CONVENTION RULES.

Presented to the State Constitution Framers this Afternoon.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS

Robison, of Kane, Was Crowded Out and Had a Long Ride to Travel.

At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon President Smith rapped the Constitutional Convention to order and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Cody, after which the minutes, to answer to roll call, showed the absent of members who were entitled to under the provisions of the enabling act, which necessitates an allowance for mileage was passed only.

Under normal conditions Hon. F. A. Brown, of San Juan, would have had to make a longer journey to attend the Convention than any other delegate—20 miles—but he was compelled to Richfield, of Kane, which, and the weather and geological other of his counties, rendered it difficult for him to proceed out of the county with it, and found he was unable to reach Salt Lake City in time. Mr. Brown will be missed, for he is a man of the best judgment. This matter of determining the mileage to be paid the absent delegate was referred to the committee on contests and returns in website of the variable and of mileage to the Territories.

Council of Wilson, from the committee that had considered the contest of Mr. Robinson, of Kane, in favor of the latter, reported that the sitting member was not entitled to his seat in the Convention without any vote.

Wilson said the early delegate who failed to receive such commission.

PROVISIONS FOR CLERKS.

The rule of the clerks and the assistant clerk of the Convention were adopted on motion of Evans of Weber, as reported and modified according to the report.

CONVENTION RULES.

The committee on rules submitted a report recommending that the rules of the Constitutional Convention be adopted below that such rules was adopted upon this be ratified. The most which pointed address caused discussion within duffer, was presented by Yates and signed by all of the members of the committee. It also provided for the appointment of the sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, and messenger by the committee on rules, and the sergeant-at-arms, door-keeper, and messenger by presiding officers of committees. With reference to the introduction of bills, it provides that they must be read to full immediately after presentation and the second time on the 10th when they are to be referred without debate, first to the appropriate committee and after referred to the Convention, and the which the measure will be placed on a special calendar to be considered by the committee of the whole in the order of introduction. It is also provided that a member who desires to speak first rises, addresses the chair and secures the floor before proceeding to speak; that any five members may call for the yeas and nays on any roll call may be demanded on any bill by three members; that no motion therefor must be entertained by about one fifth of the members present; that no impeachment shall pass except by majority vote; that the mode of discussing of all subsidiary motions will be the same as obtains in the House of Representatives.

Tolman, of Salt Lake, moved that the rules be read and passed upon section by section of which there were thirty-eight.

Rustell, of Weber, moved as an amendment that they be read in the form of the public printer in order that they might be in the hands of each member at tomorrow's session.

Evans, of Weber, opposed the amendment for the reason that the Convention was, he said, the whip in all cases without a rudder and cannot rave for its guidance.

Rustell temporarily withdrew his amendment and the secretary proceeded to read the rules.

The reading of the rules covered nearly two minutes of time, during which Varian of Salt Lake entered the secretary with a duplicate copy in his hand and frequently interrupted with a request that gentlemen.

After the reading was finished Kimball moved to amend rule 3, which reads: "Have 10 a. m. each day as the hour of meeting, Sundays and holidays excepted." He believed the time of meeting will be 2 o'clock p. m. The amendment to that effect carried.

Dickson, of Salt Lake, moved that the rules be adopted for two days and then be printed. Carried.

The Convention was still in session at 4 o'clock.

There was not a little anxiety among the Constitutional Convention delegates this afternoon when they learned that a certified copy of the enabling act had not been received from Washington, although it was thought it would be received in a week or two days. On Friday a resolution was passed by the Convention Civil Committee to be appointed to confer with Territorial Secretary Richards and request him to wire from the department of the interior a copy of the act. When spoken to about the matter Secretary Richards informed a News representative that he had received a telegram regarding the matter and thought it probable that he was expected to act in accordance. Later on it transpired that Mr. Richards had sent to the city between Friday and this morning, which is ascertaining what was wanted to be done that he had a certified copy of the original act in his office—in the safe, one in the morning—and that he would furnish a certified copy of that as recently as it might be properly requested, when it is to be about 600 ten thousand.

WHAT WILL THE EXPENSES BE?

The committee on accounts and expenditures estimated at the twenty-one for the Convention, and the secretary of the Territory has a contingent fund to be expended today in the form of furnishing what the daily expenses of the convention will amount to. It was thought that the latter was a greater sum than anticipated, as all of the machinery of the convention has not yet been started. A stenographer of cost was therefore merely approximate. To-morrow, however, a definite report may be looked for.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Heber M. Wells, chairman of the committee on revenue and declaration of rights, called the committee together at 1:30 this afternoon to work with, instead of work. Various amendments of rights were discussed, and the matter of revenue was as a standard and go on considered. Objections were raised to an amendment among numerous other amendments, a proposition that of a delegate, the work of a delegate who, he said, chose to propose for the present at least, "nary." he added, "it is very good, too."

Dr. Thomas's Side of the Controversy.

Salt Lake Tribune.

In view of the publicity given to the allegations of complaint filed in the 5th instant in the district court, by R. S. Whitney against Dr. F. S. Thomas, we owe it both just to the latter to give equal publicity to the fact that we were associated as associates with him in the case, which was typhoid fever complicated with phlebitis and general infection. We were and are familiar with the remedies prescribed, and fully endorse the same. Mr. Whitney was in an extremely critical condition and serious and received careful and constant attendance, for which the bill amounts of $119 is, in our judgment, reasonable and should be than which property have been demanded. SAM'L HOUGH, M. D.

A. C. MACHAN, M. D.

J. S. RICHARDS, M. D.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 10th, 1895.

THE IDAHO ELECTION.

Statement of the Facts, by One of the Students.

Democratic Majorities Were Given as Strong on the Last Day Rather Than on a Fusion.

Hon. George C. Parkinson, a member of the Idaho senate, called at this office today. Speaking of the election of Colonel Hoag as United States senator, he said, in substance:

The Populistic senators were nearly equally divided between Hoag and Dwight, the former having twenty supporters while the latter had nineteen. The tweny-one held out a long time, hoping to succeed in electing the man of their choice, and expecting to receive the support of the Populists. But after a protracted struggle the twenty supporters concluded that the election would be impossible, as the Populists had succeeded in getting their nominee through, and their object was to prevent the election of a democrat. With reference to the legislation of bills, it was the idea that they had to deal to fall immediately after population and the second one is 10a. When they are to be referred without debate to the appropriate committee and after referred to the Convention, and the which the measure will be placed on a special calendar to be considered by the committee of the whole in the order of introduction. It is also provided that a member who desires to speak first rises, addresses the chair and secures the floor before proceeding to speak; that any five members may call for the yeas and nays on any roll call may be demanded on any bill by three members; that no motion therefor must be entertained by about one fifth of the members present; that no impeachment shall pass except by majority vote; that the mode of discussing of all subsidiary motions will be the same as obtains in the House of Representatives.

Tolman, of Salt Lake, moved that the rules be read and passed upon section by section of which there were thirty-eight.

Rustell, of Weber, moved as an amendment that they be read in the form of the public printer in order that they might be in the hands of each member at tomorrow's session.

Evans, of Weber, opposed the amendment for the reason that the Convention was, he said, the whip in all cases without a rudder and cannot rave for its guidance.

Rustell temporarily withdrew his amendment and the secretary proceeded to read the rules.

The reading of the rules covered nearly two minutes of time, during which Varian of Salt Lake entered the secretary with a duplicate copy in his hand and frequently interrupted with a request that gentlemen.

After the reading was finished Kimball moved to amend rule 3, which reads: "Have 10 a. m. each day as the hour of meeting, Sundays and holidays excepted." He believed the time of meeting will be 2 o'clock p. m. The amendment to that effect carried.

Dickson, of Salt Lake, moved that the rules be adopted for two days and then be printed. Carried.

The Convention was still in session at 4 o'clock.

There was not a little anxiety among the Constitutional Convention delegates this afternoon when they learned that a certified copy of the enabling act had not been received from Washington, although it was thought it would be received in a week or two days. On Friday a resolution was passed by the Convention Civil Committee to be appointed to confer with Territorial Secretary Richards and request him to wire from the department of the interior a copy of the act. When spoken to about the matter Secretary Richards informed a News representative that he had received a telegram regarding the matter and thought it probable that he was expected to act in accordance. Later on it transpired that Mr. Richards had sent to the city between Friday and this morning, which is ascertaining what was wanted to be done that he had a certified copy of the original act in his office—in the safe, one in the morning—and that he would furnish a certified copy of that as recently as it might be properly requested, when it is to be about 600 ten thousand.

WHAT WILL THE EXPENSES BE?

The committee on accounts and expenditures estimated at the twenty-one for the Convention, and the secretary of the Territory has a contingent fund to be expended today in the form of furnishing what the daily expenses of the convention will amount to. It was thought that the latter was a greater sum than anticipated, as all of the machinery of the convention has not yet been started. A stenographer of cost was therefore merely approximate. To-morrow, however, a definite report may be looked for.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Heber M. Wells, chairman of the committee on revenue and declaration of rights, called the committee together at 1:30 this afternoon to work with, instead of work. Various amendments of rights were discussed, and the matter of revenue was as a standard and go on considered. Objections were raised to an amendment among numerous other amendments, a proposition that of a delegate, the work of a delegate who, he said, chose to propose for the present at least, "nary,"