Lincoln—Nathan G. Allen, Brookhaven, RFD.
 Lowndes—John H. Holloman, Columbus; Thos. G. Blewett, Co-
 lumbus; J. E. McIlwain, Artesia.
 Madison—Mrs. John Bole Robinson, Canton; Jack McGrath,
 Canton.
 Marion—Dr. J. G. Prine, Morgantown.
 Marshall—J. R. Taylor, Potts Camp; Joseph V. Loper, Potts
 Camp; P. T. Sandlin, Collierville, Tenn., RFD.

- Monroe—A. B. Cowden, Anory; French Early, Aberdeen, RFD;
E. W. Henley, Prairie.
- Montgomery—Walter Dell Davis, Winona.
- Neshoba—Dr. John S. Hickman, Philadelphia.
- Newton—J. A. Cook, Decatur; John W. Eakes, Decatur.
- Noxubee—John Alton Phillips, Macon; George W. Taylor, Sr.,
Macon, RFD; D. H. Britton, Macon, RFD.
- Oktibbeha—B. F. Bell, Starkville; M. B. Douglas, Maben.
- Panola—E. E. Arnold, Sardis; Curtis M. Swango, Jr., Sardis;
Robert E. Lee, Batesville.
- Pearl River—Heber A. Ladner, Lumberton, RFD, and Jackson.
- Perry—Liston Draughn, Richton.
- Pike—W. A. Williams, McComb; J. H. Mogan, McComb.
- Pontotoc—Perlis W. Juggers, Pontotoc, RFD; Leroy Roberson,
Ecu.
- Prentiss—Elmer E. McCoy, Thrasher; Raymond T. Jarvis,
Booneville.
- Quitman—T. N. Gore, Marks.
- Rankin—Claude C. Coats, Pelahatchie; James A. Morrow,
Brandon.
- Scott—Elwin Livingston, Morton.
- Sharkey—Fielding Lewis Wright, Rolling Fork.
- Simpson—Walter Dent May, Mendenhall.
- Smith—S. Van Little, Mize.
- Stone—C. E. Dees, Wiggins.
- Sunflower—Horace S. Stansel, Ruleville and Jackson.
- Tallahatchie—Joe May, Sumner.
- Tate—Jason H. Floyd, Senatobia; Griff Callicott, Senatobia.
- Tippah—W. C. Wallis, Falkner.
- Tishomingo—Ludy C. Bellamy, Paden.
- Tunica—E. T. Woolfolk, Tunica.
- Union—Joe E. Owen, New Albany, RFD; E. H. Lamar, New
Albany.
- Walthall—Dr. L. A. Welch, Tylertown.
- Warren—Ben Guider, Vicksburg; Wallace O. Walker, Vicks-
burg; Dr. J. S. Austin, Oak Ridge.
- Washington—Holland O. Felts, Greenville; Fred Schelben,
Greenville; D. H. Waits, Leland.
- Wayne—U. S. Large, Waynesboro.
- Webster—T. A. Waits, Eupora, RFD.
- Wilkinson—R. A. J. Sessions, Woodville; A. J. Clark, Wood-
ville.
- Winston—Haskell T. Carter, Noxapater.
- Yalobusha—M. C. Knox, Water Valley; Robert W. Upchurch,
Coffeeville.
- Yazoo—Dr. A. B. Kelly, Yazoo City; W. M. McGraw, Bentonla;
W. H. Ewing, Vaughn.

FLOATER REPRESENTATIVES

- Benton-Tippah—Eland E. Autry, Ashland, RFD.
- Claiborne-Jefferson—I. E. Montgomery, Fayette.
- Clarke-Jasper—Edgar Harris, Heidelberg.
- Franklin-Lincoln—Wille Strait, Brookhaven, RFD.
- Grenada-Montgomery—Jas. H. Bull, Grenada.
- Harrison-Jackson—G. Arnold Greenough, Escatawpa.
- Hinds-Yazoo—M. M. McGowan, Jackson.
- Itawamba-Lee—Samuel E. Lumpkin, Tupelo.
- Leake-Winston—L. Paris Brown, Conway.

SENATE MEMBERS

PRESIDING OFFICER

SNIDER, JACOB BUEHLER, (J. B.): Senatobia (Lieutenant Governor). Born June 17, 1888 at Grenada, Miss.; Newspaper Publisher; Methodist; Mason; Rotarian; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion; House 1928-1932.

SENATORS

ALLEN, PERCY WILMORE (P. W.), Indianola, Humphreys-Sunflower-Washington Counties; Born July 30, 1889 at Sardis, Miss.; Lawyer; Missionary Baptist; World War Veteran; American Legion; 40 & 8; Married; Senate 1932-1936.

ARRINGTON, RICHARD OLNEY (R. O.), Hazlehurst, Copiah County; Born Jan. 21, 1897 at Monticello, Miss.; Lawyer; Married; Baptist; Senate 1932-1936.

BARNETT, BERT J., Carthage, Leake-Neshoba Counties; Born April 30, 1884 at Standing Pine, Leake County; Chancery Clerk; Teacher; Mason; W. O. W.; Lions Club; Married.

BULLOCH, MANSARD, Water Valley, Yalobusha-Grenada Counties; Born March 22, 1908; Farmer; Newspaper Work; Christian Church; House 1932-1936.

BURGIN, WILLIAM GARNER (Wm. G.), Starkville, Oktibbeha-Choctaw Counties; Born July 4, 1892 at Mayhew, Miss.; Lecturer; Farmer; Educator; Publicist; Mason; Baptist; Married.

BURNS, ROBERT, JR., Brandon, Rankin-Smith Counties; Born Oct. 18, 1904 at Brandon, Miss.; Lawyer; Baptist; Mason; Phi Delta Theta; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Married; House 1932-1936.

- BUSH, CHARLES R. (Dr. C. R.), Macon, Noxubee County; Born May 12, 1872 at Macon, Miss.; Doctor; Farmer; Dairying; Odd Fellow; K. P.; Delta Tau Delta; Married.
- BUSH, MILLARD PERRY (M. P.), Ellisville, Jones-Wayne Counties; Born 1871 at Laurel, Miss.; Pres. of Jones County Junior College; Baptist; Mason; W. O. W.; Rotarian; Married.
- CAPERS, WALTER WOLDRIDGE (Walter W.), Jackson, Hinds-Warren Counties; Born Nov. 23, 1905 at Columbia, Tenn.; Lawyer; Dean, Jackson School of Law; Juvenile Commissioner, City of Jackson; Episcopalian; S. A. E.; Married; House 1932-1936.
- CASSELS, DELOS HOWARD (Delos H.), Gloster, Amite-Wilkinson Counties; Born Dec. 25, 1879, near Gloster, Miss.; Minister; Farmer; Methodist; Married.
- COOK, JOE, Columbus, Lowndes County; Born over 65 years ago near Artesia, Miss.; Farmer; Ex-School Teacher; Methodist; I. O. O. F.; Mason; K. P.; W. O. W.; Married; Senate 1932-1936.
- COOPER, JAMES MARVIN (J. M.), Anguilla, Issaquena-Sharkey Counties; Born Aug. 18, 1885 at Dixon, Miss.; Insurance Agent; Baptist; Married.
- CULKIN, JOHN H. (John), Vicksburg, Hinds-Warren Counties; Born April 17, 1887 near Oak Ridge, Warren County; Lawyer; Catholic; W. O. W.; Elks; Knights of Columbus; Y. M. C. A.; Rotarian; Married; Senate 1928-1932; 1932-1936.
- DYRE, HACKETT, Kilmichael, Carroll-Montgomery Counties; Born Jan. 28, 1888 at Kilmichael, Miss.; Minister; Baptist; Mason; Floater Representative Grenada-Montgomery Counties 1916-1920.

HARDEE, EDGAR PARKER (Edgar P.), Pachuta, Clarke-Jasper Counties; Born Sept. 3, 1888, Jasper County; Farmer; Gas Distributor; Merchant; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.

HARDIN, RUBLE HILL (Ruble H.), Calhoun City, Calhoun-Chickasaw-Pontotoc Counties; Born Sept. 19, 1897 at Pittsboro, Miss.; Farmer; Lumberman; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; Married.

HARPER, FRANK H., Hattiesburg, Forrest-Perry Counties; Born June 5, 1872 in Carroll County; Lawyer; Baptist; Married; Senate 1908-1912; 1932-1936.

HERRING, GEORGE BRYAN (G. B.), Canton, Madison County; Born June 24, 1900 at Madison Station, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Mason; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion; Senate 1931-1932 and 1932-1936.

HOLLIS, HOWARD DEWITT (Howard D.), Chalybeate, Benton - Marshall-Tate - Tippah-Union Counties; Born Oct. 26, 1886 at Walnut, Miss.; Farmer; Teacher; Insurance Salesman and Representative of loan company; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; Married.

HOLLOWAY, GEORGE WALTER (G. W.), Carson, Jefferson Davis-Marion - Walthall Counties; Born March 16, 1870 at Mt. Carmel, Miss.; Farmer; Masonic Lecturer; Methodist; Mason; Married; House 1904-1908.

KNOX, RUSH HIGHTOWER (Rush H.), Houston and Jackson, Calhoun-Chickasaw-Pontotoc Counties; Born Sept. 24, 1879 at Reid, Calhoun County; Lawyer; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; W. O. W.; K. P.; Elks; Sigma Chi; Married.

KYLE, JOHN W., Sardis, Panola County; Born Aug. 21, 1891 near Batesville, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Single; World War Veteran; American Legion; 40 & 8; Senate 1928-1932; 1932-1936.

- LAKE, JAMES ALBERT, JR. (J. A., Jr.), Greenville, Washington-Humphreys-Sunflower Counties; Born Sept. 10, 1905 at Greenville, Miss.; Lawyer; Presbyterian; Phi Gamma Delta; O. D. K. (Honorary); House, 1932-1936; Married.
- LAMBRIGHT, ROBERT LAMAR (Bob), Senatobia, Benton - Marshall-Tate-Tippah-Union Counties; Born Nov. 26, 1899 at McCalls Creek, Miss.; Teacher; Newspaper Man; Baptist; Married; Veteran Mexican Border in 1916 and World War; American Legion.
- MASSEY, ALTON, Ethel; Attala County; Born Dec. 18, 1908 in Attala County; Law Student; Methodist; Single.
- McCAULEY, SAMUEL JEFFERSON (S. J.), Vicksburg, Hinds-Warren Counties; Born May 17, 1883 at Potts Camp, Miss.; Conductor ICRR; Methodist; Mason; Married; House 1928-1932.
- McKAY, EDWIN V., Lucedale, George-Greene-Jackson Counties; Born Nov. 28, 1883 in Greene County; Merchant; Horticulturist; Farmer; Former Chancery and Circuit Clerk; Methodist; Mason; Married.
- McKEIGNEY, ALEXANDER FRASER (A. F.), Eupora, Clay-Webster Counties; Born April 9, 1876 near Graysport, Grenada County; Lawyer; Christian; Mason; W. O. W.; O. E. S.; Married.
- PENNINGTON, HARVEY T., Stover, Leflore-Tallahatchie Counties; Born August 17, 1906 at Brazil, Miss.; Law Student; Farmer; Church of Christ; Single.
- PITTMAN, FRANK B., Picayune, Pearl River-Lamar-Hancock Counties; Born Sept. 4, 1893 at Waynesboro, Miss.; Farmer; Teacher; County Agent; Mason; World War Veteran; Married.

PRISOCK, NEAL, Louisville, Winston-Kemper Counties; Born at Louisville, Miss.; Lawyer; Presbyterian; Mason; Married.

RICE, JAMES CALHOUN (Dr. James C.), Natchez, Adams County; Born Aug. 4, 1889 at Cascilla, Tallahatchie County; Doctor; Baptist; Single.

RITCHEY, GEORGE PURSER, (George P.), Tunica, Coahoma-Tunica-Quitman Counties; Born Jan. 14, 1891 at Brookhaven, Miss.; Lawyer; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; 40 & 8, World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.

ROBERTS, W. B., Rosedale, Bolivar County; Born March 5, 1861 at Louisville, Ky.; Farmer; Retired Lawyer; Methodist; Mason; Married; Senate continuously since 1920.

ROSS, FRED A., Meridian, Lauderdale County; Born Aug. 26, 1909 at D'Lo, Miss.; Lawyer; Student; Methodist; Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Single.

SHOOK, MARCUS ARTHUR (M. Arthur), Corinth, Alcorn-Prentiss-Tishomingo Counties; Born Sept. 25, 1892 at Belmont, Tishomingo County; Insurance Agent; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; O. E. S.; W. O. W.; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion.

SIMMONS, HANSFORD LEGGETT (Hansford L.), McComb, Franklin-Pike Counties; Born Nov. 2, 1889 at Osyka, Miss.; Journalist; Lawyer; Teacher; Economist; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married; Senate 1928-1932.

SIMPSON, HUBERT REID (Hubert R.), Dorsey, Itawamba-Lee-Monroe Counties; Born Aug. 1, 1883 at Mt. Hope, Lawrence County, Ala.; Teacher; Farmer; Presbyterian; Mason; W. O. W.; Married.

SMITH, GEORGE ROBERT (George R.), Pass Christian, Harrison-Stone Counties; Born Oct. 5, 1895 at New Orleans, La.; Lawyer; Mason; World War Veteran; V. F. W.; Married; House 1932-1936.

STUBBLEFIELD, PETER, Yazoo City, Yazoo County; Born March 12, 1888 in Yazoo County; Farmer; Representative Prudential Insurance Co.; Baptist; S. A. E.; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married; Senate 1916-1920; 1932-1936.

SULLIVAN, RAYMOND LEONARD (R.L.), Oxford, Lafayette County; Born Feb. 6, 1890 at Warrensburg, Mo., Insurance Agent; Presbyterian; Mason; K. P.; Elks; S. A. E.; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion; 40 & 8.

TERRY, J. WALTER, Brookhaven, RFD, Lawrence-Lincoln Counties; Born Aug. 7, 1905 at Gunn, Smith County; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; Odd Fellow; W. O. W.; Married; House 1928-1932.

TRIM, THOMAS RICHMOND (Thos. R.), Hermanville, Claiborne-Jefferson Counties; Born Oct. 26, 1878 at Hermanville, Miss.; Insurance Agent; Farmer and Live Stock Dealer; Presbyterian; Mason; Member Board of Supervisors, Claiborne County; Married.

VICK, JOHN MALONE (John M.), Red Banks, Benton-Marshall-Tate-Tippah-Union Counties; Born Oct. 5, 1903 at Red Banks, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Elks; K. P.; Single; House 1928-1932.

WATSON, JOHN STEWART, Lexington, Holmes County; Born July 29, 1873 near Lexington, Miss.; Farmer; Former Trustee, Lexington Schools; Levee Commissioner; Member Forestry Commission; Member Insurance Commission; Presbyterian; Mason; S. A. E.; Married; House 1930-1932.

WEEMS, ROBERT S., Morton, Newton-Scott Counties; Born Aug. 17, 1891 at Sun, Miss.; Teacher; Farmer; Methodist; Mason; Lions Club; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.

WILLIAMS, FRANK TATOM (Frank T.), Mendenhall, Covington - Simpson Counties; Born Aug. 15, 1904 at Silver Creek, Miss.; Lawyer; Teacher; Baptist; Married.

WINN, CORRY POMROY (C. P.), Horn Lake, DeSoto County; Born Nov. 11, 1878 at Atkins, Ark.; Farmer; Telegraph Operator; R. R. Station Agent; Baptist; Mason; Rotarian; Married; Senate 1932-1936.

YOUNG, MALACHI CHRISTIAN (M. C.), Aberdeen, Monroe-Lee-Itawamba Counties; Born Dec. 22, 1879 near Fulton, Itawamba County; Lawyer; Farmer; Methodist; Mason; Married; House 1924-1928; Senate 1928-1932 and 1932-1936.

HOUSE MEMBERS

ALLEN, NATHAN G., Brookhaven, RFD, Lincoln County; Born Nov. 14, 1890 near Brookhaven, Miss.; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Single; W. O. W.; Odd Fellow; Mason; K. P.; World War Veteran; V. F. W.

ARMSTRONG, ESTES, Vaiden, Carroll County; Born April 5, 1892 at Kilmichael, Miss.; Farmer; Methodist; Single; World War Veteran; American Legion.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN T., Hazlehurst, Covich County; Born Sept. 4, 1910 at Rockport, Miss.; Lawyer; Baptist; A. T. O.; Married; House 1932-1936.

ARNOLD, E. E., Sardis, Panola County; Born Aug. 18, 1874 near Sardis, Miss.; Farmer; Cotton-Gin Manager; Methodist; Mason; W. O. W.; Married; House 1924-1928 and 1928-1932.

AUSTIN, JAMES SINGLETON (Dr. J. S.), Oak Ridge, Warren County; Born May 1, 1856 at Florence, Miss.; Doctor; Methodist; Married; House 1924-1928, 1928-1932 and 1932-1936.

AUTRY, ELAND ENNIUS (Eland E.), Ashland, RFD, Benton-Tippah Counties; Born June 2, 1901 near Hickory Flat; Teacher; Census Taker; Farmer; Baptist; Married.

BACON, WILLIAM ARTHUR (William A.), Durant, Holmes County; Born Feb. 8, 1912 at Durant, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Kappa Sigma; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Blue Key; Single.

BAILEY, THOMAS LOWREY (Thos. L.), Meridian, Lauderdale County; Born Jan. 6, 1888 at Maben, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Mason; Shriner; K. P.; Junior Order; Exchange Club; Married; House continuously since 1916 and Speaker since 1924.

- BELL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (B. F.), Starkville, Oktibbeha County; Born Sept. 1, 1874 at Trim Cain in Oktibbeha County; Lawyer; Methodist; I. O. O. F.; Married.
- BELLAMY, LUDY C., Paden, Tishomingo County; Born April 22, 1891 at Paden, Miss.; Farmer; Teacher; Carpenter and Painter; Baptist; Married.
- BICKERSTAFF, REECE ORVILLE (Reece O.), Gulfport, Harrison County; Born March 23, 1896, Tishomingo County; Lawyer; Baptist; Mason; Married; World War Verteran; American Legion.
- BLEWETT, THOMAS GASTON (Thos. G.), Columbus, Lowndes County; Born June 27, 1871 at The Oaks Plantation, Miss.; Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Married; Spanish American War Veteran; House 1920-1924, 1924-1928.
- BOLEN, CHARLIE ARLIEU (Charlie), Jackson, Hinds County; Born Feb. 20, 1892 at Chesterville in Pontotoc County; Bookkeeper; Plantation Manager and Farmer; Baptist; Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner; Married.
- BRITTON, DANIEL HOLMAN (D. H.), Macon, RFD; Noxubee County; Born March 13, 1885 in Meringo County, Ala.; Merchant; Farmer; Dairyman; Methodist; Mason; O. E. S.; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Married.
- BROWN, L. PARIS, Conway, Leake-Winston Counties; Born March 30, 1906 at Edinburg, Miss.; Teacher; Baptist; Married.
- BRUMFIELD, W. R., Gloster, Amite County; Born April 25, 1868 at Tylertown, Miss.; Doctor; Planter; Baptist; Married.
- BULL, JAMES H. (Jas. H.), Grenada, Grenada-Montgomery Counties; Born July 22, 1869 at Charleston, Miss.; Retired R. R. Train Dispatcher; Baptist; Shriner; Married.

- BULLARD, JAMES ANDREW (J. A.), Sarepta, Calhoun County; Born July 9, 1905 at Vardaman, Miss.; Teacher; Farmer; Baptist; Married.
- CALCOTE, MARMADUKE COCHRANE (M. C.), Hamburg, Franklin County; Born Aug. 2, 1893 at Hamburg, Miss.; General Mdse. and Live Stock; Baptist; Knight Templar; Mason and Shriner; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.
- CALLICOTT, WILLIAM GRIFFIN (Griff), Senatobia, Tate County; Born Jan. 27, 1872 at Coldwater, Miss.; Farmer; Methodist; Mason; Married.
- CALLON, BEN CHASE (B. C.), Natchez, Adams County; Born Jan. 6, 1913 at Natchez, Miss.; Planter; Presbyterian; Single.
- CARTER, HASKELL TRIPLETT (Haskell T.), Noxapater, Winston County; Born Aug. 22, 1912 at Louisville, Miss.; Clerk and Salesman; Baptist; Single.
- CHADWICK, CARL A., Jackson, Hinds County; Born Nov. 23, 1908 at Jackson, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Married; Sergeant-at-Arms of House 1934-1936.
- CHATHAM, GERALD WEISSINGER (Gerald), Hernando, DeSoto County; Born Feb. 17, 1906 at Hernando, Miss.; Lawyer; County Attorney, DeSoto County; Member Board of Trustees, Institutions Higher Learning; Mason; K. P.; Pi Kappa Alpha; Married; Methodist.
- CLARK, ANSLEM JOSEPH (A. J.), Woodville, Wilkinson County; Born Dec. 24, 1898 in Rankin County; Farmer; Methodist; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion.
- CLINTON, ERNEST WILBURN, (E. W.), Sumrall, Lamar County; Born Nov. 19, 1906, Lamar County; Baptist; Mason; Married.

- COATS, CLAUDE CLIFTON (C. C.), Pelahatchie, Rankin County; Born March 24, 1901 at Laurel, Miss.; Teacher; Farmer; Methodist; Married.
- CONN, JOHN P. (J. P.), Monticello, Lawrence County; Born 1875, Lawrence County; Married; Baptist; Farmer and Physician; Mason; Elks; House 1912-1916, 1920-1924, 1928-1932.
- COOK, JOHN ALLEN (J. A.), Decatur, Newton County; Born April 7, 1880 at Decatur, Miss.; Minister and Farmer; Secretary of Newton County Farm Debt Adjustment Committee; Congregational, Methodist; Mason; Married.
- CORLEY, J. M., McCarley, Carroll County; Born Sept. 20, 1892 at McCarley; Farmer; Minister; Baptist; Married.
- COWDEN, ALVIN BULA (A. B.), Amory, Monroe County; Born Oct. 12, 1876 at Tremont, Itawamba County, Miss.; Dealer in oils, fertilizers and greases; Mayor of Amory 1928-1933; Horse and Mule Dealer; Methodist; Married.
- DAVIS, EDWIN D., Fayette, Jefferson County; Born Oct. 30, 1909 at Fayette, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Single; House 1932-1936.
- DAVIS, WALTER DELL (Walter D.), Winona, Montgomery County; Born March 21, 1907 at Kilmichael, Miss.; Lawyer; Farmer; Methodist; Pi Kappa Alpha; Married.
- DAY, ICEY WILEY (Icay W.), Kosciusko, Attala County; Born July 1, 1891 at Ethel, Miss.; Lawyer; Baptist; W. O. W.; House 1916-1920, 1932-1936; Married.
- DEES, CALVIN ELIAS (C. E.), Wiggins, Stone County; Born Sept. 8, 1877 in Jackson County, Miss.; Ford Dealer; Merchant; Undertaker; Methodist; Mason; Eastern Star; Rotarian; Married; House 1932-1936.

- DOUGLAS, MARVIN BENJAMIN (M. B.), Maben, Oktibbeha County; Born March 3, 1910 at Maben; Teacher; Baptist; Single.
- DRAUGHN, LISTON, Richton, Perry County; Born Sept. 19, 1898 at New Augusta, Miss.; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- EAKES, JOHN W., Decatur, Newton County; Born Dec. 3, 1893, Neshoba County; Teacher and Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Lions Club; World War Veteran; American Legion; Single.
- EARLY, EUSTACE FRENCH (French), Aberdeen, RFD, Monroe County; Born Feb. 25, 1908 at Wren, Miss.; Insurance Collector and Salesman; Cotton, Livestock and Dairy Farming; Missionary Baptist; Married.
- ETHRIDGE, GEORGE MORRIS, JR. (Geo. M.), Meridian, Lauderdale County; Born April 16, 1914 at Meridian, Miss.; Law Student; Baptist; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Beta Zeta; Single.
- EVANS, GEORGE WASHINGTON (G. W.), Laurel, RFD, Jones County; Born July 11, 1892, Jasper County; Real Estate and Livestock Dealer; Teacher; Mason; Married.
- EVANS, LEMUEL WALTER (L. Walter), Carthage, RFD, Leake County; Born Feb. 10, 1872 at Enterprise, Miss.; Minister, Church of God; Married; House 1924-1928.
- EWING, WILLIAM HUGH (W. H.), Vaughn, Yazoo County; Born Feb. 22, 1872 near Canton, Miss.; Farmer Methodist; Member Board of Supervisors, Yazoo County 16 Years; County School Board, 7 years; Married; House 1932-1936.
- FELTS, HOLLAND O., Greenville, Washington County; Born Oct. 12, 1904 at Murray, Ky.; Lawyer; Methodist; S. A. E.; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Married.

FLOYD, JASON HOUSTON, (Jason H.), Senatobia, Tate County; Born Sept. 27, 1908 near Como, Miss.; Lawyer; School Teacher for 3 years; Presbyterian; S. A. E.; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Married.

FORD, JAMES IRA (J. I.), Pascagoula, Jackson County; Born Aug. 23, 1902 at Pascagoula, Miss.; Lawyer; Catholic; Elks; Knights of Columbus; Single; House 1928-1932.

FOX, RUSSELL LAMBERT (Russell L.), Pattison, Claiborne County; Born July 11, 1909 at Jackson, Miss.; Planter; Baptist; Sigma Chi; Mason; Single.

GEX, LUCIEN MARION (Lucien M.), Bay St. Louis, Hancock County; Born Sept. 24, 1907 at Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Lawyer; City Attorney Bay St. Louis; Catholic; Married.

GORE, TEAY NOTLEY (T. N.), Marks, Quitman County; Born Aug. 28, 1890 at Embry, Webster County; Lawyer; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; 40 & 8; Married; House 1928-1932.

GREEN, HUBERT L., Leakesville, Greene County; Born Dec. 24, 1888 at Leakesville, Miss.; Cafe Proprietor; Barber and Salesman; Methodist; Mason and Shriner; Married.

GREENOUGH, GASTON ARNOLD (G. Arnold), Escatawpa, Harrison-Jackson Counties; Born Oct. 17, 1912 at Escatawpa, Miss.; Methodist; Single.

GUIDER, BENJAMIN ALFRED (Ben), Vicksburg, Warren County; Born Sept. 12, 1911 at Vicksburg, Miss.; Lawyer; Episcopalian; Delta Tau Delta; Single.

HARRIS, EDGAR, Heidelberg, Clarke-Jasper Counties; Born Dec. 4, 1903 at Crandall, Miss.; Ice and Coal Dealer; Merchant; Baptist; Married.

- HENLEY, ELDREDGE WILLIAMSON (E. W.), Prairie, Monroe County; Born Nov. 18, 1876 at Una, Clay County, Miss.; Farmer; Cotton Classer; Cattle Dealer; Merchant; Methodist; Married; House 1928-1932.
- HICKMAN, JOHN SAMUEL (Dr. John S.), Philadelphia, Neshoba County; Born March 6, 1884 at Noxapater, Miss.; Doctor; Former Member of Staff of Miss. State Hospital; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; Married.
- HOLLOMAN, JOHN HOLLIDAY, JR, (John H.), Columbus, Lowndes County; Born Nov. 6, 1905 at Itta Bena, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; I. O. O. F.; S. A. E.; Tau Kappa Alpha (Forensic); Sigma Upsilon; Married; House 1932-1936.
- HOPKINS, JOSEPH WILSFORD (J. W.), Clarksdale, Coahoma County; Born Jan. 25, 1904 at La Grange, Ark.; Lawyer; Methodist; Elks; Delta Tau Delta; Single; House continuously since 1928.
- HOUSTON, W. E., Ashland, RFD, Benton County; Born April 15, 1868 at Pine Grove, Benton County; Farmer; Minister; Missionary Baptist; Married; House 1912-1916, 1920-1924.
- HULL, CALVIN HENRY (Calvin H.), Quitman, Clarke County; Born Oct. 7, 1910 at DeKalb, Miss.; Teacher; Farmer; Methodist; Pi Kappa Alpha; Married.
- JAGGERS, PERLIS WESTON (Perlis W.), Pontotoc, RFD, Pontotoc County; Born Aug. 29, 1907 in Pontotoc County; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Married.
- JARVIS, RAYMOND TYRE (Raymond T.), Booneville, Prentiss County; Born Oct 5, 1902 at Dorsey; Itawamba County; Law Student; Teacher; Farmer; Baptist; W.O.W.; Married.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM TUCKER (W. T.), Houston, Chickasaw County; Born May 27, 1868 near Houston, Miss.; Farmer; Retired Letter Carrier; Methodist; Mason; W. O. W.; Married.

JONES, IVEY RUSSELL (I. R.), Liberty, Amite County; Born Dec. 9, 1870 at Little Springs, Franklin County; Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Married.

KELLY, ALBERT BOLLING (Dr. A. B.), Yazoo City, Yazoo County; Born April 1, 1873 at Philadelphia, Miss.; Dentist; Pecan Grower; Baptist; Mason; Knights Templar; Delta Sigma Delta (Dental); Married.

KELLY, JOHN G., Plantersville, Lee County; Born 1864, Lee County; Teacher; Farmer; Baptist; Married.

KNOX, MARK CRAGIN (M. C.), Water Valley, Yalobusha County; Born June 18, 1870 at Eureka Springs, Panola County; Druggist; Farmer; Banker; Former Mayor of Water Valley; Methodist; Mason; W. O. W.; Veteran Spanish American War; Married.

LADNER, HEBER AUSTIN (Heber A.), Poplarville, Pearl River County; Born Oct. 4, 1902 at Lumberton, Miss.; Teacher and Coach; Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Kappa Sigma; Single.

LAMAR, EBBERT HARRIS (E. H.), New Albany, Union County; Born Jan. 28, 1869 at Etta, Union County; Merchant; Justice of the Peace; Methodist; Married.

LARGE, U. S., Waynesboro, Wayne County; Born Jan. 28, 1903 at Hollins, Ala.; County Supt. of Education (Wayne County); Teacher; Salesman; Law Student; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; Rotarian; Married.

- LEE, ROBERT ELLIS (Robert E.), Batesville, Panola County; Born Oct. 12, 1901 at Grenada, Miss.; Salesman; Teacher; Insurance Business; Baptist; Mason; K. P.; Single; House 1932-1936.
- LEE, THOMAS JACKSON (Jackson), Collinsville, Lauderdale County; Born June 11, 1901 at Collinsville, Miss.; Farmer; Cattle Breeder; Missionary Baptist; Mason; Married.
- LEGGETT, ELWYN C., Hattiesburg, Forest County; Born Aug. 1, 1906 in Franklin County; Salesman; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- LITTLE, S. VAN, Mize, Smith County; Born Aug. 29, 1898 at Mize, Miss.; Lawyer; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.
- LIVINGSTON, ELWIN BURNS (Elwin), Morton, Scott County; Born Nov. 1, 1901 in Scott County; Farmer; Methodist; Mason; Married; House 1932-1936.
- LONG, THOMAS HENRY (T. H.), Pittsboro, Calhoun County; Born July 31, 1875 at Ettistown, Miss.; Farmer and Merchant; Methodist; Married.
- LOPER, JOSEPH VERNOR (Joseph V.), Potts Camp, Marshall County; Born Feb. 19, 1884 at Cornersville, Miss.; Farmer; Salesman; Baptist; Widower; House 1920-1924.
- LOTT, WALTER OWEN (W. O.), Seminary, Covington County; Born June 13, 1906 in Covington County; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- LOVING, BYRON HERALD (B. H.), West Point, Clay County; Born Dec. 23, 1897 at Centerville, Ala.; Lawyer; Farmer; Christian Church; Married.

- LUMPKIN, SAMUEL EDGERTON (Samuel E.), Tupelo, Itawamba-Lee Counties; Born April 21, 1908 at Hudsonville, Miss.; Lawyer; Farmer; Mtehodist; W. O. W.; K. P.; Lions Club; Lamba Chi Alpha; Married; House 1932-1936.
- MAY, JOSEPH ALBERT (Joe), Sumner, Tallahatchie County; Born June 22, 1882 in Simpson County; Lawyer; Planter; Baptist; W. O. W.; Mason; Married; House 1912-1916, 1934-1936.
- MAY, WALTER DENT, Mendenhall, Simpson County; Born Nov. 25, 1911 at Mendenhall, Miss.; Law Student; Methodist; Single.
- McCOY, ELMER ELDRIDGE (Elmer 'E.), Thrasher, Prentiss County; Born March 20, 1902 at New Site, Miss.; Teacher; Farmer; Baptist; W. O. W.; Married.
- McGOWAN, M. M., Jackson, Hinds-Yazoo Counties; Born Feb. 2, 1895 at Vossburg, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Mason and Shriner; K. P.; W. O. W.; World War Veteran; American Legion; Lambda Chi Alpha; Sigma Upsilon (honorary); Married.
- McGRATH, JOHN J. (Jack), Canton, Madison County; Born Aug. 15, 1905 at Canton, Miss.; Agent, New York Life Ins. Co.; Elks; Married.
- McGRAW, WILLIAM (Wm.), Bentonia, Yazoo County; Born Aug. 5, 1889 at Harttown, Miss.; Farmer; Catholic; Elks; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married; House 1932-1936.
- McI¹ WAIN, JAS. E. (J. E.), Artesia, Lowndes County; Born July 23, 1886 in Panola County; Merchant; Baptist; K. P.; Married.

- McKAY, RICHMOND M. (R. M.), Lucedale George County; Born June 26, 1880 at Moss Point, Miss.; Mgr. Premium Mercantile Co.; Farmer and Mule Dealer; Timber Dealer; Baptist; W. O. W.; Mason; Rotarian; Married.
- McNEER, RAIFORD EUGENE (Raiford E.), Lexington, RFD, Holmes County; Born Sept. 5, 1906 in Holmes County; Farmer; Bookkeeper; Baptist; Single.
- McWILLIAMS, JAMES MANOAH (J. M.), DeKalb, Kemper County; Born March 10, 1871 in Kemper County; Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- MITCHELL, GUY WILLIAM, JR. (Guy), Tupelo, Lee County; Born Feb. 4, 1912 at Tupelo, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; S. A. E.; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Blue Key; Single.
- MOGAN, JOHN HERBERT (J. H.), McComb, Pike County; Born Aug. 16, 1878 at Summit, Miss.; Locomotive Engineer, ICRR; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Div. 196; Presbyterian; Mason and Shriner; Married.
- MONK, OSCAR FRANK (O. F.), Belzoni, Humphreys County; Born Aug. 14, 1886 at Lawrence, Newton County; Salesman; Accountant; Telegrapher; Broker; Methodist; Mason; Elks; W. O. W.; Married.
- MONTGOMERY, ISAAC EDWARD (I. E.), Fayette, Claiborne-Jefferson Counties; Born Jan. 25, 1894 at Allen, Miss.; Sheriff and Tax Collector; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- MORGAN, IRA LAMAR (Ira L. "Shine"), Oxford, Lafayette County; Born Jan. 16, 1900 at Winona, Miss.; Salesman; Methodist; Mason; Kappa Sigma; Rotarian; Married.
- MORRISON, HARVEY LEE (H. L.), Okolona, Chickasaw County; Born Aug. 6, 1906 at Okolona, Miss.; Lawyer; Presbyterian; S. A. E.; Single.

- MORROW, JAMES A., Brandon, Rankin County; Born March 12, 1892 near Okolona, Miss.; Farmer; Cafe Business; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.
- MURPHEY, WALTER WILSON (Walter), Oxford, Lafayette County; Born Jan. 21, 1913 at Fulton, Ky.; Student; Church of Christ; Phi Kappa Psi; Tau Kappa Alpha (Forensic); Single.
- NABORS, SAMUEL McELROY (Sam M.), Corinth, Alcorn County; Born Feb. 17, 1871 at Dumas, Tippah County; General Builder, Contractor and Manufacturer; Farmer; Southern Presbyterian; W. O. W.; Widower; House 1908-1912 and 1912-1916.
- OWEN, JOSEPH EUGUENE (Joe E.), New Albany, RFD, Union County; Born March 10, 1894 at New Albany, Miss.; Former Merchant; Married.
- OWENS, GEORGE W. (G. W.), Fulton, Itawamba County; Born Oct. 10, 1901 at Milport, Ala.; Teacher; Farmer; Single.
- PERRY, JAMES MARSHALL (Marshall), Ackerman, Choctaw County; Born March 12, 1912 at Ackerman, Miss.; Law Student; Baptist; Single.
- PEYTON, LIVINGSTON, Mayersville, Issaquena County; Present Democratic Nominee, but is faced with opposition at the general election Nov. 5. Biographical Data to be furnished after the election.
- PHILLIPS, JOHN ALTON, Macon, Noxubee County; Born June 8, 1905 at Carrollton, Ala.; Lawyer; Baptist; Delta Kappa Psi; Single; House 1932-1936.
- PRINE, DR. JOHN GORDEN (J. G.), Morgantown, Marion County; Born Aug. 31, 1869 in Mississippi; Farmer; Doctor; Baptist; Single.

- REED, THOMAS JAMES (Thos. J.), Natchez, Adams County; Born July 6, 1908 at Natchez, Miss.; Clerk and Law Student; Free Lance Writing; Presbyterian; Single.
- ROBERSON, LEROY, Ecrú, Pontotoc County; Born Sept. 15, 1908 at Ecrú, Miss.; Teacher; Missionary Baptist; Single.
- ROBINSON, MINNIE LOU (Mrs. John Bole), Canton, Madison County; Born April 9, 1888 at Canton, Miss.; Presbyterian; B. & P. W. Club; Miss. Federation of Women's Clubs; Married.
- SANDERS, LUCIEN STOKES (L. S.), Kosciusko, Attala County; Born Aug. 19, 1888 at Kosciusko, Miss.; Newspaper Publisher; Farmer; Lieut. Col. Miss. National Guard; Mayor of Kosciusko four terms; Baptist; Mason; W. O. W.; I. O. O. F.; Rotarian; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.
- SANDLIN, PHILIP TEELE (P. T.), Collierville, RFD, Tenn., Marshall County; Born April 28, 1897 at Mt. Pleasant, Miss.; Farmer; Live Stock Dealer; Deputy Tax Assessor and Tax Collector; Methodist; Mason; World War Veteran; Married.
- SAUL, STEVE SCOTT (Steve S.), Pheba, Clay County; Born Sept. 6, 1893 at Montpelier, Miss.; Teacher; Office Work; Christian; W. O. W.; Mason; Married.
- SCHELBEN, FRED, Greenville, Washington County; Born Feb. 15, 1867 in Germany; Owner Greenville Boiler and Machine Works; Mason; Married.
- SESSIONS, RICHARD ANDREW JACKSON (R. A. J.), Woodville, Wilkinson County; Born April 9, 1898 at Woodville, Miss.; Merchant; Vice-Pres. Commercial Bank; Fire Insurance Business; Farmer; Methodist; Mason and Shriner; Odd Fellow; Pi Kappa Alpha; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.

- SHARRON, DANIEL B. (D. B.), Jackson, Hinds County; Born March 12, 1897 near Kilmichael, Miss.; Druggist; Baptist; Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.
- SHEPARD, WELTON WILLIAM (W. W.), DeKalb, Kemper County; Born June 9, 1885 in Kemper County; Farmer; School Teacher; Ex-Co. Supt. of Education; Presbyterian; Praetorian; Married.
- SILLERS, WALTER, JR., Rosedale, Bolivar County; Born April 13, 1888 at Rosedale, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Mason and Shriner; Delta Psi; Married; House continuously since 1916.
- SMITH, ROY D., Wesson, Copiah County; Born July 25, 1900 at Wesson, Miss.; Salesman; Farmer; Ex-School Teacher; Business Man; Baptist; Married.
- SMITH, WILLIAM THEODORE (Theodore), Corinth, Alcorn County; Born Dec. 27, 1911 in Alcorn County; Ginner and Cotton Broker; Farmer; Christian; Alpha Phi Epsilon (Honorary); Pi Kappa Delta (Honorary); Single.
- SPENCER, NEWTON ARTHUR (N. A.), Horn Lake, DeSoto County; Born March 1, 1879 in DeSoto County; Minister; Farmer; Missionary Baptist; Mason; Married.
- STANSEL, HORACE SYLVAN (Horace), Ruleville, Sunflower County; Born Nov. 5, 1888 at Columbus, Miss.; Civil Engineer; Baptist; 32nd Degree Mason; Shriner; Eastern Star; K. P.; Maccabee; Married; House continuously since 1924.
- STRAIT, WILLIE, Brookhaven, RFD, Franklin-Lincoln Counties; Born Nov. 2, 1888 at McCall, Miss.; Farmer; Highway and Levee Builder; Methodist; Mason; Married.
- SULLIVAN, JACK, Hazlehurst, Copiah County; Born Aug. 15, 1894 near Hazlehurst, Miss.; County Supt. of Education; Pres. of Miss. Educational Assn.; Christian; 32nd Degree Mason; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married.

- SWANGO, CURTIS MILES, JR. (Curtis M.), Sardis, Panola County; Born Feb. 2, 1908 at Sardis, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Kappa Sigma; Phi Delta Phi (Legal); Eta Sigma (Honorary); Single.
- TALBOT, JOHN MARSHALL (J. M.), Clarksdale, Coahoma County; Born March 26, 1889 at Ashland, Benton County; Lawyer; Methodist; Elks; Married; House 1912-1916.
- TAYLOR, GEORGE W., SR., Macon RFD, Noxubee County; Born Dec. 3, 1869 at Macon, Miss.; Farmer; Methodist; Widower.
- TAYLOR, JOHN RUSSELL (J. R.), Potts Camp, Marshall County; Born Feb. 15, 1870 at Holly Springs, Miss.; Merchant and Banker; Methodist; Mason; Married.
- TYRONE, KIRBY, Oakvale, Jefferson Davis County; Born Jan. 29, 1905 near Prentiss, Miss.; Teacher; Baptist; Single.
- UPCHURCH, ROBERT WILLIAM (Robert W.), Coffeerville, Yalobusha County; Born Sept. 10, 1909 at Coffeerville, Miss.; Lawyer; Farmer; Phi Kappa Psi; Single; House 1932-1936.
- WAITS, DEWEY HILTON (D. H.), Greenville, Washington County; Born May 18, 1898, Mantachie, Itawamba County; Lawyer; Rotary Club; Married; House 1931-1932, 1932-1936.
- WAITS, T. A., Eupora, RFD, Webster County; Born Aug. 2, 1903 near Eupora; Farmer; Teacher; Baptist; Mason; Married.
- WALKER, WALLACE O., Vicksburg, Warren County; Born July 9, 1904 at Gloster, Miss.; Mattress Finisher; Broom Maker; Upholsterer; Piano Tuner; Methodist; Single.

WALLIS, WILLIE COY (W. C.), Falkner, Tippah County; Born Aug. 9, 1896 in Tippah County; Teacher; Farmer; Minister; Primitive Baptist; Married.

WELCH, DR. L. A., Tylertown, Walthall County; Born Sept. 3, 1869 at Tangipahoa, La.; Physician; Baptist; Married.

WILLIAMS, HOMER J. (H. J.), Grenada, Grenada County; Born April 29, 1895 at Grenada, Miss.; Owner and Mgr. Grenada Theatre; Methodist; Mason; Married.

WILLIAMS, WM. A. (W. A.), McComb, Pike County; Born March 26, 1890 at Gillsburg, Amite County; Wholesale Grocer; Baptist; Mason and Shriner; Married; House 1932-36.

WOLFE, OSCAR ORLANDO, JR. (Oscar O.), Duncan, Bolivar County; Born Dec. 10, 1890 at Terry, Miss.; Planter and Cotton Buyer; Methodist; Elks; Mason and Shriner; Widower; House 1932-1936.

WOOLFOLK, ELLIS TRIGG, Tunica, Tunica County; Born Oct. 6, 1877 at Senatobia, Miss.; Planter; Presbyterian; Mason; Married; Senate 1924-1928; House 1928-1932 and 1932-1936.

WRIGHT, FIELDING LEWIS, Rolling Fork, Sharkey County; Born May 16, 1895 at Rolling Fork, Miss.; Lawyer; Methodist; Mason; Elks; World War Veteran; American Legion; Married; Senate 1928-1932; House 1932-1936.

WRIGHT, SAM WALTER (Sam W.), Greenwood, Leflore County; Born March 5, 1894 in Webster County near Walthall; Grocer; Teacher; Farmer; Baptist; Mason; Married; World War Veteran; American Legion and V. F. W.

WYNN, ELLIS EUGENE (E. E.), Durant, RFD, Holmes County; Born Nov. 1, 1901 at Bowling Green, Holmes County, Miss.; Farmer; Deputy Tax Assessor; Baptist; Mason; Married.

NOTE:—There is a vacancy in Jasper County due to the death of the member-elect.

TABULATED STATISTICS

Showing
 NATIVITY, OCCUPATIONS
 CHURCH PREFERENCE
 FRATERNAL AFFILIATIONS
 LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE
 MARRIED OR SINGLE
 AVERAGE AGE

Abbreviations Used

(H) House (S) Senate (T) Total

LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE

| | H. | S. | T. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| Previous Legislative Service..... | 35 | 23 | 58 |
| No Previous Legislative Service..... | 104 | 26 | 130 |

MARRIED OR SINGLE

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----|-----|
| Married | 103 | 41 | 144 |
| Single | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Widowers | 4 | 0 | 4 |

AGE OF MEMBERS

| Age | House | Senate | Total |
|--|-------|--------|-------|
| 21 to 30..... | 38 | 6 | 44 |
| 31 to 40..... | 32 | 10 | 42 |
| 41 to 50..... | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| 51 to 60..... | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| 61 to 70..... | 22 | 7 | 29 |
| 71 up..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Average Age of Members of House..... | | | 42.9 |
| Average Age of Members of Senate | | | 46.4 |
| Average Age of Members of Legislature..... | | | 43.3 |

(The average age of the present House is 43.4; of the present Senate 48.3; Average for the present Legislature [1932-36] 44.7. The average age of the House for 1928-32 was 46.3; of the Senate for 1928-32 was 50; Average for the Legislature for 1928-32 was 47.6).

OCCUPATIONS

| | H. | S. | T. |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Farmers | 68 | 21 | 89 |
| Lawyers | 32 | 19 | 51 |
| Teachers | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| Merchants | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Insurance Agents | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Law Students | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Minor County Officials | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Salesmen | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Physicians | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Stock Raisers | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Newspapermen | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Preachers | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| State Officials | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Bankers | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Brokers | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| City Officials | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Clerks | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Dairymen | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Lumbermen | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bookkeepers | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Cafe Managers | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Chancery Clerks | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Contractors | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Druggists | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Ginners | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Mayors | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Telegraphers | 2 | 0 | 2 |

Additional Occupations in the Senate:

Circuit Clerk, Economist, Horticulturist, Gasoline Distributor, Lecturer, Railroad Conductor, Station Agent.

Additional Occupations represented in the House:

Barber, Boiler Factory Owner, Broom Maker, Carpenter, Census Taker, Coach, Cotton Classer, Dentist, Grocer, Ice and Coal Dealer, Justice of the Peace, Letter Carrier, Locomotive Engineer, Mattress Maker, Mule Dealer, National Guard Officer, Painter, Pecan Grower, Piano Tuner, Real Estate Salesman, Sheriff, Student, Surveyor,

Theatre Owner, Train Dispatcber, Undertaker,
Upholsterer, Wholesale Grocer, Writer.

| | NATIVITY | | |
|-------------------|----------|----|-----|
| | H. | S. | T. |
| Mississippi | 128 | 45 | 173 |
| Alabama | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | 1 | 0 | 1 |

CHURCH PREFERENCE

| | H. | S. | T. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| Baptist | 63 | 21 | 84 |
| Methodist | 48 | 14 | 62 |
| Presbyterian | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Christian | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Catholic | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Church of Christ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Episcopalian | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Church of God..... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Not Given | 8 | 4 | 12 |

FRATERNAL AFFILIATIONS

| | H. | S. | T. |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| Masonic | 62 | 32 | 94 |
| American Legion | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Woodmen | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Knights of Pythias..... | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Elks | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Rotary | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Odd Fellows | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Eastern Star | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Junior Order | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lions | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 40 & 8..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| V. F. W..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| K. C. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| B. & P. W..... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| M. F. W. C..... | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Y. M. C. A..... | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Maccabees | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| College Fraternities | 26 | 8 | 34 |

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacturing (13).

Banks and Banking (9).

Claims (7).

Constitution (9).

Contingent Expenses (3).

Corporations (9).

County Affairs (7).

Conservation of Natural Resources (9).

Drainage (7).

Education (9).

Engrossed Bills (5).

Federal Relations (5).

Fees and Salaries (9).

Finance (20).

Humane and Benevolent Institutions (9).

Insurance (11).

Judiciary (24).

Labor (9).

Levees (9).

Local and Private Legislation (5).

Military Affairs (5).

Municipalities (7).

Oyster Industry (5).

Penitentiaries and Prisons (9).

Pensions (7).

Printing (5).

Public Health and Quarantine (9).

Public Land (7).

Public Work (5).

Railroads and Franchises (9).

Registrations and Elections (9).

Roads, Ferries, and Bridges (15).

Rules—To consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and seven Senators, one from each of the Congressional Districts of the State to be selected by the Senators from their respective Congressional Districts by caucus.

Temperance (9).

Unfinished Business (3).

HOUSE

STANDING COMMITTEES

House Rule 53 provides for the following Committees, (the number of members be indicated):

Rules, (Chairman, the Speaker as ex-officio member, and one from each Congressional District, appointed by the Speaker).

- Agriculture (15).
- Appropriations (25).
- Banks and Banking (11).
- Census and Apportionment (11).
- Claims (7).
- Conservation of Natural Resources (11).
- Constitution (11).
- Contingent Expenses (7).
- Corporations (11).
- County Affairs (13).
- Drainage (11).
- Education (17).
- Eleemosynary Institutions (11).
- Engrossed Bills (5).
- Federal Relations (11).
- Fees and Salaries of Public Officers (13).
- Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping (7).
- Highways and Highway Financing (11).
- Immigration and Labor (11).
- Insurance (11).
- Judiciary "A" (20).
- Judiciary "B" (20).
- Liquor Traffic (11).
- Local and Private Legislation (7).
- Manufactures (7).
- Mileage (5).
- Military Affairs (11).
- Mississippi Levees (12).
- Municipalities (11).

Penitentiary (15).
Pensions (11).
Public Buildings & Grounds (7).
Public Lands (9).
Public Health and Quarantine (7).
Public Printing (7).
Railroads (11).
Registration and Elections (9).
Roads, Ferries and Bridges (13).
Ways and Means (26).

JOINT COMMITTEES

The following joint committees shall be appointed:

Executive Contingent Fund (Three Senators and five Representatives).

State Library (Three Senators and five Representatives).

Enrolled Bills (Five Senators and five Representatives).

University and Colleges (Eight Senators and thirteen Representatives).

Investigate States Offices or Departments (Seven Senators and nine Representatives).

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

AFFECTING THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Section 54. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each shall provide.

Section 55. Each house may determine rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, expel a member; but no member, unless expelled for theft, bribery or corruption, shall be expelled the second time for the same offense. Both houses shall, from time to time, publish journals of their proceedings, except such parts as may, in their opinion, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, at the request of one-tenth of the members present; and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal on the final passage of every bill.

Section 56. The style of the laws of the State shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi."

Section 57. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 58. The doors of each house, when in session, or in committee of the whole, shall be kept open, except in cases which may require secrecy; and each house may punish, by fine and imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall

be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, or who shall in any way disturb its deliberations during the session; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final adjournment of that session.

Section 59. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended or rejected in the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless two-thirds of the house where the same is pending shall dispense with the rules; and every bill shall be read in full immediately before the vote on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives, in open session; but before either shall sign any bill, he shall give notice thereof, suspend business in the house over which he presides, have the bill read by its title, and, on the demand of any member, have it read in full; and all such proceedings shall be entered on the journal.

Section 60. No bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house as to change its original purpose, and no law shall be passed except by bill; but orders, votes, and resolutions of both houses, affecting the prerogatives and duties thereof, or relating to adjournment, to amendments to the constitution, to the investigation of public officers, and the like, shall not require the signature of the governor; and such resolutions, orders, and votes may empower legislative committees to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and generally make legislative investigations effective.

Section 61. No law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only, but the section or sections, as amended or revised, shall be inserted at length.

Section 62. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of the majority thereof, taken by yeas

and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals; and reports of committees of conference shall in like manner be adopted in each house.

Section 63. No appropriation bill shall be passed by the legislature which does not fix definitely the maximum sum thereby authorized to be drawn from the treasury.

Section 64. No bill passed after the adoption of this constitution to make appropriations of money out of the state treasury shall continue in force more than six months after the meeting of the legislature at its next regular session; nor shall such bill be passed except by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature.

Section 65. All votes on the final passage of any measure shall be subject to reconsideration for at least one whole legislative day, and no motion to reconsider such vote shall be disposed of adversely on the day on which the original vote was taken, except on the last day of the session.

Section 66. No law granting a donation or gratuity in favor of any person or object shall be enacted except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members-elect of each branch of the legislature, nor by any vote for a sectarian purpose or use.

Section 67. No new bill shall be introduced into either house of the legislature during the last three days of the session.

Section 68. Appropriation and revenue bills shall, at regular sessions of the legislature, have precedence in both houses over all other business, and no such bills shall be passed during the last five days of the session.

Section 69. General appropriation bills shall contain only the appropriations to defray the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, and ju-

dicial departments of the government; to pay interest on state bonds and to support the common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. Legislation shall not be engrafted on appropriation bills, but the same may prescribe the conditions on which the money may be drawn, and for what purposes paid.

Section 70. No revenue bill, or any bill providing for assessments of property for taxation, shall become a law except by a vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house present and voting.

Section: 71. Every bill introduced into the legislature shall have a title, and the title ought to indicate clearly the subject-matter or matters of the proposed legislation. Each committee to which a bill may be referred shall express, in writing, its judgment of the sufficiency of the title of the bill, and this, too, whether the recommendation be that the bill do pass or do not pass.

Section 72. Every bill which shall pass both houses shall be presented to the governor of the state. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if he does not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such consideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectfully. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be

a law unless sent back within three days after the beginning of the next session of the legislature. No bill shall be approved when the legislature is not in session.

Section 73. The governor may veto parts of any appropriation bill and approve parts of the same, and the portions approved shall be law.

Section 74. No bill shall become a law until it shall have been referred to a committee of each house and returned therefrom with a recommendation in writing.

Section 75. No law of a general nature, unless therein otherwise provided, shall be enforced until sixty days after its passage.

Section 76. In all elections by the legislature the members shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journals.

Section 77. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature, and the persons thereupon chosen shall hold their seats for the unexpired term.

INJUNCTIONS

Section 78. It shall be the duty of the legislature to regulate by law the cases in which deductions shall be made from salaries of public officers for neglect of official duty, and the amount of said deductions.

Section 79. The legislature shall provide by law for the sale of all delinquent tax lands. The courts shall apply the same liberal principles in favor of such titles as in sale by execution. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, of any and every character whatsoever, shall exist, on conditions to be prescribed by law, in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years.

Section 80. Provisions shall be made by general laws to prevent the abuse by cities, towns, and other municipal corporations of their powers of assessment, taxation, borrowing money, and contracting debts.

Section 81. The legislature shall never authorize the permanent obstruction of any of the navigable waters of the state, but may provide for the removal of such obstructions as now exist, whenever the public welfare demands. This section shall not prevent the construction, under proper authority, of draw-bridges for railroads, or other roads nor the construction of booms "and chutes" for logs in such manner as not to prevent the safe passage of vessels or logs under regulations to be provided by law.

Section 82. The legislature shall fix the amount of the penalty of all official bonds, and may, as far as practicable, provide that the whole or a part of the security required for the faithful discharge of official duty shall be made by some guaranty company or companies.

Section 83. The legislature shall enact laws to secure the safety of persons from fires in hotels, theatres, and other public places of resort.

Section 84. The legislature shall enact laws to limit, restrict, or prevent the acquiring and holding of land in this state by non-resident aliens, and may limit or restrict the acquiring or holding of lands by corporations.

Section 85. The legislature shall provide by general law for the working of public roads by contract or by county prisoners, or both. Such law may be put in operation only by a vote of the board of supervisors in those counties where it may be desirable.

Section 86. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide by law for the treatment and care of the insane; and the legislature may provide for

the care of the indigent sick in hospitals in the state.

LOCAL LEGISLATION

Section 87. No special or local law shall be enacted for the benefit of individuals or corporations, in cases which are or can be provided for by the general law, or where the relief sought can be given by any court of this state; nor shall the operation of any general law be suspended by the legislature for the benefit of any individual or private corporation or association, and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, and would be advantageous, no special law shall be enacted.

Section 88. The legislature shall pass general laws, under which local and private interests shall be provided for and protected, and under which cities and towns may be chartered and their charters amended, and under which corporations may be created, organized, and their acts of incorporations altered; and all such laws shall be subject to repeal or amendment.

Section 89. There shall be appointed in each house of the legislature a standing committee on local and private legislation; the house committee to consist of seven representatives, and the senate committee of five senators. No local or private bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been referred to said committee thereof, and shall have been reported back with a recommendation in writing that it do pass, stating affirmatively the reasons therefor, and why the end to be accomplished should not be reached by a general law, or by a proceeding in court; or if the recommendation of the committee be that the bill do not pass, then it shall not pass the house to which it is so reported unless it be voted for by a majority of all the members elected thereto. If a bill is passed in conformity to the requirements hereof, other than such as prohibited in the next section, the courts shall not, because of its local, special or private nature, refuse to enforce it.

Section 90. The legislature shall not pass local, private or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, but such matters shall be provided for only by general laws, viz:

- (a) Granting divorces;
- (b) Changing the names of persons, places, or corporations;
- (c) Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- (d) Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- (e) Concerning the settlement or administration of any estate, or the sale or mortgage of any property, of any infant, or of any person of unsound mind, or of any deceased person;
- (f) The removal of the disability of infancy;
- (g) Granting to any person, corporation, or association the right to have any ferry, bridge, road, or fish-trap;
- (h) Exempting of property from taxation or from levy or sale;
- (i) Providing for the adoption or legitimation of children;
- (j) Changing the law of descent and distribution;
- (k) Exempting any person from jury, road, or other civil duty (and no person shall be exempted therefrom by force of any local or private law);
- (l) Laying out, opening, altering and working roads and highways;
- (m) Vacating any road or highway, town plat, street, alley or public grounds;
- (n) Selecting, drawing, summoning, or empaneling grand or petit juries;
- (o) Creating, increasing, or decreasing the fees, salary or emoluments of any public officer;

(p) Providing for the management or support of any private or common school, incorporating the same, or granting such school any privileges;

(q) Relating to stock laws, water-courses and fences;

(r) Conferring the power to exercise the right of eminent domain, or granting to any person, corporation, or association the right to lay down railroad tracks or street car tracks in any other manner than that prescribed by general law;

(s) Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

(t) Providing for the creation of districts for the election of justices of the peace and constables; and

(u) Granting any lands under control of the state to any person or corporation.

PROHIBITIONS

Section 91. The legislature shall not enact any law for one or more counties, not applicable to all the counties in the state, increasing the uniform charge for the registration of deeds, or regulating costs and charges and fees of officers.

Section 92. The legislature shall not authorize payment to any person of the salary of a deceased officer beyond the date of his death.

Section 93. The legislature shall not retire any officer on pay, or part pay, or make any grant to such retiring officer.

Section 94. The legislature shall never create by law any distinction between the rights of men and women to acquire, own, enjoy, and dispose of property of all kinds, or their power to contract in reference thereto. Married women are hereby fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture. But this shall not prevent the legislature

from regulating contracts between husband and wife; nor shall the legislature be prevented from regulating the sale of homesteads.

Section 95. Lands belonging to, or under the control of the state, shall never be donated directly or indirectly, to private corporations or individuals, or to railroad companies. Nor shall such land be sold to corporations or associations for a less price than that for which it is subject to sale to individuals. This, however, shall not prevent the legislature from granting a right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, as a mere easement, to railroads across state lands, and the legislature shall never dispose of the land covered by said right of way so long as such easement exists.

Section 96. The legislature shall never grant extra compensation, fees or allowances to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after service rendered or contract made, nor authorized payment, or part payment of any claim, under any contract not authorized by law; but appropriations may be made for expenditures in repelling invasion, preventing or suppressing insurrections.

Section 97. The legislature shall have no power to revive any remedy which may have become barred by lapse of time, or by any statute of limitation of this state.

Section 98. No lottery shall ever be allowed, or be advertised by newspapers, or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this state; and the legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision; nor shall any lottery heretofore authorized be permitted to be drawn or its tickets sold.

Section 99. The legislature shall not elect any other than its own officers, state librarian, and United States Senators; but this section shall not prohibit the legislature from appointing presidential electors.

Section 100. No obligation or ability of any person, association, or corporation held or owned

by this state, or levee board, or any county, city or town thereof, shall be remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the legislature, nor shall ever such liability or obligation be extinguished except by payment thereof into the proper treasury; nor shall such liability or obligation be exchanged or transferred except upon payment of its face value; but this shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing by general law for compromise of doubtful claims.

Section 129. The lieutenant-governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions, and where there is an equal division in the senate, or on a joint vote of both houses, he shall give the casting vote.

Section 139. The legislature may empower the governor to remove and appoint officers, in any county or counties or municipal corporations, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Section 253. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, of all members elected, restore the right of suffrage to any person disqualified by reason of crime; but the reasons therefor shall be spread upon the journals, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays.

SENATE RULES

THE PRESIDENT

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, shall call the Senate to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed with the regular order of business. A quorum of the Senate shall consist of twenty-five Senators.

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate, which appeal shall be decided by a majority of those present and voting.

3. The President shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and he shall put the question in this form: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be), say 'Aye';" and, after the affirmative voice is had: "As many as are opposed, say 'No';" if he doubts or a division is called for, the Senate shall divide, and those in the affirmative shall rise first; then those in the negative.

4. The President may call some Senator to the chair when the Senate goes into committee of the whole. He shall have the right also to name a Senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, provided that, when both the Lieutenant-Governor and the President Pro Tem shall be absent, the Senate may call any Senator to preside from day to day during such absence.

5. The President of the Senate shall have full and exclusive authority over the Secretary, officials, and employees of the Senate, both elective and appointive. He may make such rules and regulations for the government of such officials and employees as he may think fit and proper. In case of violation of any of the orders of the President of the Senate by an employee, officer, or the secretary or in case of any misconduct or omission of any such employee, officer, or the Secretary, the

President shall refer such complaint to the Committee on Rules, which shall have the final power to hear such complaints and to discharge any employee, officer, or Secretary as the said Committee may deem just and proper, sanctioned by the Senate.

6. The President shall assign the news reporters, wishing to take down the debates and proceedings of the Senate, places on the floor so as not to interfere with the convenience of the Senate. But any reporter of any newspaper who shall purposely misrepresent or misreport any of the proceedings of the Senate may, during the remainder of the session, be denied admission to such privileges if the Senate so orders.

7. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may nominate standing committees as provided in Rule 17. He shall also appoint all select and conference committees, which may be ordered by the Senate from time to time.

THE SECRETARY

8. The Secretary of the Senate shall keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the Senate as provided in Section 5122 of the Code of 1930. A brief statement of the contents of Resolutions, Petitions, Memorials, or other papers presented to the Senate and the proceedings relating thereto, every vote of the Senate, and the signing of every bill by the President shall be entered upon the Journal.

9. There shall be inserted, as an appendix to these Rules and as a part of them, the Constitutional Provisions governing the powers, procedures, etc., of the Legislature; viz., Sections 54 to 100 inclusive; Sections 129, 139, and 253.

10. The Secretary shall prepare and cause to be posted each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such matters or memoranda as may be deemed necessary and the Senate or President may direct. Such calendar shall clearly indicate the subject matter of every bill and resolution placed thereon.

11. The Secretary shall retain all bills, resolutions, or other papers in reference to which any Senator has a right to move a reconsideration until the right of reconsideration has expired. This rule shall not apply when unanimous consent of the Senate shall be given to the Secretary to immediately transmit any such bill or resolution to the House of Representatives.

12. The Secretary shall insert, in an appendix to the Journal, the Rules of the Senate and the Joint Rules of the two Branches.

13. The Secretary shall be required to keep separate and distinct books of the proceedings of the Senate when in executive session.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

14. No Senator shall be permitted to act in committee or to vote on a question in which his private interest, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned.

15. No Senator shall absent himself from the Senate without leave. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, such number is empowered to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person or persons, by them authorized, to compel the attendance of absent Senators as a majority of the Senators present shall agree and at the expense of the absent Senators, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum shall have convened, deems sufficient, in which case the expense shall be paid out the Senate Contingent Fund.

16. No Senator shall entertain private discourse while the President is putting a question or addressing the Senate, nor read a newspaper while the Journal or other public papers are being read. Senators shall not be permitted to interrupt another while such other is speaking except by rising to call to order, nor walk between a Senator who is speaking and the chair.

17. The following standing committees, except the Committee on Rules, shall be appointed

by the President in accordance with provisions of Rule 7 with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufacturing—
Thirteen Members.

Banks and Banking—Nine Members.

Claims—Seven Members.

Constitution—Nine Members.

Contingent Expenses—Three Members.

Corporations—Nine Members.

County Affairs—Seven Members.

Conservation of Natural Resources—Nine
Members.

Drainage—Seven Members.

Education—Nine Members.

Engrossed Bills—Five Members.

Federal Relations—Five Members.

Fees and Salaries—Nine Members.

Finance—Twenty Members.

Humane and Benevolent Institutions—Nine
Members.

Insurance—Eleven Members.

Judiciary—Twenty-four Members.

Labor—Nine Members.

Levees—Nine Members.

Local and Private Legislation—Five Members.

Military Affairs—Five Members.

Municipalities—Seven Members.

Oyster Industry—Five Members.

Penitentiaries and Prisons—Nine Members.

Pensions—Seven Members.

Printing—Five Members.

Public Health and Quarantine—Nine Mem-
bers.

Public Land—Seven Members.

Public Work—Five Members.

Railroads and Franchises—Nine Members.

Registrations and Elections—Nine Members.

Roads, Ferries, and Bridges—Fifteen Mem-
bers.

Rules—The Committee on Rules shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, and eight other Senators, one from each of the Congressional Districts of the

State to be selected by the Senators from their respective Congressional Districts by caucus.

Temperance—Nine Members.

Unfinished Business—Three Members.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Enrolled Bills—Five Members.

Executive Contingent Fund—Three Members.

Investigate State Officers—Seven Members.

State Library—Three Members.

University and Colleges—Eight Members.

18. The first named Senator of each committee shall be the Chairman, and, in the absence of such first named Senator or he being excused by the Senate, the next in order shall act as Chairman, and so on as long as the case shall happen. The committee, however, by a majority of its members may elect a Chairman. In case of the death or resignation of such Chairman the Committee shall elect a Chairman.

19. No Senator offering a motion or resolution to the appointment of a committee shall be appointed Chairman of such committee.

20. A committee of the Senate shall report on the sufficiency of the titles of all bills before being put on their final passage; and it shall be in order, before the passage of every bill, to move to commit or recommit it for report upon the sufficiency of the title. (Constitution, Section 71).

21. Committee reports and all bills, resolutions, or measures may be printed for the use of the Senate by order of the Senate but not otherwise.

22. The Chairman of the different standing committees shall lay on the desk of the Secretary, to be read previous to adjournment each day, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committees, and all members of such committees shall be required to attend all such meetings unless previously excused by the Chairman.

23. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without an affirmative vote of the Senate except the Committee on Rules.

24. The following named committees shall have leave to report at any time on matters herein stated; viz., The Finance Committee—on Appropriations and Revenue Bills (See Const., Sec. 68); Committee on Rules—on Rules, Joint Rules, and Order of Business; The Committee on Registrations and Elections—on the right of a member to take his seat; the Committee on Enrolled Bills—on Enrolled Bills.

25. All motions, orders, or resolutions authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or employ stenographers, and all propositions involving special investigations or expense by committees of the Senate shall be referred, without debate, to the Committee on Rules, which shall report thereon within two days recommending what action should be taken.

26. Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate while in session, by reason of their appointment, without special permission being obtained for that purpose.

27. No bill, resolution, or measure shall be considered or voted upon by the Senate unless the same has been considered by and reported from a committee thereof, provided, however, that Senate resolutions may be considered without reference to committees. No bill, resolution, or measure having been referred to a committee shall be taken from such committee or the committee be discharged from a consideration thereof except by a majority vote of all Senators elected, except that, during the last six days of a session, a majority of the Senators present may call a bill, resolution, or measure from a committee.

28. Every bill referred to a committee shall be reported therefrom with a recommendation within eight legislative days from reference unless the time be extended by a vote of the Senate.

29. Special committees, to whom reference shall be made, shall, in all cases, report a state of facts and their opinion thereon to the Senate. A conference committee may report at any time.

30. In forming a committee of the whole, the President may call some Senator to preside, and rules governing the Committee of the Whole shall be the rules of the Senate so far as they may be made applicable.

FORM OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, OR MEASURES

31. All bills and resolutions must be typewritten with the title and name of the author or authors on the outside. Bills and resolutions must be introduced in original (not carbon) form and should be free from interlineation and correction. Amendments proposed by members or by committees must not be written into a bill or resolution until such amendment shall be adopted by the Senate, and then only under the direction of the Secretary and/or the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

32. Any motion may be reduced to writing if the President shall so direct, or any Senator so request.

33. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon bills; and committees, to which messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature, including petitions for legislation, shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject matter referred to them.

34. Every bill or resolution requiring the signature of the Governor, all resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, and all reports of committees, except the report of the Committee on Rules, shall lie on the table one day before being considered except by unanimous consent.

35. An amendment shall be in order after the third reading of a bill or resolution requiring three readings, but no amendment except committee

amendments shall be considered as pending unless the author of such amendment shall have secured recognition by the President for the purpose of offering such amendment and moving its adoption. It shall always be in order, before the final passage of a bill or resolution, to move its recommitment.

36. A bill shall not be amended or committed until it shall have been read twice, after which it may be amended and shall be referred to a committee and returned with a recommendation thereon in writing.

37. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first.

38. When the reading of a paper other than a bill or resolution is proposed or called for and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate and without debate.

39. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for a Senator voting with the prevailing side to enter a motion for a reconsideration thereof; but, where the yeas and nays have not been had, this restriction shall not prevail, and any Senator may make the motion to reconsider.

40. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it be entered on the same day on which such vote was taken or on the next succeeding day on which a quorum is present, provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental, or dependent matter at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and, provided further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental, or dependent question shall not remove the main question under consideration from before the Senate; but such incidental question shall be considered at the time the motion is made. There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning; on laying on the table or taking from the table; and, when a motion for reconsideration

has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

41. When acting upon confidential or executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except Senators and officials thereof, and such officials shall be sworn to secrecy.

42. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be: "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee unless by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

(a) All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret.

(b) When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration. Such motion to reconsider confirmation or rejection of any name submitted to the Senate for any position or office may be made on the legislative day in which the vote is taken or in the next legislative day thereafter, and not later, and the presiding officer is authorized to receive said motion to reconsider in the open session of the Senate within the time above given, and the Secretary shall enter the same on the Executive Session Journal and the Regular Journal.

(c) Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned to the Governor by the Secretary until the expiration of the time limit for making a motion to reconsider unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

(d) When the Senate shall adjourn, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment shall fail; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the Governor, as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

42. The order of business shall be:

- (1) Reading the Journal
- (2) Presentation of Petitions
- (3) Reports of Standing Committees
- (4) Reports of Select Committees
- (5) Presentation of Resolutions
- (6) Introduction of Bills
- (7) Reference of Bills
- (8) Unfinished Business.
- (9) Consideration of Bills and Resolutions.

44. The Order of Business for any day may be changed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate; but, when the Senate shall have passed from one order to another, no action shall be had on the orders passed except by leave of the Senate, which leave shall be given by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

45. A bill, resolution, or measure may be made a special order for a particular day and hour by the concurrence of a majority of the Senators present. And, when a time has been designated by the Senate for a particular or special order, the Senate shall, at such time, proceed to the consideration of such order; and shall, at such time so designated after considering the bill, resolution, or measure included therein, immediately proceed to the third reading and final passage of the same

unless such bill, resolution, or measure be then otherwise disposed of or the special order postponed to a day certain.

46. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, it shall be the duty of the President to call it up. And such special orders shall take precedence over regular orders unless such special order be postponed by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present. When two or more special orders have been made, they shall take precedence in the order of time in which they were severally made; and, when the two or more special orders have been made for the same hour, they, too, shall take precedence in the order of time at which they were made; and the precedence shall, in no instance, be lost or changed except by direction of the Senate.

47. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of last adjournment shall have precedence in the regular order of the day.

48. Bills, resolutions, measures, or motions reported by committees, or reports of special committees, shall be placed in the regular order of the next day after that on which they were made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be, except that a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject and recommending that it be referred to another committee shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a bill, resolution or measure which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence shall be placed in the order of the next day after that on which they were received unless a majority of the Senators present order otherwise.

49. No matter which has been duly placed in the order of the day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course except by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

50. All bills, resolutions, or measures originating in the House and passed by that body and

sent to the Senate for consideration shall pursue the same course as if said bills, resolutions, or measures had originated in the Senate.

51. No report from a Joint Committee shall be acted upon in the Senate unless subscribed to by a member of the Senate acting on said committee. And no act reported or forwarded on the recommendation of a Joint Committee of the two Houses shall be in order for consideration or concurrence by the Senate if it shall appear that the members of such Joint Committee on the part of the Senate, if in attendance on the Legislature, shall not have been notified or been present when the subject was acted on by said committee.

52. When a bill or resolution is called up for final passage, the Senator; introducing such measure, if present, shall have the right to open and close the debate.

53. No Senator shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Senate, nor more than once until every Senator wishing to speak shall have spoken, nor longer than twenty minutes to the main question. When a subsidiary question is under debate, the time limit shall be five minutes. When the time of a Senator is extended, it must be for a specific time.

54. When any member of the Senate desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and, upon being recognized, shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personalities.

55. Every Senator, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing at his desk; and, when he has finished, shall sit down. Senators shall not be interrupted, when addressing the Senate, by other Senators except when a Senator seeking information may address the presiding officer, who shall secure the consent of the Senator speaking to the offered interruption. The presiding officer shall declare Senators violating this rule out of order...

56. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Senate, the presiding officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and, when a Senator shall be called to order by the presiding officer or a Senator, he shall sit down and shall not proceed without leave of the presiding officer or the Senate. And every question of order shall be decided by the presiding officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate, when the question may be debated; and the presiding officer may take the sense of the Senate on any question of order. But, when an appeal shall be taken from the decision of the presiding officer, any subsequent question of order which may arise before decision of the appeal by the Senate shall be decided by the presiding officer without debate, and every appeal therefrom shall also be decided at one and without debate.

57. If any Senator be called to order by another for words spoken, the exceptional words shall immediately be taken down in writing by the Secretary that the presiding officer may be better able to judge the matter.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

58. Any motion shall be reduced to writing if the President so directs, or a Senator or the Secretary so requests.

59. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President or being in writing it shall be read aloud by the Secretary.

60. After a motion is stated by the President or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Senate, but it may be withdrawn with the permission of the Senate at any time before decision or amendment.

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

62. When a question is under debate, the President shall entertain no motion which does not relate to the same except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except:

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

- (1) To lay on the table when five minutes' debate shall be allowed the Senators having the measure in charge.
- (2) For the previous question (See Rule 67 post).
- (3) To close debate at a specific time.
- (4) To postpone to a day certain.
- (5) To commit (or recommit).
- (6) To amend.
- (7) To refer.
- (8) To postpone indefinitely.

These motions shall have precedence in the above order; and, any such motion being made and being decided adversely, it shall not be again entertained on the same day at the same stage of the question.

63. An amendment may be laid upon the table without prejudicing the subject it proposes to amend; and, when so laid upon the table, the effect shall be to defeat the amendment.

64. No Senator shall, before resuming his seat after speaking to a question, make a motion cutting off or limiting debate.

65. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which shall not be debatable and which may be asked and ordered upon any bill or section thereof, amendment, motion, resolution, or question which is debatable, any of which shall be considered as the main question for the purpose of applying the previous question. All incidental questions or order arising after a motion for the pre-

vious question has been made and before the vote on the main question has been taken shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

66. When the previous question has been ordered, each side shall have five minutes for debate, the affirmative having the close.

VOTING

67. The President shall declare all votes. When a question is put, the sense of the Senate shall be taken by the voice of the Senators, and the President shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by sound except that the yeas and nays shall be taken on the final passage of every bill, concurrent resolution, and House amendment to Senate bills.

68. When a vote by division is ordered, the Senators for or against the question, when called upon by the President, shall rise in their places and stand until counted. If, upon the taking of such vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, the count of the Senate shall be had and, if a quorum is present, the vote shall stand.

69. The sense of the Senate shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever one-tenth of the Senators demand. When the yeas and nays are taken, the roll of the Senate shall be called in alphabetical order, and no Senator shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote was declared. On the call of the yeas and nays each Senator present shall declare openly his assent or dissent, without debate, to the question unless excused from voting by the Senate, which excuse shall be decided without debate, but such Senator excused from voting shall be included with those voting for the purpose of a quorum.

70. If the call for the yeas and nays be not sustained, any Senator may have his vote recorded if he so desires, and any Senator may have the privilege of explaining his vote, which explanation

shall be written and handed to the Secretary before the approval of the Journal of the day such vote was taken, and such explanation shall be spread upon the Journal.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

71. The duties of the Sergeant-at-arms shall be such as are enumerated in Section 5125, Code of 1930, not in conflict with Rule 5.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

72. No Senator shall be allowed to approach the desk of the Secretary to ascertain the vote cast on any question or measure before such vote has been announced.

73. No Senator shall have the Journal amended so as to have the record of his vote changed. However, a Senator may change his vote before the result of a roll call is announced.

74. When a bill is being considered by the Senate, it shall be read throughout by the Secretary and then may be again read and debated by clauses, leaving the title to be considered last.

75. A motion to amend an amendment may be received, but no amendment to an amendment may be amended. A substitute to the amendment to an amendment may be offered, and such substitute may be amended.

76. The President of the Senate shall sign all bills, resolutions, or measures; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by the Senate shall be signed by him and attested by the Secretary.

77. On all questions of order or parliamentary practice not in conflict with these Rules, the Rules of the National House of Representatives and Hind's Precedents shall be the authority.

78. These Rules may be altered, suspended, or rescinded by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present except in case of a Constitutional Rule, which cannot be altered, suspended, or rescinded.

79. No person engaged in presenting to the Senate or any of its committees or any Senator any business claim or solicitation, and no person advocating or opposing any pending matters or any matter that might legally come before the Senate, shall engage in such business in the Senate Chamber or be permitted on the floor of the Senate at any time the Senate may be in session except by unanimous consent of the Senate or by resolution of motion duly adopted by the Senate.

80. The time of meeting of the Senate shall be ten o'clock A. M., each legislative day unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

HOUSE RULES

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER

1. The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the members to order, cause the roll to be called finally, (late members may file explanations as late but present) and on the appearance of a quorum, cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read, having previously examined and approved the same.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose.

3. He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Hall of the House, and of the corridors and passages and the disposal of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House, until further order.

4. He shall sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the House, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the House.

5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be), say Aye;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed, say No;" if he doubts, or a division is called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and then those in the negative; if he still doubts, or a count is required by at least one-fifth of a quorum, he shall

name one from each side of the question to tell the members in the affirmative and negative; which being reported, he shall rise and state the decision.

6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive, or where the House is engaged in voting by ballot; and in cases of a tie vote the question shall be decided in the negative.

7. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond three legislative days; provided, however, that in case of his illness, or unavoidable absence, he may make such appointment for a period not exceeding five days, with the approval of the House at the time the same is made; and in his absence and omission to make such appointment, the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker pro tempore to act during his absence.

8. No member or visitor shall visit in the Speaker's stand during the session of the House. The Speaker shall call a member to preside when necessary or desirable to confer with a member or visitor.

9. All committees shall be appointed by the speaker unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

10. The Rules Committee shall consist of a Chairman and one member from each Congressional District, as now constituted, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and the Speaker as ex-officio member.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

11. When a bill has passed, it shall be certified by the Clerk, who shall note thereon the day it passes.

12. He shall stand while reading papers to the House; he shall attest all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House.

13. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the House, and, on each day, shall read over the Journal of the preceding day to the House. He shall number, file and preserve in its proper order, each bill, resolution, memorial, or other paper introduced in the House, and carefully engross and enroll all bills, resolutions, memorials and other papers that may be ordered to be engrossed or enrolled; and shall promptly and faithfully discharge all the duties incident to the House, provide for control of employees of House under Speaker, provide for pay of members, employees, and control pages and porters. (Statutory).

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

14. The Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives shall give a general supervision, under the direction of the Speaker of the House; attend the sittings thereof, preserve order, execute its commands and all process issued by its authority; and shall have control of the doorkeeper and servants of the House, not including stenographers, pages, etc. He shall clear the House of all visitors ten minutes before each session convenes and not allow visitors on the Floor of the House for ten minutes after a session has recessed or adjourned. He shall see that the Hall of the House and the Committee Rooms and the Room of the Speaker of the House, the anterooms, lobbies and galleries thereof are clean, comfortable, heated in winter if necessary to comfort, and lighted at night during the sitting of the House, and that all necessary conveniences are supplied to the members, officers and committees. He shall, on the final adjournment of the Legislature, collect all the remaining stationery and furnishings purchased for the use of the House and deliver the same to the Secretary of State. (Statutory).

DUTIES OF THE DOORKEEPERS

15. The Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives shall keep the doors thereof under their direction, and perform such other duties as may be required of them.

DECORUM AND DEBATE

16. When any member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise at his desk and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the Floor, and shall confine himself to the question under debate; and, avoid personalities.

17. No member shall call by name another member present in debate.

18. If any member, in speaking, or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may on point of order ask the Speaker to call the transgressor to order; and the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted on motion of another member to explain, and the House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case without debate. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if against him and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House, or such other punishment as the House may deem proper.

19. If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House; but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.

20. When two or more members rise at once the speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

21. No member shall speak more than ten minutes on any main question, or five minutes on an amendment, without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken. A member who has

spoken once, but who has not consumed his whole time shall not be permitted to speak again on the same question until each member that desires to do so shall have spoken.

22. After the previous question has been ordered each side shall be allowed five minutes, the affirmative closing the debate. The author of any measure shall be allowed five minutes for discussion after a motion to lay on the table.

23. While the Speaker is putting a question, or addressing the House, no member shall walk out of, or across or about the Hall or converse with another, nor when a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair, or entertain private discourse. And during the session of the House, no member or other person shall remain at the Clerk's desk at any time. No member or others shall expectorate upon the floor of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeepers are charged with the strict enforcement of this rule.

24. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is pecuniarily interested, nor in any other case where he was not present when the question was put, unless by consent of the House.

25. Every member who shall be in the House when a question is put, shall vote on one side or the other unless the House shall, for special reasons, excuse him.

26. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he shall have leave, or be sick, or unable to attend. Fifteen members shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members and order a call of the House.

ON MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

27. No motion shall be considered in order unless made from the desk occupied by the mover.

28. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except when operating under the previous question,

but a motion to adjourn being lost, shall not be renewed until some business have intervened.

29. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and may be entered on the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.

30. When a motion has been made and seconded, the Speaker shall state it or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, except a motion to reconsider, which may be withdrawn only by unanimous consent after expiration of time for entering such motions.

31. No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker.

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

- (1) To adjourn
- (2) To lay on the table
- (3) For the previous question
- (4) To postpone to a day certain
- (5) To refer
- (6) To amend
- (7) To postpone indefinitely;

which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question.

33. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of an amendment. Nor shall any amendment be adopted changing the original purpose of the bill.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

34. No rule shall be suspended except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

35. All motions to suspend the rule shall embrace fully the object for which they are to be suspended.

36. A motion to suspend the rules shall be deemed a privileged motion, and shall take precedence of all other motions except the motion to adjourn, or for the previous question; but it shall not be in order to make a motion to suspend the rules while the House is engaged in the consideration of other business.

37. On a motion to suspend the rules for reading a bill a third time, no debate shall be allowed unless the motion prevails.

38. An affirmative vote on a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up any particular bill, or resolution, shall not have the effect of precluding any motion or amendment in relation thereto which would have been in order if the bill or resolution had been brought before the House in the regular order.

39. A motion to suspend the rules for a particular purpose having been decided in the negative, it shall not be in order to renew the motion for the purpose during the same day.

MOTION TO REFER

40. Bills, resolutions, and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

41. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House may be presented by any member who shall state briefly to the House the contents thereof; and no such petition or memorial shall be read in full to the House, but shall be filed with the Clerk, attention called thereto and referred to the proper committee, unless by a majority vote of those present the House should desire the same read.

42. When a resolution is offered, a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

- A Standing Committee,
- A Select Committee,
- Committee of the Whole.

When more than one Standing Committee is proposed, the last proposed shall be the first voted upon as an amendment to strike out and insert.

43. A resolution of whatever nature shall, upon introduction, be referred by the Speaker to the Committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the resolution, and shall be considered by the House only after being reported by such committee.

Provided, however, it shall be in order to consider a resolution under suspension of the rules.

READING OF BILLS

44. After a bill has been read for the first time, if there is no objection, the rules shall be considered suspended and the bill placed on its second reading.

45. After a bill has been read the second time it shall be subject to amendment, but no discussion shall be allowed, or amendment adopted until the bill shall have been referred to a committee with the proposed amendments thereto.

46. When a bill is up for final passage, and two or more major amendments have been adopted, a motion to recommit shall be in order and have precedence over all other business.

47. Special order after the reading of the Journal of the preceding day shall be:

1. Senate Messages.
2. Senate Bills on the first and second reading and for the proper reference to the committees.
3. House Bills on second reading.

REGULAR ORDER

48. The regular order shall be:

1. Report of select committees.
2. Report of standing committees in their order.
3. Introduction of bills and Constitutional Amendments.
4. Resolutions, petitions and memorials.
5. Disposition of pending business on previous day, provided that nothing shall be considered under this section except propositions actually pending before the House at the time of adjournment on said previous day.
6. Consideration and passage of bills.
7. The Rules Committee may report at any time.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

49. The order of business shall not be changed except by two-thirds vote of those present and voting, and all questions relating to the priority shall be decided without debate.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

50. In all cases in forming a Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave his chair, after appointing a chairman to preside, who shall, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the gallery or lobby, have the power to cause the same to be cleared, but the member making the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, shall not be called to the chair.

51. Upon a bill being referred to the Committee of the Whole, the same shall first be read through by the Clerk, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. After report, the bill shall again be subject to debate and amendment before the question of engrossing it be taken.

52. The rules of procedure in the House shall be observed in committee so far as they may be applicable.

STANDING COMMITTEES

53. The following shall be the Standing Committees of the House:

On Rules, to consist of a Chairman, the Speaker of the House as ex-officio member, and one from each Congressional District, appointed by the Speaker.

On Agriculture, to consist of 15 members.

On Appropriations, to consist of 25 members.

On Banks and Banking, to consist of 11 members.

On Census and Apportionment, to consist of 11 members.

On Claims, to consist of 7 members.

On Conservation of Natural Resources, to consist of 11 members.

On Constitution, to consist of 11 members.

On Contingent Expenses, to consist of 7 members.

On Corporation, to consist of 11 members.

On County Affairs, to consist of 13 members.

On Drainage, to consist of 11 members.

On Education, to consist of 17 members.

On Eleemosynary Institutions, to consist of 11 members.

On Engrossed Bills, to consist of 5 members.

On Federal Relations, to consist of 11 members.

On Fees and Salaries of Public Officers, to consist of 13 members.

On Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, to consist of 7 members.

On Highways and Highway Financing, to consist of 11 members.

On Immigration and Labor, to consist of 11 members.

- On Insurance, to consist of 11 members.
 - On Judiciary "A," to consist of 20 members.
 - On Judiciary "B," to consist of 20 members.
 - On Liquor Traffic, to consist of 11 members.
 - On local and Private Legislation, to consist of 7 members.
 - On Manufactures, to consist of 7 members.
 - On Mileage, to consist of 5 members.
 - On Military Affairs, to consist of 11 members.
 - On Mississippi Levees, to consist of 12 members.
 - On Municipalities, to consist of 11 members.
 - On Penitentiary, to consist of 15 members.
 - On Pensions, to consist of 11 members.
 - On Public Buildings & Grounds, to consist of 7 members.
 - On Public Lands, to consist of 9 members.
 - On Public Health and Quarantine, to consist of 7 members.
 - On Public Printing, to consist of 7 members.
 - On Railroads, to consist of 11 members.
 - On Registration and Elections, to consist of 9 members.
 - On Roads, Ferries and Bridges, to consist of 13 members.
 - On Ways and Means to consist of 26 members.
54. The first member named on a committee shall be its Chairman and the second member named shall be its Vice-Chairman. There shall be no further rank on committees, the remaining members being listed thereon in alphabetical order. Each committee shall, after its organization, immediately determine by a majority vote what shall constitute a sufficient quorum for it to proceed to business, which quorum shall be not less than a majority of the Committee, and shall report said action to the Clerk of the House.

55. The Judiciary Committee shall be divided into two divisions to be known as "Division A" and "Division B," the members of each division to be selected from the committee by the Chairman of the two divisions with the approval of the Speaker.

56. The Chairman of each House Committee shall keep a record of meetings and attendance and shall make with his report each time a statement showing the hour his committee met and the hour it adjourned, together with the names of all the members of the committee who were absent from the meeting, who had not been previously excused by him or by the Speaker to attend to other legislative duties.

57. Appropriation and Revenue bills shall, at regular sessions of the Legislature, have precedence over all other business and no such bills shall be passed during the last five days of the session.

58. It shall be the duty of the Committees on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills to examine all engrossed and enrolled bills, correct all mistakes therein, and report the bills to the House and this report shall be in order at any time.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

59. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being seconded and ordered by a majority of members voting, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered, except for the five minutes allowed each side under rule No. 22. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its recommitment, passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending the motion for, or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion without

debate to recommit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee.

60. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

ON CALLS OF THE ROLL AND HOUSE

61. Upon every roll call the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the county shall be added; and if there be two such members from the same county, the name and initials shall be called, and after the roll has been once called, the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting; and thereafter the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote or announce a pair; and the yeas and nays on any question, shall be entered on the Journal, at the request of one-tenth of the members present; and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal on the final passage of every bill.

62. No member or other person shall visit or remain at the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called, or at any time.

ABSENCE OF QUORUM

63. In the absence of a quorum, fifteen members, including the Speaker, if there is one, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, and in all calls of the House the doors shall be closed, the names of the members shall be called by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained; and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House other-

wise direct, be immediately admitted to the Hall of the House, and they shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the Journal as present.

64. On the demand of any member, or at the suggestion of the Speaker, the names of members sufficient to make a quorum in the Hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the Clerk and recorded in the Journal, and reported to the Speaker with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

65. Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question, and a quorum is not present and objection is made for that cause, unless the House shall adjourn there shall be a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent members, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered.

The Clerk shall call the roll, and each member as he answers to his name may vote on the pending question, and, after the roll call is completed, each member arrested shall be brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with. At any time after the roll call has been completed, the Speaker may entertain a motion to adjourn, if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker; and if the House adjourns, all proceedings under this section shall be vacated.

DIVISION OF QUESTION

66. On demand of any member, before the question is put, a question shall be divided if it include propositions so distinct in substance, that one being taken away, a substantative proposition shall remain.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

67. Questions of Privilege shall be:

First, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity and the integrity of its proceedings;

Second, the rights, reputation and conduct of members individually in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn.

HOURS OF MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT

68. One o'clock in the afternoon shall be the standing hour to which the House shall adjourn.

69. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered on the Journal.

70. The regular hour for committee meetings shall be at 9:00 o'clock A. M., unless otherwise ordered by the committee and it shall be the duty of the Rules Committee to prescribe a schedule for regular meetings of standing committees.

MISCELLANEOUS

71. Saturday of each week at 10:00 o'clock shall be set aside for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Local and Private legislation; at this time such bills shall have precedence of all other bills not specially designated as privileged by the Constitution.

72. Neither house shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. (Art. 4, Sec. 57, Constitution).

73. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the section or sections, as amended or revived, shall be inserted at length. (Art. 4, Sec. 61, Constitution).

74. No Appropriation bill shall be passed by the Legislature which does not fix definitely the maximum sum thereby authorized to be drawn from the treasury. (Art. 4, Sec. 63, Constitution).

75. All votes on the final passage of any measure shall be subject to reconsideration for at least one whole legislative day, and no motion to reconsider such vote shall be disposed of adversely on the day on which the original vote was taken, except on the last day of the session. (Art. 4, Sec. 65, Constitution).

76. No new bill shall be introduced into either House of the Legislature during the last three days of the session. (Art. 4, Sec. 67, Constitution).

77. No law granting a gratuity or donation in favor of any person or object shall be enacted except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members-elect of each branch of the Legislature, nor by any vote for a sectarian purpose or use. (Art. 4, Sec. 66, Constitution).

78. General appropriation bills shall contain only the appropriations to defray the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, judicial departments of the government; to pay interest on state bonds and to support the common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. Legislation shall not be engrafted on appropriation bills, but the same may prescribe the conditions on which the money may be drawn, and for what purposes paid. (Art. 4, Sec. 69, Constitution).

79. No revenue bill, or any bill providing for assessments of property for taxation, shall become a law except by a vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house present and voting. (Art. 4, Sec. 70, Constitution).

80. Every bill introduced into the Legislature shall have a title, and the title ought to indicate clearly the subject matter or matters of the proposed legislation. Each committee to which a bill may be referred shall express, in writing, its judgment of the sufficiency of the title of the bill, and this, too, whether the recommendation be that the bill do pass or do not pass. (Art. 4, Sec. 71, Constitution).

81. No bill shall become a law until it shall have been referred to a committee of each house and returned therefrom with a recommendation in writing. (Art. 4, Sec. 74, Constitution).

82. No bill passed after the adoption of this constitution to make appropriations of money out of the state treasury shall continue in force more than six months after the meeting of the Legislature at its next regular session; nor shall such bill be passed except by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature. (Art. 4, Sec. 64, Constitution).

83. There shall be appointed in each house of the Legislature a standing committee on local and private legislation; the house committee to consist of seven representatives, and the senate committee of five senators. No local or private bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been referred to said committee thereof, and shall have been reported back with a recommendation in writing that it do pass, stating affirmatively the reasons therefor, and why the end to be accomplished should not be reached by a general law, or by a proceeding in court; or if the recommendation of the committee be that the bill do not pass, then it shall not pass the house to which it is so reported unless it be voted for by a majority of all the members, elected thereto. If a bill is passed in conformity to the requirements hereof, other than such as are prohibited in the next section, the courts shall not, because of its local, special, or private nature, refuse to enforce it. (Art. 4, Sec. 89, Constitution).

84. Every bill except those pertaining to Local and Private legislation, when favorably reported by the proper committee, shall, on recommendation of the committee be printed, and copies thereof placed upon the desks of the members, before any such bills shall be called upon for final passage. Such recommendation for the printing of the bill shall be endorsed on the jacket of the bill, and signed by the Chairman of the Committee.

Bills may be printed at the pleasure of the House after report of the committee thereon.

The contract for printing of such bills shall be let by the House Committee on Public Printing after receiving bids therefor and be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

85. When a bill, memorial or resolution has been finally rejected in the House, it shall not again be introduced or considered during the same session without notice of three days and leave of two-thirds of the members present and voting, and a bill so offered for re-introduction shall be regarded as the same, if it deals substantially with the same subject matter.

SPECIAL ORDERS

86. Special orders of the day not disposed of on the day assigned, shall stand for every succeeding day, until disposed of.

CALENDARS

87. Bills reported by committees shall be given a serial number by the Clerk and shall be placed on the calendar in the order in which reported by the committee and shall be called for consideration in that order; when a bill is called up for consideration in the order in which placed on the calendar and is not considered by the House, it shall go to the heel of the calendar; provided, however, that separate calendars shall be kept for the bills reported by the committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Local and Private Legislation.

88. The calendar shall be made up from day to

MINORITY REPORTS

89. Bills adversely reported by the committees shall not be placed on the calendar at all unless accompanied by a Minority Report signed by one or more members who were present at the committee meeting at which the bill was reported; Minority Reports must be filed within three legislative days after the bill has been reported by the Committee; a Minority Report shall be placed on the calendar at the heel of favorably reported bills and shall not be considered until all favorably reported bills are disposed of, except on a suspension of the rules on a majority vote of those elected to the House and on roll call.

90. Matters affecting the public interest and regarded as of immediate necessity, may be advanced on the calendar by the Rules Committee.

RULES

91. No rule shall be changed without giving one day's notice thereof, by motion entered upon the Journal.

92. The Rule of Parliamentary Practice comprised in the "Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives of the United States," of the Seventy-First Congress, shall govern in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the foregoing Rules and the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House.

93. No one except officers and members of the House and Senate, State officers, local and visiting ministers and representatives of the press shall be allowed to enter the session of the House; the doors between the lobby and the cloak room and the visitors room and hall of the House shall be kept closed.

94. Privilege of reports from committee on Rules, and limitations thereon.

It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules (except it shall not be called up for consideration on the same day it is presented to the House, unless so determined by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, but this provision shall not apply during the last three days of the session), and, pending the consideration thereof, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the said report shall have been fully disposed of.

95. No committee, except the Committee on Rules, shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

96. Each member who desires to introduce a bill shall place same in the box in front of the Clerk's desk at any hour to suit his convenience, and the Clerk is instructed to take these out at each session when the order for the introduction of Bills and Constitutional Amendments is reached, and read their titles, and the Speaker shall refer them to the proper committee.

97. All bills and resolutions must be type-written with the title and name of the author on the outside, bills and resolutions must be introduced in original (not carbon) form and should be free from interlineations and corrections. Amendments proposed by members or by committees must not be written into a bill or resolution until such amendments shall be adopted by the House.

JOINT RULES

OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE

1. The style of all laws shall be: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI," and no other enacting words, such as, "Be it further enacted," shall be used in any bill.

2. In every case of amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for the purpose, the other House shall appoint a committee to confer. Such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed upon by their chairman or a majority of the committee, meet at some convenient place and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either may choose, the reasons of the respective House for or against the amendment and interchange propositions for modifications to meet the sense of the two House and confer freely thereon. The reports of Conference Committees shall be in writing.

3. After each House shall have adhered to its disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

4. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Door-keeper and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk, respectively, as the case may be.

6. When a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be enrolled, and the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives as the case may be, shall certify on the margin of the Enrolled Bill the fact that it originated in his House. The Enrolled Bill shall be examined by

the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, and carefully compared by the committee with the En-grossed Bill, and all errors, if any, corrected; and the committee shall forthwith report in writing to each House, and the report shall be entered on the Journals of both Houses. The reports shall be signed by the chairman or acting chairman on the part of each House.

7. After the Committee on Enrolled Bills has reported a Bill duly enrolled, it shall be signed, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the President of the Senate, in open session; but before either shall sign any bill he shall give notice thereof, suspend all other business, have bill read by the title, and, on demand of any member, have it read in full and cause the proceedings to be entered on the Journal.

8. After a bill shall have been signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, it shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approval. The Committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall be carefully entered on the Journals of each house.

9. All resolutions and memorials which are to be presented to the Governor, shall be previously enrolled, examined, signed and presented by the committee, reported, and entry thereof made, as provided for in the case of bills.

10. When a Bill or Resolution which shall have passed one House is rejected, indefinitely postponed, or postponed to a day so distant that it will not be taken up again at the present session in the other house, information thereof shall be given immediately to the House in which same shall have passed.

11. When a Bill, Memorial or Resolution, which has passed one House is rejected in the other, it shall not again be introduced during the same session, without a notice of three days and leave of two-thirds of the members present of the House in which it may be renewed.

12. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any Bill or Resolution may be founded.

JOINT CONVENTION

13. When the two Houses meet in joint convention the order of business should be stated in the resolution under which the convention is held.

14. All joint conventions of the two Houses shall be in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in elections the members shall vote viva voce, and in all cases a majority of the votes shall be requisite to constitute an election.

15. When the two Houses have met in joint convention, the President of the Senate shall preside, and all questions of order shall be decided by him, subject to an appeal to the joint convention as one body.

16. A call of either House may be had in joint convention by order of the House of which the call is desired.

17. In joint convention a member shall not speak longer than five minutes.

18. A motion to adjourn, or to postpone the business of joint convention shall be decided by the convention acting as one body, and the "yeas" and "nays" upon such motions, if called, shall be entered upon the Journals of both Houses.

19. Upon questions arising requiring the separate decision of either House, the Senate shall withdraw until the decision is made; provided, that a question for call of either House shall not come within the provision of this rule.

20. Each House shall have the liberty of ordering the printing of Bills, Messages, and Reports, without the consent of the other.

21. Whenever any Message, Bill, Report, or Document shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate or House, for use of both Houses, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House (as the case may be), immediately to report the fact of the passage of said order to the other branch of the Legislature, together with the number so ordered to be printed.

22. No spirituous or malt liquors, or wines, shall be offered for sale, exhibited, or kept within the Capitol building, or in any room connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the supervision of the presiding officer, to enforce the foregoing provision; and any officer, or employee of either House, who shall in any manner violate or connive at the violation of this rule, shall be dismissed from office or service.

JOINT COMMITTEES

23. The following joint committees shall be appointed:

(1) Committee on Executive Contingent Fund, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives.

(2) Committee on State Library, to consist of three Senators and five Representatives.

(3) Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of five Senators and five Representatives.

(4) Committee on University and Colleges, to consist of eight Senators and thirteen Representatives.

(5) A committee to Investigate State offices, or Departments, seven on the part of the Senate, and nine on the part of the House; said Committee shall meet and apportion the labor of such investigation amongst sub-committees and shall report the result of such investigation to the two Houses.

24. No new Bill shall be introduced into either House during the last three days of the session.

25. Appropriation and Revenue Bills shall have precedence in each House, over all other business, and no such bill shall be passed during the last five days of a regular session.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING LOCAL AND PRIVATE LEGISLATION

The Senate and House of Representatives have approved the policy of the Local and Private Committees of the Senate and House in the consideration of Local and Private Bills as outlined below.

There shall be filed with all Local and Private Bills, introduced heretofore or hereafter, which seek to authorize any Board of Supervisors, or Board of Mayor and Aldermen, or any other Board or Department, to make any allowance or pay any claim, evidence to satisfy the Committee, as follows:

1. A definite statement of the claim for the payment of which authority is asked, setting forth the names of the parties, the date on which the claim arose, the nature of the claim, and the amount asked.

2. That the claim has been presented to the proper Board for its consideration and allowance.

3. That the Board has investigated the claim and considers it just and proper.

4. That the Board has been advised by its counsel that it is without authority to pay the claim unless specially empowered so to do by legislative act.

5. That if so empowered, the Board will pay the claim or make the allowance therefor.

NOTE:

The Committees suggest that the most satisfactory evidence for the Committees is the certificate, under the seal of the Board, to the effect that all of the foregoing steps have been complied with. In other words it will be the policy of the Committees to require that all of the inquiry shall be made by the Board itself before the Legislature shall act on the matter.

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA
