

## A BILL

Relating to the Approval of Bills in the Territory of Utah.

Presented by Mr. GEORGE Q. CANNON in the House of Representatives, December 14th, 1875. Read twice, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bill which shall have passed the legislative council and house of representatives of the Territory of Utah shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory; if he approve it he shall sign it, but if he do not approve it he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall 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, the governor's objection to the contrary notwithstanding; but in such case the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. And if the governor shall not return any bill presented to him for approval, after its passage by both houses of the legislative assembly, within three days (Sundays excepted) after such presentation, the same shall become a law, in like manner as if the governor had approved it: *Provided, however,* That the assembly shall not have adjourned sine die during the three days prescribed as above, in which case it shall not become a law.

## A BILL

To Enable the People of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of said State into the Union on an Equal Footing with the Original States.

Presented by Mr. GEORGE Q. CANNON in the House of Representatives, December 14th, 1875. Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be, and they are hereby, authorized to form for themselves, out of said Territory, a State government, with the name of the State of Deseret; which State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the said State of Deseret shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of West longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said Territory at the date of the passage of this act shall be qualified to be elec-

ted, and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof may prescribe, and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and the aforesaid representatives to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in said Territory in proportion to the vote polled in each of said counties at the last general election as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said Territory by the governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, or any two of them; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the representatives aforesaid, to be held throughout the Territory, at such time as shall be fixed by the governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, or any two of them, which proclamation shall be issued within ninety days from the passage of this act, and at least thirty days prior to the time of said election; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the house of representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitutes both branches of the legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

SEC. 4. That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory, on a day to be fixed by said governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, not more than sixty days subsequent to the day of election, which time of meeting shall be contained in the aforesaid proclamation mentioned in the third section of this act, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory: *Provided,* That the constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence: *And provided further,* that said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, first, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; secondly, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested, in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship; thirdly, that the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by, the United States.

SEC. 5. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Utah, in compliance with the provisions of this act, said convention forming the same shall provide, by ordinance, for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection, at an election, to be held at such time and at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by said convention, at which election the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution; and the returns of said election shall be made to the acting governor of the Territory, who,

with the president of the legislative council and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

SEC. 6. That until the next general census said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the governor, and State and other officers, provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on a day subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, and to be fixed by said constitutional convention; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not more than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools.

SEC. 8. That provided the State of Deseret shall be admitted in the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, fifty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by the legislature thereof, and with the approval of the President, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be, and are hereby, granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. That fifty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located, and with the approval as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary, or State prison, in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That seven y-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected and approved in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 11. That all salt-springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, and as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the said land to be selected by the Governor of said State within two years after the admission of the State, and when so selected, to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct: *Provided,* That no salt-springs or lands the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State.

SEC. 12. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of agricultural public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, for the purpose of making such internal improvements within said State as the legislature thereof may direct: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the homestead-laws of the United States, or to any lands now or hereafter reserved for public or other uses.

SEC. 13. That the two sections of land in each township hereinafter granted for the support of common schools shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per

acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which to be expended in the support of common schools.

SEC. 14. That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grants of this act.

## MANUFACTURES APPLICABLE TO UTAH.

## ARTICLE IV.

## BLEACHING POWDER—CHLORIDE OF LIME.

It can be seen by the foregoing articles why each industry depends on the other for its most economical manufacture, and bleaching powder is not an exception to the case. To recapitulate, sulphuric acid first is made to decompose chloride of sodium or common salt. The result of the reaction is sulphate of soda and hydrochloric acid. The sulphate of soda was converted into carbonate of soda and caustic, and used as such in the market. Lastly we have left hydrochloric acid.

For a long time this acid was a source of much annoyance to the country surrounding alkali works, as the manufacturer permitted it to escape into the atmosphere, thereby laying waste the country. So great became the nuisance that the government compelled manufacturers to condense the hydrochloric acid, but what to do with it when collected was the next difficulty to be overcome, and the manufacturer was compelled to construct metallic vessels, in which it was towed out to sea and emptied. This continued to be the case for some time. Finally it was discovered that it could be decomposed into chlorine gas and made a source of profit, greatly diminishing the time required for bleaching. It required that calicoes should have weeks of exposure to the rays of the sun, whereas by chlorine it is now performed in a few hours, the consequence of which is the hitherto valueless product has produced in importance a substance nearly equal to the alkalis. England produces about 40,000 tons annually, which in New York is worth from \$80 to \$100 per ton. America has not a factory at present for the general supply of the market, nevertheless some bleacheries have endeavored to prepare sufficient for their own use, but usually abandoning it, as unprofitable.

Utah is pre eminently adapted for all these branches of manufacture (which should be carried on in proximity to one another) in having, within a few miles of this city, such quantities of raw material.

The consumption of chloride of lime is from 2 to 8 lbs. per 100 lbs. of rags bleached for paper, and for calicoes somewhat less.

The materials used are limestone, binoxide of manganese and hydrochloric acid.

The limestone in which the country abounds should be of the best quality, that is, free from impurities. It is then in kilns converted into lime and the whitest lumps selected, placed on floors, and carefully slacked with its proper proportion of water, and immediately screened for all lumps, and used as speedily as possible, for if allowed to absorb carbonic acid from the air it forms, in contact with chlorine, chloride of calcium. The lime simply serves as a convenient vehicle for transportation.

Binoxide of manganese is to be obtained at Parley's Park, about 25 miles from this city, of a remarkably fine quality, containing 72 per cent., taken from an analysis made by my father, Prof. M. Barratt, M. A. M. S., Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ontario. The vein is three feet thick and traceable about about one mile. It is owned by John Wm. Snell of this city, who states that it can be laid down here at \$15 per ton.

Hydrochloric acid has already been described.

The factory alembics are constructed of lead, heated by steam, either applied free or through a jacket, into which the mixture is introduced. An agitator serves to keep the mixture in constant motion, revolved by steam power, as the manganese cannot be held in suspension by the hydrochloric acid, owing to its density. The joints are water lutes. An exit for free chlorine is provided, that leads into the upper part of the masonry chambers. The chambers are fitted

up with screens, holding the lime or powder, about three inches apart, to favor impregnation.

These screens can be removed by workmen after the chlorine is absorbed. Sometimes two sets of screens are employed, enabling alternate removal for convenience. The temperature of the chamber must be regarded, as over 125 degrees Fahrenheit favors the formation of chloride of calcium, useless as a bleaching agent.

The cost of factory depends on the amount to be supplied, the size of sulphuric acid works governs the supply of hydrochloric acid, the latter governs the bleaching powder works. The plant required is leaden alembics, and stone chambers, with fixtures apparently trifling. When one undertakes to supply an immense market the apparatus and stock are formidable. But when it is understood that the projectors of these enterprises in the stock are men of very limited means, and that their wealth accumulates, as they develop, to supply a constant increasing demand, it is not so wonderful.

We look on a chemical laboratory in full blast to-day, covering acres of ground, and representing millions of dollars. That factory, in all probability, was commenced fifty years ago or more, with a capital of a few hundred dollars, which, by patience and industry, has become an immense business.

In my own memory, within fourteen years I have seen men set out in poverty in two cases as manufacturers, and finally doing a business that represented \$12,000 a week, by both of which firms I was employed CLARENCE BARRET.

## Correspondence.

Poor Crops—Snow—Rabbits—Deer—Fruits—Hard Times—Schools—Children—Co-operation—Meetings—Improvement.

FILLMORE CITY,  
January 28, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The past year with us has not been one of marked success. In the first place our usual supply of snow in the mountains hitherto, failed this last year, and our late crops did not mature as they would have done had there been more water or rain. Our farming facilities in this section of the county are very limited indeed, connected with the scarcity of water. The people have been under the necessity of organizing an irrigation company in compliance with the laws for the mutual benefit of those justly entitled to the mountain streams of this place, with an eye to a more wise disposal of that blessing, and to try and store up some grain for future use.

Our present prospects for water for irrigation next summer are good. There is more snow now than fell all the winter season that is past. But the jack rabbits cover our extensive valley, high and low, with but little prospect of their numbers being diminished. Last season they destroyed about one-third of the small grain. They are so thick that one man killed forty in one short day, last week. We are talking of a general rabbit hunt. We have now some other visitors high up and low down on the mountain sides, plenty of deer, and to see their hides hanging around, you would say we were vision eaters indeed.

Our fruit is our main source of revenue. I must say that we raise as fine a fruit and as good flavor as does any part of the world. Apples and peaches can't be beat, and the rest of the different kinds of fruit. There is a fine chance for a fruit canning establishment, but money with us is very scarce, and times are dull in that respect, and it brings to mind times past when for years I would not see money, and when we got a dime or a fifty cent piece we would pass it around to our neighbors. But if times are dull in that respect I will give you an idea of what we are doing in this place and you may judge if we are so. We number in this place over 1000 inhabitants. We have one liquor store here, a small affair, the only place where any kind of drink can be obtained, and I believe there has been only one case wherein the public peace has been disturbed through the effects of whiskey this winter. We have no gambling saloons or houses of ill-fame, or hurdy dem. We are not so far advanced in the so-called