

This is the testimony of England, Ireland, Scotland, and every state in Union, where any observation at all has been made or any record kept of this subject. We can, therefore, reasonably expect that if drinking were abolished, crime would decrease, and this has been found to be the case. The state of Rhode Island was under prohibition from July, 1886, to June, 1889. The total arrests for all offenses in the city of Providence from January to June, 1886, for six months prior to the enforcement of prohibition, was 3,076. The total for all offences for the corresponding period of 1887 under prohibition, after the law had been in effect six months, 2,061. The total arrests for the first six months after license was restored, from July to December, 1889, 3,509. The city of Atlanta, Georgia, was under prohibition in the year 1887, and under a license fee of a \$1,000 in the year 1888. Under prohibition there were 4,500 arrests during the year, under high license for the year 1888 there were 5,805.

The state of Kansas adopted the prohibition law in 1882; at that time the inmates of the penitentiary numbers 670. In 1890, after eight years of prohibition, although the population had increased 400,000, the inmates of the penitentiary were fifty-four per cent less to the total population than in 1880.

After the prohibitory law in Iowa had been in effect for one year there were fifty-nine counties in the state without a single prisoner in the county jails. At the last term of court in the city of Dubuque, a city of 50,000 population, there was not a single serious criminal case before the court.

So well known is the relation of the liquor traffic to crime to the officers of our towns and cities that when a great crime is committed they look for the criminal in the saloon or the gambling hell as his natural abiding place.

I would feel that I had failed in my duty as a citizen of this state and as a speaker of this conference, if I failed to urge upon you the inestimable blessing, financial, social and moral, that would come to this nation by the closing up of the 250,000 saloons that are now legalized by the municipal, state and national government. These saloons supply no economic want, add nothing to the wealth of the country, but simply absorb the strength of our country, destroy the peace of the home, and ruin the brightest intellects in our nation. I do not indulge in speculation when I say that the time is at hand for all good citizens, without respect to party or creed, to unite in abolishing the brewery and saloon from one end of the country to the other. While every attempt at local prohibition has been helpful, to reach the highest success it will be necessary for the national government to prohibit the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of liquor, and then will prohibition indeed prohibit, and the saloon and distillery be relics of a past age. Then, and not till then, will our country achieve the high destiny which I believe is in store for it, and it will indeed be "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

GEORGE F. GOODWIN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, February 21st, 1895.

## PREAMBLE AND DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The labors of the Constitution makers are bearing fruit. Monday was submitted in printed form, to the Convention, a most important document, presenting for consideration the Preamble, and the Declaration of Rights which constitute Article I of the Constitution. Here is the proposed article as reported by the committee, having the work of preparation in hand, and as referred to the committee of the whole.

### Preamble.

Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

### Constitution.

#### ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men have equal, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are these:

To enjoy and defend their lives and liberties;

To acquire, possess and protect property;

To worship according to the dictates of their consciences;

To peaceably assemble, protest against wrongs and petition for redress of grievances;

To freely communicate their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter or reform their government as the public welfare may require.

Sec. 3. The State of Utah is an inseparable part of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Sec. 4. The rights of conscience shall never be infringed. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. The State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust or for any vote at any election; nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror on account of religious belief or the absence thereof. There shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the state, or interfere with its functions. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment.

Sec. 5. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety imperatively demands it.

Sec. 6. The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense, but the Legislature may regulate the exercise of this right by law.

Sec. 7. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, or be outlawed or exiled, without due process of law.

Sec. 8. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

Sec. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; nor shall cruel and unusual punishments be inflicted. Persons arrested or imprisoned shall not be treated with unnecessary rigor.

Sec. 10. The right of trial by jury shall

remain inviolate; but the Legislature may provide for a jury of any number less than twelve, in courts not of record, and for a verdict, by nine or more jurors in civil cases in any court of record, and for waiving the jury in civil cases where the consent of the parties interested is given thereto in open court.

Sec. 11. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 12. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a copy thereof, to testify in his own behalf, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his own behalf, to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the right to appeal in all cases; and in no instance shall any accused person before final judgment be compelled to advance money or fees to secure the rights herein guaranteed. The accused shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; no wife shall be compelled to testify against her husband, and no husband against his wife, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 13. Offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment, shall be prosecuted by information after examination and commitment by a magistrate, or by indictment, with or without such examination and commitment. The grand jury may consist of any number of members, not less than five or more than fifteen, as the judge of the court may order. A grand jury may be drawn and summoned whenever in the opinion of the judge of the district, public interest demands one.

Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 15. No law shall be passed to abridge or restrain the freedom of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt except in cases of absconding debtors.

Sec. 17. All elections shall be free and equal, and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Soldiers in time of war may vote at their post of duty, in or out of the State, under regulations to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. No ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

Sec. 19. 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.

Sec. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power, and no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the