

owner; nor in time of war except in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. No distinction shall ever be made by law, between resident aliens and citizens as to the possession, taxation, enjoyment, or descent of property.

Sec. 22. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within this State.

Sec. 23. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 24. 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, and in no case shall such property be taken without due compensation.

Sec. 25. The right of every citizen to the fruits of his labor, and his freedom to sell the same, shall not be abridged, and shall be protected.

Sec. 26. The provisions of this Constitution are mandatory and prohibitory, unless by express words they are declared to be otherwise.

Sec. 27. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

Sec. 28. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 29. Frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is essential to the security of individual right and the perpetuity of free government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In the Convention on March 18th, Whitney of Salt Lake presented a memorial from the Salt Lake Woman's Suffrage association, and asked that it be read the first time and referred to the committee on elections and suffrage:

The undersigned delegates of Woman Suffrage association of Salt Lake county, appointed to represent that association in presenting the memorial to your honorable body, respectfully state that the women of said association, together with all the women of the Territory of Utah, are at present deprived of the privileges of American citizenship, and the right of suffrage, notwithstanding the majority of them are native born citizens of the United States.

We further represent that though amenable to the laws, and pay taxes for the support of the municipal and Territorial government exactly the same as male citizens, yet we are not permitted a voice or vote in the levying or expenditure of such taxes nor in making the laws by which we are governed.

We further represent that though a few women may not be willing to exercise the right of suffrage, we believe that the majority of the women of this Territory desire and will conscientiously use this great privilege of citizenship, and that it is not just that the large number who do desire it should be longer deprived of their rights as citizens because of the few who are indifferent.

We rejoice that both of the great political parties in Utah have declared in favor of equal suffrage, and we now ask that the pledges made to the women of Utah be kept, and that the new State of Utah may have a Constitution framed upon the basis of justice and privileges for all her citizens.

Believing that you are actuated by sentiments of true liberty and justice, and because you have solemnly pledged yourselves to the enfranchisement of the women of this Territory, we respectfully

request that you insert a clause in the Constitution of the State of Utah conferring upon women the right of suffrage, and your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

The memorial was signed by Ellen B. Ferguson, Elizabeth J. Macfarlane, Mary E. Irvine, May P. Oliver, Jemima R. Midgley.

F. S. Richards, Salt Lake, also presented a memorial on the same question from the Woman's Suffrage association of Utah, which today held a special convention in Judge McNally's office, to draft the memorial which was signed by Mrs. E. B. Wells as president and Emily S. Richards, vice-president; by Zina D. H. Young, president of the National Woman's Relief society; Jane S. Richards, vice-president; E. B. Wells, secretary; also endorsed by the various county suffrage associations. The memorial was referred to the committee on elections and suffrage.

The following ladies comprised the committee who drew up the memorial, Mrs. Emily S. Richards, acting as chairman:

Sarah M. Kimball, Cora G. Caslelon, Isabella E. Bennett, Priscilla P. Jennings, Mary E. Gilmer, Zina D. H. Young, Mary A. Parsons, Emma J. McVicker, Amelia F. Young, Romania B. Pratt, Ruth M. Fox, Phoebe Y. Beale, Martha Hughes Cannon, Corinne M. Allen.

COST OF THE COURTS.

The following communication was forwarded by Judge Judd Monday afternoon. In speaking of the matter incidentally to a NEWS reporter he said that the running of the courts alone, under the State government, would require a tax of between five and six mills on the dollar. The present Territorial tax is two mills for all purposes.

To the Judiciary committee of the Constitutional Convention:

In compliance with your request that I should furnish you with the cost of maintaining the courts of the Territory and of the cost incurred and paid by the United States and the Territory in prosecution and punishment of crime in Utah, I most respectfully submit the following, being the actual expenditures for the year 1894.

I have selected the year 1894 for the reason that it probably more nearly represents a true statement of the costs, and it is not likely that in the future the expenses will ever be less than they were for that year.

Amounts paid by the United States for maintaining Territorial prisoners in the penitentiary.....	\$ 33,397 20
Cost of summoning jurors and grand jurors.....	6,503 68
Cost of serving subpoenas for witnesses before grand juries.....	4,308 00
Executing warrants and subpoenas for witnesses in criminal cases in district courts in the Fourth district of the Territory.....	8,349 63
Cost of transporting prisoners to and from the penitentiary and the place of trial.....	3,242 79
Cost of feeding juries in criminal cases.....	1,327 30
Cost of bailiffs to attend upon four district courts.....	5,600 00
Cost of supporting prisoners in jail pending trial.....	625 00
Cost of United States attorney and four assistants.....	14,000 00
Salaries of four judges.....	12,000 00
Total paid by the United States.....	\$ 89,353 60

Amount paid out of the treasury of the Territory for the year 1894:

For jurors, witnesses and court reporters.....	\$ 53,223 73
Salaries for four judges.....	3,000 00
Clerk of Supreme Court in lieu of all fees.....	250 00
Clerks of the four district courts in lieu of all fees.....	1,325 00
Cost of Territorial reform school at Ogden.....	12,500 00
Cost of returning fugitives from justice.....	2,103 00
Amount paid discharged convicts on release from prison.....	1,200 00
Making total paid by the Territory.....	\$ 73,601 73
Total paid by United States and Utah Territory.....	\$164,955 33

The above does not include the expenses which are now being paid by the several counties of the Territory for the detention of criminals awaiting indictment and trial, and such as are confined in the county jails upon judgment of fine and imprisonment in misdemeanor cases. This of itself is a heavy expense. While I am not in possession of the accurate figures, as best I can learn, the cost to Salt Lake county alone at this time ranges from \$900 to \$1,200 per month.

I beg to call your attention to the following considerations: The cost of maintaining the penitentiary, as will be seen, is one of the heaviest items of expense. The average number of Territorial prisoners for the year 1894 was about 162, and the cost was a fraction over sixty-one cents per day for each prisoner. This cost includes guards, warden, feed, clothing, and in short all expenses of every kind.

The number of Territorial prisoners at this time in the penitentiary is about 165, and it is not likely to be any less in the future.

The question that confronts the people of the new State is: Shall the taxpayers support these prisoners in idleness at not only a heavy but increasing expense; or shall the penitentiary be made self-supporting by putting the convicts to work at some profitable labor?

I am certain with a properly devised plan, the penitentiary can not only be made self-supporting, but can be made to realize a revenue to the State. Moreover, I believe it is inhuman to keep the prisoners penned up in idleness, and I am sure not only that it does not work any reform among them, but turns out worse criminals than went in.

You will observe that the salaries of the four judges paid by the United States and the Territory amount to an annual outlay of \$15,000. There will necessarily be an increase of this expense, because there must be an increase of the judges. The appellate court must consist of not less than three judges, which number I believe to be ample, and the district courts of the State will require at least six district judges. I am satisfied that six district judges can do the work if they are intelligent lawyers who know how and are willing to work.

I am also satisfied that there must be some increase in another direction. The courts should be held in each county of the State, which will probably make some increase in the cost of juries. There may be other expenses incident to maintaining the courts of the State, which do not at this time occur to me.

But I am satisfied some of the heaviest items of expense contained in my figures herein above set out, can