

they occur, it will first of all be noticed that the old provision prohibiting clergymen from accepting seats in the legislature was omitted, although Judge Chambers strongly protested against this action on conservative grounds.¹⁷¹

The regular sessions of the General Assembly had heretofore closed on the 10th of March, now they were unlimited, though special sessions could only continue thirty days. The former pay of \$4 per day was raised to \$5 for all sessions, but no member could receive more than \$400 for the regular session. This was of course a distinct improvement on the old provision.

A number of the restrictions mentioned above were contained in a section (32) which prohibited the Legislature from passing local or special laws in fourteen different cases, of which those relating to assessment and collection of taxes, to interest on money, those providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors, giving effect to informal or invalid deeds or wills, those granting divorces, and those "establishing, locating or affecting the construction of roads, and the repairing or building of bridges" were the most important. Also the provisions were continued which prohibited the giving of the credit of the state to aid in works of internal improvement, and that unsecured debts were not to be contracted, except on the authority of the General Assembly to meet deficiencies to the extent of \$50,000, or to any amount necessary for the defense of the state.

It was provided that laws were to be passed requiring the stringent oath of allegiance to be taken by the "president, directors, trustees, or agents of corporations created or authorized by the laws of this state, teachers or superintendents of public schools, colleges, or other institutions of learning; attorneys-at-law, jurors, and such other persons as the General Assembly shall from time to time prescribe."¹⁷²

¹⁷¹ Deb., ii, 790-6.

¹⁷² Art. iii, sec. 47.