Continued from Page Four.

TWO SESSIONS A DAY.

would tax us. Or that we both have accumulated. (Laughter.)

It subsequently transpired that Mr. Kimball, one of the delegates from Ar. P. A. P., was in favor of the proposed amendment and that he and his associates were not too old to be reached by simply attempting to explain their objections to the Convention by writing letters to Mr. Kimball and others.

Roberts, of Davis, moved to strike out that part of the proposed amendment relating to the ownership of the waters of the state, and for the purpose of making it read that property would be taxed, and not be required to pay taxes. He said that property would be taxed, and not be required to pay taxes. It was a principle established in the practice of nearly all the states. It was contrary to justice and he would be opposed on principle to making a point against the idea of making a property tax in the Constitution of the new State.

Roberts, of Summit, declared strongly against Kimball's amendment and said it was humiliating to think that himself and his forefathers of it were considered, if the same principle prevailed, Mr. Kimball should hang his head in very shame.

To the vigorous sentiment of Kimball replied with a sense of humorous, "All I have to say is that I am very far my 2 feet from Summit and hope to will never to anything that will cause him to be ashamed to shake hands with me." Roberts, of Davis, again spoke against the amendment with Van Horn, of Salt Lake, waxed warm in his address, saying that there was no more sense why the delegates of a region should be ashamed to stand from taxation than the farmers north of the settlement in Utah."

Pratt of Cache was called frequently and personally at the instance of the proceedings in small conversation and consultations at the time for the amendment to stand either when proposed or not, and on adjournment when said 2 hours this afternoon.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Question of Church Property Taxation Again Comes Up—Miscellaneous Business.

When the Convention came to order at 10 this afternoon, President Smith said the Committee desired to meet. Ninety-one delegates were in attendance and prayer was offered by Rev. E. Crosby, of the Episcopal M. E. church, after which the minutes were read by Secretary Underwood.

RESOLUTION REGARDING OCTI.

Mr. Cole moved that Mr. Kimball be requested, the withdrawal of his resolution on October opinion to extract from the Tribune.

The President—Is there a motion to lay that on the table.

Time was no objection and the resolution was stood from the table.

DEFEND WITH GRACE.

A communication was received from the Young Men's Christian association of Utah asking the delegates of the Convention to attend a public debate on the prohibition question.

On motion of Lawson, of Salt Lake, the communication was received and referred to Prohibition delegates with grace.

TO INCREASE IT.

Tatts, acting chairman of the committee on rules, reported. The amendment came to which was referred to him from the committee on rules. Miscellaneous and future amendments, recommending that the membership of that committee be increased by adding thereto two members, one from the state of Salt Lake and Utah was referred, leg leave to report to come with the recommendation, the said committee be so increased.

Laid on the table for one day.

ANTI-LOTTERY ARTICLE.

Bowie of Salt Lake introduced a resolution providing that the Legislature shall never authorize any form of lottery, lottery or gift enterprise, nor lottery or gift enterprise, nor for the sale of lottery tickets for the purpose of any purpose whatever, legislative committee.

TO BE HEAD PROPERTY.

Rainey, of Weber, offered a proposition providing that "the water of all natural streams, springs, lakes and other waters of said water, within the boundaries of the State, not heretofore appropriated for some useful purpose, is hereby declared to be, and the same is the property of the State." Referred.

REMOVE PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Lewis, of Sanpete, offered the following proposition: "The salaries of public officers shall be regulated by law. The governor and other officers, who shall not receive a greater sum than $1,000 per annum. The secretary of state shall not receive more than $1,000 per annum. The attorney general, auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, shall not receive a greater sum than $1,000 per annum. The Legislature may at any time after the expiration of five years change the salaries of the above named officers, but in no case shall the increase be more than $500 per annum without of them.

AD VALOREM TAX.

Rice, of Weber, introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on revenue, taxation and public debt: "Revenue taxes may be assessed and collected from persons, corporations, joint stock associations, companies resident or doing business in the State, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law."

REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS.

Rainey, of Weber, offers the following proposition: "The House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred of the members of the House, and the term of the office must be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district of the general election in November, in the year 1894, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives entitled each qualified voter may cast as many votes for representatives as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the votes or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he may see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

At 3:30 the Convention again resolved itself into the committee of the whole, with Nelson Spiers south in the chair. The discussion of the bill of rights was resumed where it was dropped yesterday and Eldridge of Summit offered the following amendment to section 6: "No law of the State of Utah shall ever be passed impairing the right of citizens of this State to acquire, own or dispose of property in this state, except during the time of insanity or otherwise, and to acquire, own or dispose of property in the