

*Corporations.*

Sec. 1. The legislature shall pass no special act in any manner relating to corporate powers, except for municipal purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and towns, and other corporations by general laws, and restrict their powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, except for procuring supplies of water, and assisting in the construction of railroads.

Sec. 3. All real property, and possessory rights to the same, as well as personal property in this State, belonging to corporations now existing, or hereafter created, shall be subject to taxation, the same as property of individuals: *provided*, that the property of corporations formed for municipal, charitable, religious or educational purposes, may be exempted by law.

Sec. 4. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such means as may be prescribed by law; *provided*, that corporations in corporations formed under the laws of this State, shall not be individually liable for the debts or liabilities of such corporation, unless by their articles of incorporation they may so elect.

Sec. 5. This State shall not donate or loan money or its credit, subscribe to, or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation, except corporations formed for educational, charitable, irrigation or railroad purposes within this State.

*Article IX.—Finance and State Debt.*

Sec. 1. The fiscal year shall commence January first.

Sec. 2. The legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax, sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each fiscal year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year or two years.

Sec. 3. The State shall never assume or guarantee the debts of any county, town, city, or other corporation whatever, unless such debts may have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense.

*Article X.—Taxation.*

Sec. 1. The legislature shall by law provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal and possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which shall be taxed, as regulated by law, and, also, excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes.

*Article XI.—Education.*

Sec. 1. The legislature shall protect and encourage education.

Sec. 2. All legislation in regard to education shall be impartial, guaranteeing to males and females, to citizens and foreigners, and to persons of all races, colors and religions, equal rights and privileges.

*Article XII.—Militia.*

Sec. 1. The militia of the State shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are, or may hereafter be, exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State, and shall be organized, armed, equipped and trained, as the legislature may provide by law.

Sec. 2. All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by persons liable to military duty, in such manner as the legislature may provide, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

*Article XIII.—Public Institutions.*

Sec. 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State; subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. A State prison shall be established and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and provisions may be made by law for the establishment and maintenance of a house of refuge for juvenile offenders.

Sec. 3. The respective counties of the State shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age and infirmity, or misfortunes may have claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

*Article XIV.—Boundary.*

Sec. 1. The boundary of the State of Deseret shall be as follows: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the 32d degree of longitude west from Washington with the 37th degree of north latitude; thence due west along said 37th degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the 37th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said 37th degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the 42d degree of north latitude; thence due east along said 42d degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the 34th degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said 34th degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the 41st degree of north latitude; thence due east along said 41st degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the 32d degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said 32d degree of west longitude to the place of beginning; And whenever congress shall authorize the addition to the Territory of Utah or State of Deseret of any portion of the Territory on the northerly or southerly borders of the foregoing defined limits, the same shall thereupon be embraced within and become a part of this State.

*Article XV.—Miscellaneous Provisions.*

Sec. 1. The seat of government shall be at Salt Lake city, or such place as the legislature may determine.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to any office who is not a qualified elector.

Sec. 3. The general election shall be held on the first Monday in August of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all laws of a general nature.

Sec. 5. The compensation of all State officers shall be as prescribed by law; *provided*, no change of salary or compensation shall apply to any officer during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec. 6. All executive officers of the State shall keep their respective offices at the seat of government.

Sec. 7. A plurality of votes given at any election by the people shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise provided by this constitution.

Sec. 8. No person holding any office of honor or profit, under the government of the United States, shall hold office under the government of this State, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars, and except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

*Article XVI.—Amendments.*

Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution; if agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses of the legislature, shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months next preceding the time of making such choice. And if, in the legislature next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution.

Sec. 2. If, at any time, the legislature, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, shall determine that it is necessary to cause a revision of this entire constitution, they shall recommend to the electors, at the next election for members of the legislature, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting at such

election shall have voted in favor of calling a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide, by law for calling a convention, to be holden within six months after the passage of such law; and such convention shall consist of a number of members not less than that of the two branches of the legislature.

*Article XVII.—Schedule.*

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, including counties, towns and cities, shall continue as if no change had taken place: and all process which may issue under the authority of the Territory of Utah previous to its admission into the Union, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Deseret.

Sec. 2. All laws of the Territory of Utah, in force at the time of the admission of this State, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Utah, or to the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, shall inure to the State of Deseret.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from a Territorial to a State government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, or to the people of the United States in the Territory of Utah, shall pass to the governor or other officer or court, and his or their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued on, and recovery had accordingly; and all revenue, property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, claims and debts, of whatsoever description, and all records and public archives of the Territory of Utah, shall issue and vest in the State of Deseret, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same extent, by the State of Deseret, as the same could have been by the Territory of Utah. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Utah before the change from a Territorial to a State government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Deseret, with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted: All actions at law, and suits in equity, and other legal proceedings which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State government, may be continued and transferred to, and determined by any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof; and all books, papers and records relating to the same shall be transferred in like manner to such court.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of this Territory, for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, and for the election of members of the legislature, and a representative in congress, an election shall be held in the several counties of the Territory, on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1872, and the election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made as nearly as practicable in conformity with the existing laws of the Territory in relation to the holding of the general election, except that in voting for members of the house of representatives, the electors may cast their ballots in accordance with section twenty-five of article four of the constitution.

Sec. 6. Each elector shall express his opinion by depositing in the ballot box a ticket, wherein shall be written, or printed, "constitution, yes," or

"constitution, no," or such words as will distinctly convey the intention of the voter.

Sec. 7. The county clerks of their respective counties shall issue to the members of the State legislature, certificates of their election, and said clerks shall forthwith make duplicate returns of the votes cast for and against the constitution, and the votes cast for representative in congress, and transmit the same by the most safe and expeditious conveyance, to R. L. Campbell, the secretary of this convention, inclosed in an envelope, marked "election returns."

Sec. 8. Upon receipt of said returns, or within fourteen days after the election, if the returns be not sooner received, it shall be the duty of a board of canvassers, to consist of the president and secretary of this convention, and the probate judge of Salt Lake county, or any two of the persons herein named, to canvass the returns of said election in presence of all who may choose to attend, and immediately publish an abstract of the same in one or more of the newspapers of the Territory of Utah, and forward a copy of said abstract, duly certified by them to the President of the United States, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, and the delegate in congress from Utah Territory, and said board shall, after the adoption of this constitution, and canvass of said votes, issue a certificate of election to the person receiving thereat the highest number of votes for representative in congress.

Sec. 9. Until otherwise provided by law the apportionment of senators and representatives in the different counties shall be as follows: Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit counties four senators, Salt Lake county six representatives, Tooele county one representative, Summit county one representative; Davis and Morgan counties one senator and two representatives; Box Elder and Weber counties one senator, Box Elder county one representative, Weber county two representatives; Cache and Rich counties one senator and two representatives; Utah and Wasatch counties two senators, Utah county three representatives, Wasatch county one representative; Juab and Millard counties one senator, Juab one representative, Millard county one representative; Beaver and Iron counties one senator, Beaver county one representative, Iron county one representative; Kane and Washington counties one senator and one representative; Sanpete and Sevier counties one senator and two representatives.

Sec. 10. If this constitution be ratified by the people, the president of this convention, or in case of his inability, the secretary of this convention shall convene the legislature at the city hall in Salt Lake city, on the first Thursday of April, 1872, for the purpose of electing United States senators.

Sec. 11. A copy of this constitution, certified to be correct by the president and secretary of this convention, shall be published by them in one or more of the newspapers of this Territory as soon as practicable after the final adjournment of this convention. Such president and secretary shall forward a copy of this constitution duly certified to the president of the United States, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives and the delegate in congress from this Territory, and shall deliver or forward a copy, certified as aforesaid, to each of the delegates elected by this convention, in accordance with section twenty-four of this article.

Sec. 12. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of this Territory, for the acceptance or rejection of such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by congress as a condition of the admission of said State into the Union, and for the election of all State officers and judges of the circuit courts, an election shall be held in the several counties of the Territory on the third Monday of the month succeeding that in which such act of congress aforesaid, prescribing such terms, shall have become a law; and the election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made, as nearly as practicable, in conformity with the existing laws of the Territory in relation to the holding of the general election.

Sec. 13. Each elector shall express