

	members of the legislature as fully as they now apply to elections for Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives.
Sessions of legislature every two years.	SEC. 6. CONVENING AND SESSIONS OF LEGISLATURE.—That the Legislature of Alaska shall convene at the capitol at the city of Juneau, Alaska, on the first Monday in March in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen, and on the first Monday in March every two years thereafter; but the said legislature shall not continue in session longer than sixty days in any two years unless again convened in extraordinary session by a proclamation of the governor, which shall set forth the object thereof and give at least thirty days' written notice to each member of said legislature, and in such case shall not continue in session longer than fifteen days. The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to convene the legislature in extraordinary session for a period not exceeding fifteen days when requested to do so by the President of the United States, or when any public danger or necessity may require it.
Limitation.	
Extraordinary sessions.	
Organization. Presiding officers.	SEC. 7. ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—That when the legislature shall convene under the law, the senate and house of representatives shall each organize by the election of one of their number as presiding officer, who shall be designated in the case of the senate as "president of the senate" and in the case of the house of representatives as "speaker of the house of representatives," and by the election by each body of the subordinate officers provided for in section eighteen hundred and sixty-one of the United States Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and each of said subordinate officers shall receive the compensation provided in that section: <i>Provided</i> , That no person shall be employed for whom salary, wages, or compensation is not provided in the appropriation made by Congress.
Subordinate officers.	
R. S., sec. 1861, p. 323.	
<i>Proviso</i> . Restriction.	
Form, etc., of laws.	SEC. 8. ENACTING CLAUSE—SUBJECT OF ACT.—That the enacting clause of all laws passed by the legislature shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska." No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.
Limitations of legislative power.	SEC. 9. LEGISLATIVE POWER—LIMITATIONS.—The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of nonresidents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents; nor shall the legislature grant to any corporation, association; or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the affirmative approval of Congress; nor shall the legislature pass local or special laws in any of the cases enumerated in the Act of July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six; nor shall it grant private charters or special privileges, but it may, by general act, permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits, and for the conduct of business of insurance, savings banks, banks of discount and deposit (but not of issue), loans, trust, and guaranty associations, for the establishment and conduct of cemeteries, and for the construction and operation of railroads, wagon roads, vessels, and irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any other benevolent, charitable, or scientific association, but the authority embraced in this section shall only permit the organization of corporations or associations whose chief business shall be in the Territory of Alaska; no divorce shall be granted by the legislature, nor shall any divorce be granted by the courts of the Territory, unless the applicant therefor shall have resided in the
Taxation.	
Special privileges, etc.	
Specified local, etc., laws.	
General incorporation law permitted. Extent of.	
Limited to the Territory.	
Divorce restrictions.	