

WYOMING'S GREAT CHARTER.

Magnificent Grants of Public Lands to the New State.

An Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of the Constitutional Convention, Etc.

Also Five Per Cent of the Proceeds of the Sale of Government Lands.

READ THE LIBERAL PROVISIONS MADE IN THIS DOCUMENT

For Public Schools, University, Colleges and Other State Institutions.

WHEREAS, The people of the territory of Wyoming did, on the 30th day of September, 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution, which constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said territory at the election held thereon on the first Tuesday in November, 1889, which constitution is republican in form and is in conformity with the constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Said convention and the people of the said territory have asked the admission of said territory into the union of states on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; therefore

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

That the state of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a state of the United States of America and is hereby declared admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and that the constitution which the people of Wyoming have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the intersection of the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington with the forty-fifth degree of north latitude and running thence west to the thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence east to the twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude and thence north to the place of beginning. Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of congress relating to the Yellowstone National park, or the reservation of the park as now defined, or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it. And nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the right and ownership of the United States in said park and reservation as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever shall be exercised by the United States which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same, but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said park of civil and criminal process lawfully issued by the authorities of said state; and the said state shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections that may be in said park reservation as the same is now defined or may be hereafter defined.

SEC. 3. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives of the United States, and the election of the representative to the Fifty-first congress and the representative to the Fifty-second congress shall take place at the time and be conducted and certified in the same manner as is provided in the constitution of the state for the election of state, district and other officers.

SEC. 4. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed state, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of congress other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said state for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said state in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the secretary of the interior: Provided, That section six of the act of congress of August ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the leasing of the school and university lands in the territory of Wyoming, and for other purposes," shall apply to the school and university indemnity lands of the said state of Wyoming so far as applicable.

SEC. 5. That all land herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes.

SEC. 6. That fifty sections of the unappropriated public lands within said state, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section four

of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said state for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said state.

SEC. 7. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of 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, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

SEC. 8. That the lands granted to the territory of Wyoming by the act of February 18, 1881, entitled "An act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the state of Wyoming, to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-two sections of said state, and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said territory of Wyoming may be selected by the said state; but said act of February 18, 1881, shall be so amended as to provide that none of said lands shall be sold for less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund to be safely invested and held by said state and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. The section of land granted by the act of May 28, 1888, to the territory of Wyoming for a fish hatchery and other public purposes shall, upon the admission of said state of Wyoming into the union, become the property of said state.

SEC. 9. That the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, and all lands connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor, and the personal property of the United States now being in the territory of Wyoming and which has been in use in the said territory in the administration of the territorial government, including books and records, and the property used at the constitutional convention which convened at Cheyenne, in the month of September, 1889, are hereby granted and donated, and unexpended appropriations of money therefor, are hereby granted and donated to the state of Wyoming.

SEC. 10. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in section four of this act, are hereby granted to said state for the use and support of an agricultural college in said state as provided in the acts of congress making donations of lands for such purpose.

SEC. 11. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1850, which section is hereby repealed as to the state of Wyoming, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said state under the act of September 28, 1850, and section 2479 of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the state of Wyoming, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said state, the following grants of land are hereby made, to-wit:

To the state of Wyoming: For the establishment and maintenance and support in the said state of the insane asylum in Uinta county, 30,000 acres; for the penal, reform, or educational institution in course of construction in Carbon county, 30,000 acres; for the penitentiary in Albany county, 30,000; for the fish hatchery in Albany county, 5,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie county, 30,000 acres; for the poor farm in Fremont county, 10,000 acres; for the hospital for miners who shall become disabled or incapacitated to labor while working in the mines of the state, 30,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of the state, in addition to those herein before granted for that purpose, 75,000 acres; for state charitable, educational, penal and reformatory institutions, 250,000 acres, making a total of 500,000 acres: Provided, That none of the lands granted by this act shall be sold for less than \$10 per acre.

SEC. 12. That the state of Wyoming shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the state may provide.

SEC. 13. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any town-

ship, shall be found by the department of the interior to be mineral lands, said state is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said state in lieu thereof, for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said state.

SEC. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the state entitled thereto. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said state the number of acres heretofore donated by congress to said territory for similar objects.

SEC. 15. That the sum of \$30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said territory for defraying the expenses of the said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislatures, and for the elections held thereon and hereunder. Any money hereby appropriated not necessary for such purpose shall be covered into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 16. That the said state, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute a judicial district, the name thereof to be the same as the name of the state; and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of the state for the time being, and the said district shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of \$3,500, payable in four equal installments, on the first days of January, April, July and October of each year and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts in the said district, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said state. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said district at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said district and the judges thereof, respectively shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction, and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said district, and all other officers and persons performing duties therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States; and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties in the state of Oregon.

SEC. 17. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said supreme court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the supreme court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said state from or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and states court herein named shall, respectively, be the successor of the supreme court of the territory, as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the territory mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed state prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the supreme court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the union.

SEC. 18. That in respect to all cases, proceedings and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said territory at the time of the admission into the union of the state of Wyoming and arising within the limits of such state, whereof the circuit or district court by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district court, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said territory; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of said territory at the time of the admission of such territory into the union, arising within the limits of said state, the court established by such state shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases shall be transferred to such circuit, district and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law, but no writ therein in due course of law, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the state shall be pending, in any territorial court in said territory shall terminate by the admission of such state into the union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper or United States circuit, district, or state court, as the case may be: Provided

however, that in all civil actions, causes and proceedings in which the United States is not a party, transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district court of the United States except upon written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the proper court; and in the absence of such request such cases shall be proceeded with in the proper state courts.

SEC. 19. That the legislature of the said state may elect two senators of the United States as is provided by the constitution of said state, and the senators and representatives of said state shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in congress and to all the rights and privileges of senators and representatives of other states in the congress of the United States.

SEC. 20. That until the state officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution of said state the officers of the territory of Wyoming shall discharge the duties of their respective offices under the constitution of the state, in the manner and form as therein provided.

SEC. 21. That from and after the admission of said state into the union in pursuance of this act, the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the United States; and all laws in force made by said territory, at the time of its admission into the union, until amended or repealed, shall be in force in said state, except as modified or changed by this act or the constitution of the state and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by a legislature of said territory or by congress, are hereby repealed. Approved July 10, 1890.

Benj. Harrison.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the name of Colonel Beaman Du Barry, assistant commissary of subsistence, to be commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general.

The final heat in the race for diamond skulls at Henley yesterday was won by Guy Nickalls, who thus secures the prize.

MAKING A SPEECH.

It Usually Involves a Very Serious Physical Strain.

It may look like a very easy thing for a member, having his speech written, to deliver it during the course of an hour in the House, but it is not such an easy thing as it looks. The average speaker gets a deal of athletic exercise in the course of an hour's speech. There are some members in the House who can stand and read a speech without lifting a hand except to turn the pages, and almost without changing position; and there are others who can talk all day without getting tired; but the average speaker perspires as if he were sawing wood. An off-hand speech of ten minutes does not count, but the man who throws his arms in the air as if whirling Indian clubs, hammers his desk like a blacksmith, and dances all around the place for an hour or more, is taking very violent exercise. Experience has taught some of them that it is not safe to make such a speech without taking extra precautions against cooling off too quickly afterwards.

I know several members who take extraordinary precautions. They do not speak often. They know for weeks beforehand that they are to speak, and after all preparations are made for the speech itself, and the day comes for the effort, they have a servant bring a complete change of linen and underwear and a heavy overcoat to the Capitol, and wait with these things at hand until the speech is ended. Then the speaker, with the perspiration pouring off him, rushes to the cloak-room, where the servant stands with the coat ready, and throws it over his shoulders as soon as he comes within reach. Next, the member, with the collar of his overcoat turned up high, tucks his dry underclothing under his arm and makes for the bath-rooms. There he enters the waiting-room, where the temperature is high and there can be no draught, being under ground, and waits to cool off a little preparatory to a bath. There is no more work for him in the House that day. When he has got his bath, he makes for his lodgings as fast as he can, and stays there until thoroughly rested.—*Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.*

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Misses and Children's School Shoes warranted not to rip. Working Men's Shoes very cheap, and the best \$3 Shoes for Ladies and Gents in the world.

Leather and Findings in any Quantity.

Clearing sale of all lightweight goods in stock regardless of prices at Greentree's.

WYOMING IS A STATE

And Her People Are Exceeding Glad.

The President Signed the Bill Yesterday Afternoon.

Telegrams Received From Our Popular Delegate.

Special dispatch to The Sun.

Washington, July 10.—The new star has arisen. Wyoming, a new state, was born to-day at 5:30.

"The Sun" urged the first advance, kept up the fight and with victory will shine brighter than ever before. JOSEPH M. CAREY.

Acting Governor Meldrum received the following dispatch from Delegate Carey:

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1890.

HON. JOHN W. MELDRUM, Governor:

Proclaim to the people that Wyoming is a member of the indestructible union of American states. To them extend hearty congratulations. The president signed the bill at 5:30, Washington time. J. M. CAREY.

A City Swept by Fire.

PORT OF SPAIN, June 27.—The details of the destruction of the town of Fort de France, in the French island of Martinique, have just been received. Immediately after the catastrophe, Governor Casse sent an appeal for aid to the governor of Trinidad, Sir Wm. Robinson, assuring him that three-quarters of the town had burned and more than 5,000 persons were without homes and food. Aid was at once sent. The fire occurred June 22 and steamers were sent from St. Pierre to help fight the fire, but arrived too late to be of much assistance. Seventeen hundred houses were destroyed, valued at \$2,400,000, and furniture, etc., valued at \$600,000; in all \$3,000,000. It is impossible at this moment to tell the number of victims. Twelve bodies have been recovered, many of them charred beyond recognition and others fearfully mutilated.

Fifteen soldiers are receiving attention at the hospital. Many are seriously and one fatally wounded. The number of civilians wounded is considerable. Fully three-quarters of the town was destroyed as regards to area and seven-eighths of the inhabitants are homeless. Among the public buildings destroyed are the poor house, cathedral, customs house, town hall of Soeurs de St. Joseph, the bureau des Reves, the Inspection Le Genie, slaughter house and Usine Pointe Simon. The celebrated library was also destroyed. Various British West India islands have promptly aided with grants of money to their afflicted sister colony.

Anarchists on Trial.

LEIPSI, July 10.—The trial of the three men and one woman who are accused of taking part in the plottings of anarchists began here to-day. Evidence was submitted proving the prisoners were connected with anarchists in St. Petersburg, London and America. The woman made a confession revealing the plans of the conspirators.

The London Postmen's Strike.

LONDON, July 10.—Two hundred parcels postmen have been dismissed. A number of non-union postmen are working with union postmen. The non-unionists were protected by policemen. The union postmen seem weakening. The delivery of letters in a few sections was suspended this morning. In other sections the deliveries were delayed two hours.

Black Hills Trade.

The Burlington and Elkhorn roads have reached an amicable settlement of the question of right of way into Deadwood. This result insures the early completion of both roads to the metropolis of the Black Hills—an event of incalculable value to the trade and industry of Nebraska, Colorado and the state of Wyoming. Our state will be put into immediate trade relations with the Black Hills and Southern Dakota as soon as the Cheyenne and Northern extension is completed, which will be before the end of next month.

JULY 10 to 1609 H to H. H. Ellis.

J. R.

JOHN K.

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REAL ESTATE, LO.

For the latest Novelties in Jewelry go to Zehner, Buechner & Co., who will be pleased to show them.

BASE BALL.

League and Brotherhood.

AT NEW YORK. The New York and Chicago Brotherhood teams met yesterday and Ewing's men won after a battle of two and one-half hours duration.

Score—Chicago 5, New York 9. The New York League easily defeated Pittsburg.

Score—New York 14, Pittsburg 5.

AT BROOKLYN.

Timely hitting by the Brooklyn Brotherhood and poor fielding by the Bisons decided the game in favor of the home team.

Score—Brooklyn 8, Buffalo 5. The Brooklyn League defeated Cincinnati in a good game.

Score—Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 5.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The League game was distinguished by heavy batting on both sides. The locals, however, hit more freely and won in consequence.

Score—Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 9. Both the Brotherhood pitchers were hit hard, but Buffington kept his hits better scattered.

Score—Philadelphia 17, Cleveland 11. AT BOSTON.

The League game was a pitcher's battle, in which the hitting was about even. Clarkson proved himself the steeper at the critical points.

Score—Boston 5, Chicago 3. The Boston Brotherhood won through their heavy batting of Tener.

Score—Boston 12, Pittsburg 6.

The Knights of Pythias.]

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, this morning chose George B. Shaw of Wisconsin supreme chancellor and W. N. Blackwell of Kentucky supreme vice chancellor; Supreme prelate, E. T. Blockmer of San Diego, Cal.; supreme master of the exchequer, S. J. Wiley, of Wilmington, Del.; supreme keeper of records and seals, P. L. C. White of Nashville, Tenn.; supreme master at arms, G. H. Morrison of San Francisco; grand secretary, endowment rank, W. B. Kennedy of Chicago; supreme inner guard, Dr. M. C. Barkwell of Cheyenne, Wyo.; supreme outer guard, J. W. Thompson of Washington, D. C.

The prize drills were continued to-day, crack divisions of the order making a fine display.

A Wholesale Shooting.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 10.—A fatal race riot occurred at Star's Mill Pond, Fayette county, this afternoon. Four negroes were killed and six wounded, two of whom are reported to be dying. Eight whites were shot, but it is thought only one of them fatally, making nineteen in all killed and wounded. The trouble started with a row between a darkey who was selling wine and a white man. The quarrel was taken up by others until many became involved.

The shooting soon became general and after emptying their weapons a demand was made to a merchant for more ammunition. He refused to sell, but the rioters helped themselves to all he had. There were over 500 people on the ground and it is a mystery the shooting did not result more fatally.

Peasants Burned Alive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—According to advices received here a number of Armenian peasants at Alakiles who failed to pay taxes were burned alive by Turkish Zaptiehs.

Accident to the Fleet.

BERLIN, July 10.—While the fleet accompanying Emperor William was entering Christiana, a gun on board the Friedrich Cerozog exploded prematurely, terribly injuring five of the crew.

Searing Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Williams of Ohio introduced a concurrent resolution in the house to-day which was referred to the committee on rules providing that the president of the senate and the speaker of the house be authorized to close the present session of the fifty-first congress by adjourning their respective houses July 31.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Cheyenne, Wyo., July 3, 1890.—Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Cheyenne, Wyo., on August 7, 1890, viz.: William W. Lane, homestead entry No. 405, for the S½ of NE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ of section 20 in township 13, north of range 66 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Allen Thompson, Perry Doan, Anderson F. Smith and Thomas L. Crittenden, all of Cheyenne, Wyo.

E. P. CHAMPLIN, Register.

Clearing sale of all lightweight goods in stock regardless of prices at Greentree's.

Remember

That Julius Newman carries the finest and cheapest lot of boots and shoes ever shown in Cheyenne. Agent for J. Wm. Naylor's and Drew, Shelby & Co's ladies' and misses' fine shoes. Charles Heiser's and J. H. Torry's men's fine shoes.

Ladies' fine kid shoes from \$1.00 up.

Gents' patent leather shoes, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Gents' Kangaroo from \$2.75 up.

\$3.00 Rockford shoes for \$2.75.

Men's working shoes for \$1.50.

The largest assortment of boys' and children's shoes at the lowest price. Custom work and repairing neatly and promptly done. Give me a call and examine the goods at 320 West Sixteenth street.