MUST END TOMORROW

The Proposition "Plank Tide" Will Then Have to Stop.

AND GIVE MORE TIME FOR DEBATE.

Many Committee Meetings Were Held this Forenoon—General Business and Convention Chat.

The Convention bedlamites will be at their wits' end tomorrow. The proposition "plank tide" is to be shot out. After that time—the twentieth day of the session—the delegates under special resolution will devote their time to the consideration of propositions previously introduced. Should all of these be discussed, some of them have been under consideration and cut—and the matters remain as their pets until they have been voted on and one of them would have the privilege of delivering a fourth of July oration at his home when he used to fall like and it is not likely that he would get back to even participate in the fall campaign. But then multitudinous propositions will not all be discussed. Compare only few of them have been used. The great bulk will come back to the Convention from time out overtures and committees, bewildered and gray from their task of selecting the gems from the bed.

Many meetings were held this forenoon and the committees on rules had under consideration the question of modifying rule 20 in order that when the Convention was sitting as a committee of the whole there would be some way to shut off debate which has become to be indefinitely extended.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Article on Election and Suffrage—Report of Report Received and a Minority Has to Come.

The Convention was called to order promptly at 11 o'clock and clearly-toned prayer was offered by the Rev. Josiah Mallison of the Presbyterian church. The minutes were approved without amendment.

ELECTION ARTICLE.

Call, of Davis county, presented a petition signed by 1,000 citizens from that county asking for the adoption of the first article of the committee's report on election and right of suffrage, that the first time and referred to the committee instead.

PROHIBITION.

A large number of Salt Lake citizens asked that the people be permitted to express themselves on the prohibition question.

Rich, of Wasatch, stating the petitioner was out of order at this stage of the proceedings, and the request had been granted.

Cain, of Washington—I do not want to unnecessarily detain the members of the Convention, but I would like to have a petition from the citizens of a large number of people—is not always so.

The President—There is nothing more in order. The chair has ruled in the question.

ELECTION AND RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

The following majority report was presented by Chandler, chairman:

The committee on elections and rights of suffrage appointed to draft and report an article on that subject, to wit, to which was referred:

Proposition No. 1, introduced by Evans, of Weber.

Proposition No. 2, introduced by Kelsey, of Salt Lake City.

Proposition No. 3, introduced by Evans, of Weber.

Proposition No. 4, introduced by Page, of Juab.

Proposition No. 26, introduced by Thomas, of Cache.

Proposition No. 27, introduced by Stowell, of Weber.

Proposition No. 60, introduced by Thomas, of Utah.

Proposition No. 80, introduced by Stowell, of Weber.

Have given diverse memorials and petitions presented by the ladies of Weber, Utah, Juab, Wasatch, Salt Lake, Davis and Wasatch Suffragist associations of Utah Territory respectfully report that we have carefully considered all of said propositions and memorials and hereby form the same together with a draft of article upon the subject referred to us, and recommend it as a substitute for all propositions and as the response to the female memorials. Your committee by same absolute protection for the ballot, secret, independent, free and pure exercise of the elective franchise by every citizen of the United States, regardless of sex, and by the equal rights of citizenship in the Federal government should be secured to men and women in politics equally with political privileges and duties as their fellow citizens can fit or bestow upon them, keeping in mind that women without representation is not and never has contrasted and comes in battle with the very gauntlet of our political system, and that the ballot, which female have conferred upon women equal right to vote and exercise political privileges, must have, if it is to be of any value, the protection of the law, and that the ballot in the hands of women is not a mere form, but a real, vital power, which they exercise. Not less also is that any higher reason why they should be allowed forming the public sentiment and bestowing existing in the respect as citizenship and manhood, and, in conclusion of the committee strongly favor the adoption of that portion of the article which is unequivocal terms establishes the equal rights of women in the exercise of the elective franchise, and especially the language of the Wyoming constitution, which states women's suffrage after twenty-five years' experience has been demonstrated to be a proper success. Upon all other portions of the article herewith presented the committee have been and are respectfully silent.

A. F. Chandler, chairman, A. S. Andrus, Jos. E. Robinson, Parley Christensen, Ben Lewis, J. D. Morrison, Oliver Call, A. J. Pollard, A. H. Heineb, Wm. Spears, F. A. Hammond, H. B. Thomas.

THE ARTICLE.

Sec. 1. The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this State shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.

Sec. 2. Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, who has resided in the State or Territory one year, in the county four months, and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election shall be entitled to vote at such election except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at elections and going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 4. No elector shall be subject to personal military duty on the day of election except in time of war and public danger.

Sec. 5. No person shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State unless such person be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 6. All male insane persons and persons convicted of treason or crimes against the elective franchise, unless restored to civil rights, shall not be permitted to vote at any election or be eligible to hold office in this State.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his temporary absence of his duties on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military service of the United States, nor while a student of any institution of learning.

Sec. 8. No property qualification shall ever be required for any person to vote or hold office except in school lands varying a special tax or creating indebtedness.

Sec. 9. All elections shall be by secret ballot. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use of any machine or mechanical contrivance for the purpose of inscribing and registering the votes cast at any election, providing that secrecy in voting be preserved.

Sec. 10. No person shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution of the United States. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to apply to any person previously possessed of citizenship from complying with its requirements, nor to deprive any person the right to vote who has now right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, unless unpossessed by the requirements of section six of this article.

Sec. 11. No person qualified to vote at elections of this State shall be allowed to vote at any general or special election hereafter to be held in this State until such person shall be registered on a voter existing to be, to be made the legislature shall in cases of actions of election, or which provision shall be made by law. The Legislature shall pass laws as will carry into effect the provisions of this section.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall pass laws to secure the purity of elections and guard against the abuse of the elective franchise.

Sec. 13. All laws creating or regulating conferring boards of officers charged with the duty of receiving votes, distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording, or counting the votes at elections, shall secure representation of at least the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards or officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 14. After the adoption of this Constitution, all general elections for state, district, county, precinct and municipal officers, except school and judicial officers shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of each even year. Special elections may be held as provided by law. The terms of all officers elected at the general election next succeeding the first Monday in January, next following the date of their election. Judicial and school officers shall not be elected on any day when other officers are elected, but the time of their election shall be provided by law.

Sec. 15. All officers made elective or appointive by this Constitution or by the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity."

A MINORITY REPORT TO COME.

Kessel, of Weber, a member of the committee, said that he and two of his colleagues intended making a minority report, but that they had not yet had time to prepare it. They opposed the presentation to the Convention of the majority report until they, too, had time to report.

Mr. Kessel's objections were overruled and an effort was made to place, under a suspension of the rules, the majority report on the calendar for Tuesday next, but that proposition was voted down.

Before the question had been disposed of, Roberts, of Davis, was anxious to say, with considerable more than ordinary emphasis, that the majority of the Convention was treating the minority members with "scant courtesy" by pressing the matter as they had done.

A RULE AMENDED.

The committee on rules recommended that rule 20 be amended by striking out all after the word "debate" to the end of the rule, which read as follows: "That a motion to rise is not in order until each section and the preamble have been considered, unless the limit of time has expired." Adopted.

DISCUSSED FOR A WARM DEBATE.

The recommendation of the committee on schedule, future amendments and miscellaneous, to the effect that it be limited to be discussed from nine to eleven and that the two new members come one from Salt Lake and the other from Ogden.

The proposed increase was opposed by Cannon, Raleigh and others, while it was strongly advocated by Evans, of Weber, Roberts, of Davis, and Richards, of Salt Lake. The question occupied a good deal of time and when put to a vote resulted in the President being authorized to appoint the two additional members.

ADDITION WATER PROVISIONS.

McFarland, of Weber, presented a memorial from Don Hooper and Wilson Livgstone concerning, asking that an article be inserted in the Constitution providing for the protection and guaranty of the priority of the water rights to the use of water, owned by the people, whether for agricultural, mechanical or culinary purposes, and that a provision also be inserted providing for the election of officers, to be appointed by the governor of the several streams of the State, whether owned by companies or individuals, according to their service acquired rights. Referred.

ANTI-RIFLE AMENDS.

Thomas, of Cache, introduced a proposition providing "that all water rights are water privileges secured by any person or association of persons under the laws of the Territory of Utah, or by any local legislation or from the Territory, or by the appropriation and use of water for beneficial purposes for a period of five years prior to the adoption of the Constitution, shall be valid and vested rights and privileges in the State." Referred.

WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE STATE.

Maloney, of Weber, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that it be the sense of this Convention that to insure to concerted within the shortest time practicable and completed with good and efficient work, and that the labor be indemnified to be paid by the United States of Utah.

ANOTHER RULE AT THE RULES.

Hicks, of Sevier, offered the following resolution, providing that rule 20 be amended as follows: by striking out the clause "Not to exceed five minutes in the number of times speaking," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject shall occupy more than three minutes. Committee on rules.

SEVERAL COMMITTEE WORK.

At 2:20 the Convention resolved itself into the committee of the whole again and Taylor, of Weber, moved the amendment offered by him on Tuesday to that part of the bill of rights which deals with the jury system. It was thereof be introduced the following:

The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the Legislature may provide a less number of jurors than twelve in prosecutions or offenses below the grade of felony, and in civil cases. A verdict in such cases may be found by a concurrence of two-thirds of the jurors, but a jury shall be waived in civil cases unless demanded, as the Legislature may provide, provided that a jury in the district court shall consist of less than nine, and a jury in the county court shall consist of not less than three."

Pierce, of Salt Lake, in speaking against it said in the Varian amendment of yesterday said that he would stand more, but now and all the time for the "twelve man jury system, a great and time honored institution." He made an earnest, enthusiastic plea and twice said that the jury system should not be referred contemptuously to as the "grandmother of the jury."

Thomas, proceeding to argue for the Evans amendment, had scarcely made a remark which caused Pierce to reply, "That is a mistake." "Gentlemen" said the speaker, "I do not know what mistake I ever made in my life, and I might indeed to be to—Well, Pierce (laughter)—about a mile from the northeast corner of the Territory."

Richards, of Salt Lake, favored a reform in the jury system and spoke strongly on that point.

At 4 o'clock, at the time the News report closed, Varian was on the floor arguing in favor of the twelve man system.

Convention Short Bits

Wanted—A Convention simplicity committee.

The efforts to hold a meeting this morning was a failure and a heavy loss accrue set in.

What to do with many referred propositions—Preserve them that they may be introduced at the first session of the state Legislature.

There has been no attempt as yet to honor this "precedent" established by the Wyoming constitution makers—"Mr. President, I move that we take a recess of fifteen minutes to allow the delegates to smoke their cigars." Carried.

Varian yesterday assisted in "turning down" Chairman Spears in the committee of the whole. After looking into the question long he said he was wrong—had the President been wrong—which makes the colonel right, but at a date too remote for substantial satisfaction.

GIVEN ONE MORE CHANCE.

Charlie Ostan Promises to be a Good Boy in Future.

Charlie Ostan, the boy candidate for the Reform school, was again presented in Judge Hatch's court this afternoon, and on this occasion his honor appointed Attorney D. H. Wenger to watch the proceedings in his behalf.

Police Officer Raleigh was called by Prosecuting Attorney Howat and testified that the lad had been arrested three or four times and committed for petit larceny.

Thos. Mather Ostan, in reply to Attorney Wenger, said he was 14 years of age, sold papers for a livelihood and worked in a Commercial street restaurant. He declared that he had been wrongfully accused of theft.

Mrs. Ostan testified that Charlie was generally a good boy, but had spent very little time at home the last winter. He earned his own living by selling papers and working in a restaurant. The lad's sister also gave evidence favorable to him.

After hearing all the facts, Judge Hatch showed the boy to go away with his mother, after giving him some good advice, upon his faithfully promising to behave well and act honestly in future.

Young Ostan was last Monday ordered sent to the Reform school, upon the representations of County Attorney Whitlock, but the proceedings were set aside on the irregular ness since the lad's reappearance for a hearing now.

Guilty of Wife Beating.

Drexel Ahern, who was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife, and released on $50 bail, was tried before Police Justice Smith this afternoon and being found guilty was sentenced to pay a fine of $20, or be committed for twenty days. He was also required to pay the costs, amounting to $17.25. From the testimony submitted the case seems to be one of great cruelty, the man having beaten his wife in a brutal manner. Not being able to pay bail he was left in the jail pending his trial, but the body is in the county. He threatened to kill his wife if she went to work so and as to Mandamus for more, this she is in a deplorable condition.

No Verdict Yet.

The jury in the Bilmeier case was still deliberating at 4 o'clock, and an agreement then seemed as far off as ever.

Agricultural Plats Filed.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, United States Land Office, March 21, 1895. The United States surveyor-general for Utah Territory has filed in this office the following agricultural plats (rectilinear):

Township 1 north of range 1 west.
Township 1 north of range 2 west.
Township 1 north of range 3 west.
Township 2 north of range 2 west.
Township 2 north of range 3 west.
Township 3 north of range 1 west.
Township 3 north of range 2 west.
Township 3 north of range 3 west.
Township 4 north of range 1 west.
Township 4 north of range 2 west.
Township 4 north of range 3 west.
Township 5 north of range 1 west.
Township 5 north of range 2 west.
Township 5 north of range 3 west.
Township 6 north of range 1 west.
Township 6 north of range 2 west.
Township 6 north of range 3 west.
Township 7 north of range 1 west.
Township 7 north of range 2 west.
Township 7 north of range 3 west.

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 19, 1895, this office will receive applications for the entry of lands in said townships.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Register.
FRANK MORRIS, Receiver.

Land Office Filing.

The following filings were made in the local land office since date of March 20:

Robert W. Allen, of St. George, Washington county, desert entry of the unsurveyed west half of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 5, township 42 south, range 15 west.

George A. Hall, of Helena, Washington county, desert entry of the southwest quarter of section 12, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 42 south, range 17 west.

Sidney S. Goodwin, of Beaver City, Beaver county, desert entry of the east half of the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 28 south, range 8 west.

David Bullock, of Cedar City, Iron county, desert entry of the south half of the northwest quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 35, township 35 south, range 9 west.

A Contest Tangled, Dismissed, or Settled, Constitutes the Incidents.

PROVO.

PROVO, UTAH, MARCH 21, 1895.

AN ARGUMENTATIVE THIEF.

D. Rice Larceny, Burglary, Etc., for A Prove Jury.

(Special to the News.)

PROVO, March 22.—The First district court this morning gave its attention to the case of the People vs James Cody Griffin, indicted for burglary and larceny, committed in Provo on the afternoon of February of this year, when it is charged that he entered the warehouse of the Rio Grande Western Railway company in Provo and took away some carpenter tools and other property in charge of the railway company.

The defendant admitted taking the goods but claimed he had gone into the office in the day time to enquire for baggage shipped from Salt Lake City. No one was in the office and he had taken the goods. The defense was one of larceny and not burglary, not housebreaking. He had the distinction in mind when he committed the crime and proceeded to define the crime of burglary, housebreaking and larceny to the jury which he claimed to be so well able to do as any lawyer in the Territory. He was so short in his argument by the court.

While Prosecuting Attorney Barlow argued the case to the jury, he referred to some statements he claimed Griffin had made in his testimony. Griffin spoke up and said, "You don't you say so." After a sharp reprimand by the court he subsided. The jury retired at 12:00 and had not returned at 2 o'clock.

Court Items.

In the case of the People vs Thomas F. Marsh, grand larceny, tried yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

John W. Pike and others, as executors under the name and style of the Provo Bank, have filed a suit in intervention against Salt Lake City and the various Salt Lake county cases, claiming to recover $200 damages for the obstruction of their boat house on Utah lake, by the city, at a season of the year when the water was too low to admit of a boat being used in Utah lake, by obstructing the outlet of the lake.

A Press Burglary.

Yesterday Carl Osterloh was arrested on a complaint sworn to by Charles Hardy, of the second ward, charging Osterloh with burglary, taking $[illegible] from his (Hardy's) room on the 5th of this month. Osterloh was taken before Justice Hickey and pleaded not guilty, hearing was set for forty-seven at 10 o'clock and the defendant gave bonds in $[illegible] for his appearance. Mr. Hardy also swore out a warrant of arrest for Mr. F. C. Gerlach, a brother of Carl, charging him with the same offense. Mr. G. is in Mercur and will be brought in today. It seems that Mr. Hardy had the money sent to his auditing department, but never received it, and he was detailed about the time he returned to the room, and had the necessary circumstances surrounding the case made with the others to the attention of a justice before.

A Veteran Departed.

Louis Meyrowitz, well and respected resident of the city, died with which he was ill, the past year, afternoon. He was about eighty years of age.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY BANK CLEARINGS.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $[illegible]. Same day last year, $[illegible].

[illegible]

New York—Sterling, 60 day, $4.89. London—Silver, 29 to 32d.

[illegible]

SHEEP AND RABBITS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[illegible]

What is More Attractive

IMPERFECT VISION

DR. SHELMERDINE.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32, East First South Street, Salt Lake City.

HEAVY SPRING TRADE PREPARED FOR.

All the New Things in Cotton Fabrics Now on Display.

New Silks, New Dress Goods, New Ribbons, New Laces,

New Everything.

Choice Line Zephyr Gingham, 10c, 12½c, and 15c.

Amoskeag 10 Cent Ginghams, for	6½c.
Good Domestic Gingham, for	5c.
Best Prints, Merrimacks, for	5c.
Good Yard Wide Factory, for	5c.
Good Yard Wide Bleached, for	5c.
Good Outing Flannel, for	5c.

250 Dozen Boys' and Girls' Caps, Worth from 50c to $1.00 each. Your Choice 25 Cents.

260 Dozen Babies' Silk Bonnets, Worth from 75c to $2.00 each Three Uniform Prices 25, 50 and 75c.

Extra Heavy Cheviot Sheating, for	10c
Best Dress Calicoes, for	6½c
Wide Blue Seersuckers, for	5½c.
Good Toweling, 20 Yards for	$1.00.
Large Heavy Honey Comb Towels, 2 for	25c.

Girls, Come to Us For Your WEDDING DRESS.

R. K. THOMAS.