THE "HOME RULE" BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as It Passed the House of Representatives July 8th.

Be it enacted, etc., That on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1892, and biennially thereafter, an election shall be held in the Territory of Utah, in the several election precincts thereof. That at said election the following officers shall be elected, to-wit: One delegate to Congress, one governor; one lieutenant-governor, one secretary; one auditor; one treasurer; one attorney general, one superintendent of public instruction; three judges of the supreme court of said Territory, from the Territory at large; seven judges of the district court, one to be elected by the electors of each of the judicial districts hereinafter provided, and each district judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected; seven district attorneys, one to be elected by each of the judicial districts hereinafter provided, who shall reside in their respective districts, and shall be learned in the law and have been admitted to practice in the highest court of said Territory; also one probate judge; one county recorder; one county clerk, who shall be ex-officio clerk of the district court while sitting in his county and of the probate court; one sheriff; one assessor and collector; one treasurer; three selectmen; one superintendent of schools; and one surveyor and one coroner, to be elected in each county in said Territory; also one constable and one justice of the peace, to be elected in each election precinct of said Territory. All the foregoing officers shall be citizens of the United States and citizens and residents of the Territory of Utah.

Sec. 2. That the officers elected at such election, other than the delegate in Congress, shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the 1st day of January, 1893, and the term of office of the present incumbents of each and all of said offices shall expire on that day, or as soon thereafter as their successors shall be commissioned and qualified, and not sooner. And said officers so elected, shall hold their offices for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. That there shall also be elected at said election twelve members of the legislative council and twenty-four members of the house of representatives, to be elected from the several districts as at present constituted, but the Legislative Assembly shall redistrict the Territory and re-apportion the members to the legislative council and house of representatives: Provided, That in such re-apportionment the members shall be apportioned among the counties of the Territory according to population [illegible], as near as may be, equal and, wherever practicable, single districts.

Sec. 4. That there shall be a meeting of the Legislative Assembly herein provided for on the first Monday in January, 1893, and on the first Monday in January biennially thereafter.

Sec. 5. That the salary of the several officers elected as herein provided shall be as follows: The governor, $4000 per annum; the lieutenant-governor, $1000 per annum; the secretary, $3000 per annum; the auditor, $3000 per annum; the treasurer, $3000 per annum; the attorney-general, $3000 per annum; the superintendent of public instruction, $2500 per annum; the judges of the supreme court, each, $4000 per annum; and the judges of the district court each, $3000 per annum; the district attorneys each not to exceed $2500 per annum, the amount for each of the several districts to be fixed by the Legislative Assembly. All to be paid out of the Territorial treasury of said Territory. The members of the Legislature shall each receive $6 per day for a term not exceeding sixty days in any two years, and 15 cents per mile for each mile necessary to be traveled in going from their respective places of residence to the capital of said Territory, to be paid out of the Territorial treasury. These salaries, except the compensation of the members of the Legislature, may be changed by the Legislature, but such change shall not take effect until after the next regular election.

Sec. 6. That the executive power and authority of the Territory shall be vested in the governor. The governor shall be an elector of said Territory, over 25 years of age. He shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the Territory. He may grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures against the laws of the Territory. He shall commission all officers who are appointed or elected under the laws of the Territory, and shall take care that the laws thereof be faithfully executed. Every bill which has passed the Legislative Assembly of the Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve it he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objection indorsed thereon, and that house shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise 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 or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house. If any bill is not returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excluded, after it is presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. The governor shall have the power to fill all vacancies in the offices provided for in this act until the next general election or until otherwise provided for by the Legislature. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and governor, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect. Where any judge of the supreme court is legally incompetent to sit in the hearing of any case coming before said court, or where from sickness or inability any judge of said court, may be unable to attend any session thereof, the governor upon such fact being certified to him by the court, shall have power to appoint a judge to sit in the trial of such cause or causes or to fill such vacancy for the time being.

Sec. 7. That the lieutenant-governor shall be ex-officio president of the legislative council; he shall not vote upon any measure pending before it, except when the council is equally divided. He shall perform the duties of governor in case of the disqualification, absence from the Territory, or death of the governor, and in case the lieutenant-governor shall from any cause be absent or disqualified, or shall be engaged in performing the duties of the governor, the president pro tempore of the legislative council shall perform the duties of the lieutenant-governor.

Sec. 8. That the secretary shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in the executive department. He shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session thereof to the President, and two copies of the laws within like time to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress. He shall transmit one copy of the executive proceedings on the 1st day of January in each year to the President. He shall prepare the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly for publication, and furnish a copy to the public printer of the Territory within ten days after the passage of each act. He shall be the custodian of the Territorial seal, and shall attach the same to all writs and commissions issued by the governor.

Sec. 9. That the auditor shall examine and audit all public accounts connected with the pecuniary affairs of the Territory, and shall report the same to the governor on or before the 1st day of November in each year, and oftener if required by the governor, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys, accounts and other property belonging to the Territory as soon as his successor shall become qualified. He shall draw warrants upon the treasurer for all claims and demands payable out of the Territorial treasury.

Sec. 10. That the treasurer shall receive all moneys and other property belonging to the Territory that may be raised by taxation or otherwise, and shall keep suitable books, in which he shall enter an account of his receipts and disbursements, to whom made, and on what account. The treasurer shall pay out all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office, upon drafts or orders countersigned by the auditor, and shall annually report to the governor on or before the 1st day of December, or oftener if required by the governor, a full account of his receipts and disbursements, with the necessary vouchers for the same, and shall deliver to his successor in office all books, moneys, accounts, and other property belonging to the Territory as soon as his successor shall become qualified.

Sec. 11. That the attorney-general shall prosecute and defend all actions in the supreme court of the Territory, in which the Territory or the people thereof, or any county, may be parties, and shall upon request give his opinion in writing to any of the Territorial officers or district attorneys upon any matter touching their public duties, and shall have general supervision of the conduct of district attorneys and act under the direction of the governor, to the end that the laws may be strictly enforced.

Sec. 12. That the superintendent of public instruction shall possess and exercise all powers and duties now imposed by the laws of said Territory upon the superintendent of schools, and also the duties imposed by section 25 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,'" which took effect March 3, 1887.

Sec. 13. That the judicial power of the Territory of Utah shall be vested in the supreme court, the district courts, the probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, elected as hereinbefore provided, and they shall, upon the organization of the court, elect one of their number chief justice, who shall preside at their sittings. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the district courts or the judges thereof, and the supreme court or any judge thereof shall have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus; the supreme court shall have authority to issue all writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate jurisdiction. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the Territory, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory, and no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon, but the judgment shall be reported to the next session of the Legislature for its action. The judges of the supreme court shall elect some suitable person clerk of said court.

Sec. 14. That the Territory shall be divided into seven judicial districts, as follows, to wit: The counties of Box Elder, Cache, and Rich shall constitute the first district; the counties of Weber, Morgan, and Davis shall constitute the second district; the county of Salt Lake shall constitute the third district; the counties of Tooele, Juab, Millard, and Sanpete shall constitute the fourth district; the counties of Summit, Wasatch, and Uintah shall constitute the fifth district, the counties of Utah, Emery, Grand, and San Juan shall constitute the sixth district; the counties of Kane, Washington, Beaver, Iron, Sevier, Piute and Garfield shall constitute the seventh district, and at least one term of the district court shall be held in each county once in each year.

Sec. 15. That the district court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, and such jurisdiction upon appeals from inferior courts and tribunals as may be conferred by law, and shall also have original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and habeas corpus, and all writs necessary for the full exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred. The county clerk shall be ex officio clerk of the district court and the custodian of its seal. Upon the request of the judge of any district, the judge of another district may hold the whole or any part of a term in a district other than his own, and both judges may sit and try causes at one and the same time, and the acts of such judge so called in shall be of equal force as if he were duly elected in said district, and upon the order of the chief justice of the supreme court any district judge shall assist the judge of another district to dispose of the business in both districts or to hold the court in his stead.

Sec. 16. That the probate courts shall be courts of record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlements of estates of deceased persons, and the appointment of guardians, and other like matters; also jurisdiction to hear and determine all causes arising within their counties wherein the debt or damage claimed does not exceed $300, exclusive of interest. They shall not have jurisdiction of any cause where the title, boundary, or possession of land is in issue, but shall have concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace in criminal cases. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in all civil causes in which the debt or damage claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed $300, but they shall not have jurisdiction in any action where the boundaries, title, or possession in any real property shall be called in question, and they shall have criminal jurisdiction of such misdemeanors as may be prescribed by the laws of the Territory.

Sec. 17. That the legislative power of the Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly, consisting of a legislative council and house of representatives, and 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 taxes 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. Taxation shall be equal and uniform, and the taxable property of the Territory shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained in such manner as the Legislative Assembly may provide: Provided, however, That special assessments for local improvements may be levied upon such other just and equitable basis as the Legislative Assembly may prescribe. No law shall be passed except a majority of all the members of each house shall vote therefor, and upon the passage of every law the yeas and nays shall be called and the names of the persons voting for and against the law shall be entered at large in the journal. The Legislative Assembly, at the first session may, by general law, fix the qualification of voters and of holding office, but they shall not allow any person to vote or hold office who is not a male citizen of the United States resident for six months in the Territory; nor shall the right to vote or hold office be abridged or denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, nor shall the right to vote or hold office ever be conferred upon the soldiers or seamen of the United States except they be bona fide residents of the Territory before enlistment.

Sec. 18. That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary of which shall have been increased while he was a member during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term, and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 19. That all causes pending in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah on the 1st day of January, 1893, arising under the laws of the Territory of Utah, both of a civil and criminal character, and all special proceedings pending in said court arising under the Territorial laws, shall pass over to and be heard and determined by the supreme court herein provided for; and all causes pending in the said supreme court of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday of January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be transferred to and determined by the circuit court of appeals of the United States for the eighth circuit, and said court is hereby declared to have jurisdiction of said causes.

Sec. 20. That all causes arising under the laws of the Territory of Utah, which may be pending in the district courts of the respective judicial districts on the first Monday of January, 1893, shall be heard and determined by the several district courts as follows, to wit: Those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Cache, Box Elder and Rich, by the first district court; those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Weber and Morgan by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Davis by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Salt Lake by the third district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Tooele by the fourth district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Summit by the fifth district court; those from the second judicial district comprising the counties of Kane, Washington, Iron, Beaver, Garfield, and Piute by the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the county of Sevier to the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Utah, Emery, Grand, and San Juan to the sixth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Wasatch and Uintah to the fifth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Millard, Juab, and Sanpete to the fourth district court; and all causes pending in the several district courts of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday in January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be heard and determined by the Territorial district court hereinafter created.

Sec. 21. That there is hereby created a Territorial district court for the Territory of Utah; said court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and shall have jurisdiction over all prosecutions in said Territory for violations of any laws of the United States. Said court shall hold two terms in each year, and the place of sitting shall be Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, in said Territory. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a judge of said district court, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The judge of said court shall appoint a clerk of said court. The salary of said district judge shall be $5000 per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other district court judges of the United States.

Sec. 22. That the board of commissioners created by the ninth section of the act of Congress of March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," is hereby abolished, and the duties prescribed by said section and the acts of Congress amendatory thereof shall, until some other or different provision is made by the Legislative Assembly, be performed by a board consisting of the governor, secretary, and the three commissioners to select university lands in said Territory.

Sec. 23. That section 4 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed, and until some other and different provision shall be made by the Legislative Assembly it shall be the duty of the district judges elected as provided in this act to appoint in each county three jury commissioners, who shall meet in each county on the second Monday in January of each year and prepare a jury list, which shall contain the names of two hundred electors of the county duly qualified to serve as jurors. From such list the probate judge and county clerk of each county shall, at least ten days prior to the beginning of any term of the district court, upon order of the district judge, draw the necessary number of names to constitute a grand jury or trial jury, or both, if so ordered by the district judge. No person shall be competent to serve as a juror unless he has resided in the county for six months next preceding, is an elector of the county, and can read and write the English language. If in any county there be less than two hundred qualified electors, then the jury shall be drawn from the whole number of electors in the county. This section shall not take effect until January 1, 1893.

Sec. 24. That section 1 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed. All process issued by the supreme court of the Territory of Utah shall be served by the United States marshal of said Territory, and he shall be paid therefor out of the Territorial treasury the same fees and charges that are allowed for like service in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. All process from the district courts of said Territory shall be served by the sheriff of the county in which such process is to be served. Or, if the sheriff be a party to any suit, then process in such suit shall be served by such person as the district judge may appoint. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 25. That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys elected as herein provided to attend upon the district courts in their respective districts and prosecute or defend therein all causes to which the Territory, or the people thereof, or any county, is a party, on behalf of the Territory or people of such county, as the case may be. Sections 2 and 3 of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," are hereby repealed. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 26. That all prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah, and in custody of the United States marshal upon the [illegible] in January, 1893, serving [illegible] sentence or commitment for violation of the Territorial laws, may thereafter be confined in said penitentiary, provided a contract agreeable to both parties be made between the governor of said Territory and the attorney-general of the United States; and all prisoners committed to said penitentiary after that date may likewise be confined in said penitentiary under such contract, provided that the Territorial Legislature may at any time provide any other or different place of confinement for said prisoners or any other or different arrangements for their maintenance and confinement.

Sec. 27. That all laws in the United States in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and all laws of the Territory of Utah in conflict with this act are hereby annulled.

Mr. Payne—Now, Mr. Speaker, I make the motion that the House adjourn.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor—I move to amend that so as to provide that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock p.m.

The Speaker—A motion to adjourn is not amendable.

A Famous French Chef

once wrote: "The very soul of cooking is the stock-pot, and the finest stock-pot is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.'

J. v. Liebig

Genuine only with signature [illegible] Made Dishes.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE STOCKHOLDERS [illegible] Salt Lake City, Utah [illegible]

LE GRAND YOUNG, Second Vice-President.
JUNIUS F. WELLS, Secy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter Hartigan, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned John M. Cannon, administrator of the estate of Peter Hartigan, deceased, [illegible] Salt Lake City [illegible] county of Salt Lake. [illegible]

JOHN M. CANNON,
Administrator of the estate of Peter Hartigan, deceased.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah, County of Salt Lake.

[illegible] Wells, plaintiff, vs. [illegible] Wells, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting to [illegible] defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah [illegible]

[SEAL.] HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.
By [illegible], Deputy Clerk.
[illegible], Attorney for Plaintiff, [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel L. [illegible], deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

Dated June 29th, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BURTON, Jr., Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of [illegible], deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible]

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BURTON, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and guardianship of [illegible] Pyper, Mary E. Pyper, [illegible] Pyper, minors.

Order to show cause why order of sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JANE T. PYPER, THE GUARDIAN OF the persons and estates of [illegible] [illegible]

H. W. SMITH,
Probate Judge.
WADDELL & ADAMS, attorneys for guardian.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Albert S. Wells, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Albert T. Wells, administrator of the estate of Albert S. Wells, deceased, [illegible]

Dated June 21st, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
WADDELL & ADAMS, attorneys for admr.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of John McDonald, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible]

Dated June 27, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BURTON, Jr., Deputy.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

[illegible] Company. Location of office and principal place of business No. [illegible] Commercial Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE: THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. [illegible] levied upon the [illegible] day of May, 1892, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows, to wit:

	Certificate No.	No. Shares.	Amt.
H. J. Wain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maggie E. Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Bowers and A. E. Dease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Peterson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Julius Schneider	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Holmes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, [illegible]

RICHARD SHIRLEY,
CHARLES ABBOTT,
Executors of the last will and testament of [illegible], deceased.
WADDELL & ADAMS, attorneys for estate.

THE UNION MEAT COMPANY

WILL SELL THE CHOICEST MEATS OF ALL KINDS AS CHEAP AS ANYBODY DARE DO IN THE CITY. CAREFUL DELIVERY AND GOOD ATTENTION PAID BY OBLIGING SALESMEN. TELEPHONE 66.

No. 54 E. FIRST SOUTH STREET

GRANITE IRONWARE.

IS LIGHT HANDSOME WHOLESOME DURABLE

Manufactured only by the ST. LOUIS STAMPING CO. ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

FOR BROILING BAKING BOILING PRESERVING

The BEST Ware MADE FOR THE KITCHEN.

For BINDERS and PRINTERS.

THE EAGLE ELASTIC TABLETING COMPOSITION, THE FINEST article in the world for making the strongest, most elastic, durable and handsome binding for Bill Heads, Statements, Railroad Blanks, etc. At least one-half cheaper than the old method of covering the edges with colored paper. Has no offensive or unhealthy odor, and one pound will do more than two pounds of any of the liquid preparations, at much less cost. Put up in one-pound boxes and sold at Manufacturers' prices, 45 Cents per pound at the

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Z. C. M. I., - - Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

OVERLOADED!

With an Enormous Stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. Today we inaugurate our

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

BIG CUT IN PRICES.

Look Out for Special Bargains.

Goldsmith Co.

61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY