

any such officer, or agent or person in charge of such vessel who shall either knowingly or negligently land or permit to land any alien immigrant at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That the secretary of the treasury may prescribe rules for inspection along the borders of Canada, British Columbia, and Mexico so as not to obstruct or unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between said countries: *Provided*,

That not exceeding one inspector shall be appointed for each customs district, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year.

All duties imposed and powers conferred by the second section of the act of August third, eighteen hundred and eighty two, upon State commissioners, boards, or officers acting under contract with the secretary of the treasury shall be performed and exercised, as occasion may arise, by the inspection officers of the United States.

Sec. 9. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the State where the various United States immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations as occasion may require shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purposes of this jurisdiction of such officers and for the local courts shall extend over such stations.

Sec. 10. That all aliens who may unlawfully come to the United States shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back on the vessel by which they were brought in. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which such aliens came; and if any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive back on board the vessel such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the costs of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every offense; and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid.

Sec. 11. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law may be returned, as by law provided, at any time within one year thereafter, at the expense of the person or persons, vessel, transportation company, or corporation bringing such alien into the United States, and if that can not be done, then at the expense of the United States; and any alien who becomes a public charge within one year after his arrival in the United States from causes existing prior to his landing therein shall be deemed to have come in violation of law and shall be returned as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing act or any acts hereby amended, but such prosecution or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 13. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act; and this act shall go into effect on the 1st day of April, 1891.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A convention of the Republicans of the Fifth legislative district, composing the city of Salt Lake, was held this afternoon in the Federal Courtroom, the object of the gathering being to place in nomination six candidates to represent such district in the territorial house of representatives, and three candidates for its representation in the territorial council; to elect a district committee, and transact other business.

The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, but at that hour the attendance was small, and it was not until 2:20—when the call to order was made—that anything like an audience came together.

Among those present were John Henry Smith, E. B. Critchlow, L. G. Hardy, Harmel Pratt, H. G. McMillan, James Sharp, W. Balderston, John P. Sorenson, Heber M. Wells, John Morgan, E. H. Parsons, C. O. Whittemore, George Arbogast, N. Treweek, James Devine, Arthur Brown, Louis Cohn, Hoyt Sherman, Frank B. Stephens, L. M. Earl, and J. C. Watson.

Mr. John T. Lynch was appointed temporary chairman (on motion of L. G. Hardy), and Hoyt Sherman was chosen temporary secretary.

On motion, a committee of five on credentials (appointed by the chair) was selected as follows: Messrs. C. O. Whittemore, Ashton, Byers, W. L. Brown and Louis Cohn.

A committee on permanent organization and order of business was next appointed by the chairman. The six members of such committee are: L. G. Hardy, A. S. Reiser, Benjamin Nesbitt, L. M. Earl, R. S. Kimball and W. Glasman.

On motion of Mr. James Sharp, seconded by Mr. H. G. McMillan, the chairman chose the following gentlemen to constitute the committee on platform and resolutions: James Sharp, C. W. Bennett, Daniel Harrington, N. Treweek, and E. B. Critchlow.

The last named committee forthwith adjourned to prepare their report for presentation to the meeting at a later stage of the afternoon.

A speech from Arthur Brown was then called for, and that gentleman responded, congratulating the Republican party of Utah on the advance it was making. Today they promised to be a very prominent if not leading factor in the next election, and they were going to succeed in the teeth of all opposition.

The committee on permanent organ-

ization and order of business recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent and as order of business the following:

Election of vice-chairman and assistant secretary.

Nomination of three councillors.

Nomination of six representatives.

Selection of district committee, consisting of a chairman and one member from each precinct.

The report was adopted. Jas. Sharp was chosen vice chairman and Lorenzo Cracroft assistant secretary.

Chairman Lynch then addressed the convention. He said substantially: "I feel that our party is only an infant, but growing fast, and when I behold the enormous size which the national party has attained, I am confident of our speedy growth to a healthy manhood."

The committee on resolutions then reported in substance as follows.

1—That the principles of the national Republican party are those best adapted to promote the welfare of our Territory, protect its industries and products, and secure to its people the just rewards of their labor.

2—We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff.

3—The principle of protection to American products and labor is of the highest importance to the vast agricultural, stock-raising and wool growing interests of our Territory. It is of equal importance to our great mining interests, which furnish so large an amount of remunerative labor and yield such an important part of our income. Without protection, we cannot successfully establish manufacturing in Utah. With it, we may hope to utilize the abundance of material our Territory affords, and employ the labor required to utilize it.

4—We are unanimously in favor of remonetizing silver and the free coinage of silver. We also claim that the American product should be protected in all the uses to which it is adapted, including its use as a medium of exchange, under the Republican principle of protection.

5—We also assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests. That home laborers and contractors who contribute to the public funds are justly entitled to the preference in all public works, that Utah work should go to Utah workmen, and that on all public works, eight hours should be considered a day's work.

6—We are opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen, except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

7—The National Republican party, in its platform adopted in 1888, declared "the government by Congress of the territories is based upon necessity, only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of the territories should be permitted as a right inherent in them to form for themselves constitutions and state governments, and be admitted into the Union."

We deny that the Republican party is organized in Utah to procure or unduly hasten statehood, and such charges are not only untrue, but tend to injure the