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## MUST BOIL IT DOWN.

or any agreement or contract made without authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void.

Placed on the calendar and referred to the committee of the whole.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

At 4:20 President Smith stepped from the platform and called Kimball, of Weber, to the chair, whereupon the convention resolved itself into the committee of the whole.

NO RUSH FOR CONSIDERATION.

The educational article was again taken up and Varian moved that it be referred back to the committee for simplification and condensation. It was seconded by Jo Lake.

President Smith reminded the meeting and said it is nothing into the educational system of different states in the Pennsylvania constitution we but eleven days and with in New York it completed its work in four months.

Thereon suggested that the committee of the whole would probably profit by thoroughly discussing the article in the pathway of shortening the study and consideration wherein it seems to be needed.

Cannon took a similar position as did Jo Lake.

Jones, complaining the name of the committee made the length of the article was due to the fact that the whole question of education, including high schools and higher educational institutions together with the grands of primary education to be considered.

Pope, chairman of the committee on education, wanted instruction as to the work of simplification but he didn't get it and it was decided to let you the article back to the convention with the intention of having it referred to the committee in conference with Mr. Varian's motion.

APPORTIONMENT.

The committee on apportionment had some trouble presented to them which was the article provided by the territorial in the United States, as published in the News received yesterday. It was found on the Congressional member and will be taken therefrom in accordance by the committee of the whole.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

The article on counties, cities and towns was next considered, and which article was the second article before the convention, making it impossible to hold the debate of a month more efficient than ten years, and the Prepared proposed that the question was an agitation, appeal and demand that the people should not be hindered with the results that had not for the past five years caused trouble in the article.

PROGRESS REPORTED.

After the committee arose and reported progress, when upon the article relating to counties was recommitted with instructions to modify, simplify and condense it, after which a recess was taken at 5 p.m.

THE AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS

Debate Against Women Suffrage—Discussion Resumed—Recess Taken—Adjournment of the Convention.

The Convention got down to business promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and from the first rap of the president's gavel until the time of adjournment, at 5 o'clock—when the session closed, the delegates were on the open of expediency and wisdom in adopting woman suffrage report. Not in some of the recently adjourned proceedings.

Kimball moved to take up the consideration of rights for third reading. The motion was opposed by the woman suffrage delegates who interpreted the proposition relative to motion that there was a motive in the side track the article attempt from the committee on education.

Wells, of Salt Lake, moved to amend by having the declaration of rights go over until tomorrow in order that the members might have time to consider the questions contained therein. Cutler, after which the Convention resolved into the committee of the whole to consider the article on "Rights of Citizens," which was sent the part of, after which the committee arose and took up the question of woman suffrage.

MAKING EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

McCrosby, Kimball and McFarland presented the following minority report on the woman suffrage question, which was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

The minority of your committee on elections and suffrage report that herein is a duty to congress with the majority of the committee on the question of woman suffrage in Utah, also beg to present their reasons for such Congressmen.

We do not seek to dispute in the first the argument that in all historical situations and affairs of women are qualified to vote as intelligently as men, except that women are little than men; they are ruled more readily by their sympathies, impulses and religious convictions, and do not reason as much as men that law is an enemy and impartial monitor and protector, rather than a foe and tyrant.

For conditions are precedent to an that never influenced a people before. The women of the territory of Utah have only just begun to study seriously the principles of the government of the United States and the duties which devolve on citizens. They have been taught to a union which taught a divine allegiance to a kind government and in that allegiance has been which so deeply affected the women of this Utah.

It is hard for a single change from for sympathies and ideas of life have been controlled for so many popular channel.

Again it is the few years since the Congress of the United States thought it necessary to withdraw the privilege from the women of Utah, because to the union between the union and the holy power in Utah, the system, the and creation of the women, and bearing in one direction, in the recently passed Congress made it necessary to take privilege from her to return it, be so to place the Territory in harmony with the union under the laws.

A temporary law presents that in the opinion of the minority, the old, overwhelming force would destroy the present equality of gender—which always tends to exchange it for tyranny—and restore a terrible temptation so great of those who rised before to other. Only away by working upon the moral, intellectual and religious forces of women, which would result in political, if not moral, bastardy of a section of the minority.

Only nothing is not only withdrawal temporary Utah, but to awaken deep apprehension and foreboding of uphold the nation at large.

As a people we are poor. We need the aiding aid of the nation in the most unlucky critical periods of our disaster.

To keep the report of the majority will be to keep him away until the necessary experience may be shed. But it is not so. It is clear that we have not a right. We are starting and only to the contrary, for in the brave case of the United States Congress in the chapter 3 years, the constitution which provided only seven years ago. As the citizens of the of an old form forward, who existing but slight benefits to the people provided in the form of the United States, which after the new step in the nature a power to our use to which might easily, under extremes, be an obstacle.

We are informed of the purpose of the executive political platform. We do not dispute this, but we remember that the Congress of the United States in years to past and we see here to take cognizance of the fact that a modified change of interest has been brought on the people at this Centuary on the particular subject, since this topic to actually consider the possible results of the carrying out of the will of the majority of the constitution.

Why not permit the question which is nothing so much more higher than the of time to be sent in response to the present.

With the approval of the Committee, a Legislature will assemble in convention, the interest of that body with some divide from the people. Why not make the question to itself?

We respectfully will report the report of the minority of your committee, and recommend that the affirmative of women be kept out of the Constitution.

A YEAR OF DEBATE.

The majority of the Convention is unpermanently favorable to the equal suffrage measure, but the minority, led by Roberts, of Davis county, will make a great movement. Rigor against it. Tod was evidently the strongest in the speech of last gentleman, who he pounded most vigorously against the immediate consideration of the question. He said he was of opinion that it would be a year of anxiety, and absolutely forbid to. Yet they were under the force of positions forced friends to an party contrary to Congress, of West, Tarbunn, of Utah, Worthy, of Salt Lake and Young, of Utah, of Cache, Davis, Before the question of woman suffrage was discussed, the Convention was adjourned with a recently typical sine-sphere.

WILL BE CONVENIENT TOMORROW.

There were several members and statesmen having to take the temperary adjournment of the question, and finally, on a vote of 37 ayes to 31 nays on the second passage of the rules on the first session adjourned.

At 5:30 the Convention adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Convention Notes Bits.

The report of a political binary battle was called, and were, from after all to the Convention, discussed being "a bad the Committee of the committee on legislation provided a minority report.

The committee on manufactures and commerce held a meeting today, at which the much mooted matter question was discussed.

President Peet, of the Agricultural College at Logan, was on the floor of the Convention committee today.

The Convention committee on elections without a special meeting in the rooms of the Salt Lake City board of education this evening. The members of the board will be present to present their views and ask the committee to include in their report the proposed amendment published in the News last evening with reference to the use of text books.

Waiting For Witnesses.

It having been expected that the examination of Kilgore before Commissioner Pratt would occupy greater part of today, word had been sent to the witnesses that they need not attend until tomorrow, consequently the hearing arranged for this afternoon was postponed until 10 o'clock, Thursday morning. One important witness being in the country—and whose name is not given out—will probably testify tomorrow or this evening, should he arrive in time.

Parowan Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held in Cedar City last Saturday March 17th and 18th, 1895. Twenty-seven out of all of the Stake presidency, Patriarch O. J. Arthur, a majority of the High Council, and Bishops, and an unusually large attendance of the people.

Sunday, 10 a.m.—After the usual opening exercises President Orson F. Jones offered opening remarks, and Cross Stake conferences were held for the purpose of encouraging our spiritual condition and to receive spiritual food necessary for our future welfare and prosperity. We should strive to put away all bad feelings, envy, hatred, etc., and cultivate a spirit of love and forgiveness, for the condition of the people when they meet in these conferences greatly depends the amount of good they will receive.

The remaining time was occupied by President Morgan Richards Jr., who discussed the exercises of the day, the way in which we are engaged, pursuing the straight and narrow way that leads to eternal blessings, to obtain which we can well afford to pay any price in our power to offer. This is not a conference of doubtful notions, it requires careful, earnest lives in the non-cry to day. The sacrifice we complain, and we need as in case as means of the definition to the cause of temperance and other good things. Let us be kings and priests to our God, pulling out in disentanglement, so, the greatest and noblest work of Israel for every consideration. Its solid proper home influence should be instilled around our children, and they should be pieces in the foundation to calculated for good and.

Sunday 2 p. m.—Elder Francis Weeter spoke on the severity of the Saints building new factories and establishing home industries and by that means benefit labor of the unemployed that are in our midst, and also the young and ruling generation. He said the people of Iron county only land raw material East, and then import their shoes and clothing, thus paying thousands of dollars every year to obtain for them work to be that we could as well as not do if our people had to be for themselves, and up so doing furnish labor for our own people and build up our own country.

The remaining time was occupied by Bishop Adams, who receives Parowan ward, and President Wm. H. Corry, who spoke Cedar ward.

A. K. Ivins—The Apostleship and are desired to continue to reside in Mexico for a long time to come.

Monday, 10 a.m.—President Smith presided. Bishops Adams and Henry Fowles, of Hunt in the Cedar Ward, the remaining time was occupied by President Orson F. Jones and Joseph Fielding, who discussed the Temple work, the Home Course, Genealogy, Prayer, etc., and closed with a testimony—that the inspired work of God—the Church of Christ—is in the world, with all the Latter-Saints, officers of each office will continue to be sustained as the Lord wills.

Elder M. W. Merrill, of Manti, the first speaker. He commented the position of the Apostleship and fully endorsed the words of President Young, and said that the Lord would not take the Apostles from the earth, even if the people were to put forward the most special efforts to do so. He also spoke of the Lord's power in the work and made mention in behalf of Brigham Young, who said that the Lord would not take the President of the Church home to heaven. John Parry and Commissioner Richards bore testimony to the truth of the work and the necessity of being in the Church in order to receive the blessings of the Lord.

President Lorenzo Snow, President Francis M. Lyman and President John Henry Smith were called upon and responded in a few words, testifying to the truth of the work and the necessity of being in the Church in order to receive the blessings of the Lord.

President Lorenzo Snow said he felt like saying, "Let Brigham Young alone." He said he was not in the habit of talking much, but now he felt like speaking. He said he had cause. B. H. Roberts, in addition, etc. Dr. Henry Middlemiss, of Provo, a very pleasant discourse upon the spiritual work of Christ. Cannon and the meaning of work—the laws and ordinances and the faithfulness of the saints in relation to the work of God.

Elder Cole, of Lehi, and Bishop Bennion, of Taylorville, spoke of the faithfulness of the saints in relation to the work of God