

cases, but a jury in civil cases in all courts, or in criminal cases in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment, but the legislature may change, regulate, or abolish the grand jury system.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person or by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses opposed face to face, to have compulsory processes served for obtaining desired witnesses, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 11. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. If the jury disagree, or if the judgment be arrested after verdict, or if the judgment be reversed for error in law, the accused shall not be deemed to have been in jeopardy.

Sec. 12. No person shall be detained as a witness in any criminal prosecution longer than may be necessary to take his testimony or deposition, nor be confined in any room where criminals are imprisoned.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 14. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted.

Sec. 15. The penal code shall be framed on the humane principles of reformation and prevention, and not of vindictive justice.

Sec. 16. No person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor. The erection of safe and comfortable prisons, and inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners shall be provided for.

Sec. 17. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 18. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall be forever guaranteed in this State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to hold any office of trust or profit, or to serve as a witness or juror, on account of his belief in God, or the non-existence of God, nor because of his opinion on any matter of religious belief whatever; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify prac-

tices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.

Sec. 19. No money of the State shall ever be given or appropriated to any sectarian or religious society or institution.

Sec. 20. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth when published with good intent and justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense, the jury have the right to determine the facts and the law, under direction of the court.

Sec. 21. The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to make known their opinions, shall never be denied or abridged.

Sec. 22. The rights of labor shall have just protection through laws calculated to secure to the laborer proper rewards for his service, and to promote the industrial welfare of the State.

Sec. 23. The right of the citizens to opportunities for education should have practical recognition. The Legislature shall suitably encourage means and agencies calculated to advance the sciences and the liberal arts.

Sec. 24. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the State shall not be denied.

Sec. 25. The military shall ever be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court; nor shall any person be attainted of treason by the legislature.

Sec. 27. Elections shall be open free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent an untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 28. No tax shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their authorized representatives. All taxation shall be equal and uniform; on property it shall be *ad valorem*.

Sec. 29. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens as to the possession, taxation, enjoyment or descent of property.

Sec. 30. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed. Corporations being creatures of the state, endowed for the public good with a portion of its sovereign powers, must be subject to its control.

Sec. 31. Water being essential to industrial prosperity, of limited amount, and easy of diversion from its natural channels, its control must be in the State, which, in providing for its use, shall equally guard all the various interests involved.

Sec. 32. Private property shall not be taken for private use unless by

consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and for reservoirs, drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic or sanitary purposes, nor in any case without due compensation.

Sec. 33. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation.

Sec. 34. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

Sec. 35. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be made.

Sec. 36. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

Sec. 37. The state of Wyoming is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

The labors of the constitutional convention have been materially lightened by the efficiency of Chairman Judge M. C. Brown. He is certainly a diplomat of superior ability, and has won an enviable place in the hearts of the people of the Territory. His decisions on every point have been beyond reproach. Honest and conscientious in every way, he has the respect of every member on the floor. He is able, far-seeing and earnest. So far no one has found complaint.

The work of making a State is necessarily a slow one. It is not the work of a legislative hall where in the errors of previous legislation are corrected, but it is one of constant study—deep and interesting; one that must stand the test of time; one that will settle the question as to whether the people were right in their choice of delegates who were given the power of marking out a line of policy to be followed by the future inhabitants. Wyoming, like Utah, is rich in mineral wealth. Its grazing lands are unexcelled. Coal, oil, plumbago, isinglass and kindred substances abound to an almost unlimited degree, and there is no reason why Wyoming should not soon shine brightly in the great constellation of states.

In my last letter I mentioned some of the members of the convention. No praises were given without sufficient grounds. All the committees are headed by competent, considerate and conscientious men who have taken upon themselves the arduous task of framing a State constitution.

Ex-Governor Baxter is untiring in his efforts.

Ex-Delegate Downey is the same competent adviser that he was at the time he won his way to the hearts of the people of Wyoming, when a mere boy, although unable to be present.

C. D. Clark, of Uinta County, is a valuable member and a true legal adviser.

N. Baldwin and Mark Hopkins do their work well. They are not "loud" but earnest.

W. E. Chaplin is a young man of